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AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

DOCUMENTS: VOLUME II

CONSULAR RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PAPAL STATES

INSTRUCTIONS AND DESPATCHES

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION DOCUMENTS

Vol. I: *United States Ministers to the Papal States*

Vol. II: *Consular Relations between the United States and the Papal States*

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CONSULAR RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PAPAL STATES

INSTRUCTIONS AND DESPATCHES

Edited with Introduction

BY

LEO FRANCIS STOCK, PH. D., LL. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C. M • CM • XLV
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James H. Ryan, Bishop of Omaha
Aloisius J. Muench, Bishop of Fargo

PREFACE

This is the second volume of the series of documentary publications of the American Catholic Historical Association, which continues the record of the official relations between the United States and the Papal States to the end of the latter after the fall of Rome in 1870. In the first volume of the series, published in 1933, were printed the instructions and despatches to and from the American ministers at Rome, 1848–1868. So the complete story of these relations between the two governments is now accessible, with the exception of the correspondence between the papal secretariat and our ministers in Rome, and the despatches to the Vatican of the papal consuls general in the United States and whatever letters may have passed between the latter and their vice consuls. In the class of materials covered by the first exception it is believed little of worth has been omitted, since the ministers sent important documents of this sort to Washington and these were printed in the first volume. Nor is it thought, from the comparatively unimportant nature of the business transacted, as shown in the available material here printed, that much of value is lost through inability to secure the papers of the papal consuls in the United States.

There has been printed, heretofore, very little respecting the American consuls in Rome and elsewhere throughout the States of the Church. The editor of this volume made a brief survey of their activities, "American Consuls to the Papal States, 1797–1870," for the *Catholic Historical Review* (October, 1929), XV, 233–251; and told something of Cushman, "An American Consul Joins the Papal Zouaves," in the *Catholic World* (November, 1930), CXXXII, 146–150. The late Thomas F. Meehan wrote on "Our First Consul to the Papal Court," in *America,* January 20, 1940, and contributed other notes on Sartori to the *Historical Records and Studies* of the United States Catholic Historical Society (XIII, 61–83, XXVI, 170–176). Mr. Howard R. Marraro, who has written much on several phases of the Risorgimento movement, includes some consular letters in his collection of "Unpublished American Documents on the Roman Republic of 1849" (*Catholic Historical Review,* XXVIII, 459–490). Three articles have appeared upon the subject of the papal consuls in the United States: the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Durkin, S.J., "The Case of the Pontifical Consul at New York" (*Catholic Historical Review,* XXVIII, 499–503, January, 1943); the other two by the present editor, "The Papal Consuls of Philadelphia" (*Records* of the American Catholic Historical Society, LV, 178–189, June, 1944), and "Was the Papal Consulate in the United States Officially Ended?" (*Catholic Historical Review,* XXX, 165–170, July, 1944).

Practically all the documents here printed are copies made from the materials of the Department of State, found in that office and later in the National Archives. The department's collections which yielded appropriate material were, particularly, the Consular Despatches; also, Notes to Foreign Legations, Commissions of Foreign Consuls, Foreign Consuls in the United States, Notes to and from Italy, Circulars, and Miscellaneous Letters. More specific references are not deemed necessary. It is certain that not all documents on the subject were found. Little of Sartori's tenure of office, for example, could be located. The reasons for such lacunae exist in the early practice of officials, both at home and abroad, of carrying off the papers accumulated during their incumbency as private papers, and in the carelessness with which the records were preserved.[1] Some few documents were contributed by Mr. Thomas F. O'Connor, historiographer of the Archdiocese of New York, from those archives.

Paper shortage has made it advisable to reduce the annotations to a minimum. No attempt was made, for example, to go far behind the documents in relating the political and military happenings of the period, nor was it thought necessary to list many authorities from the ever-increasing bibliography concerned with the events of these years. Otherwise, the editorial policy conforms to modern practice. The arrangement is chronological under the successive consuls. Enclosures are printed in smaller type and follow the enclosing letters, irrespective of date. In general, the original spelling, punctuation, abbreviations, and paragraphing have been retained. If needed to make clear the meaning, a comma or period has been inserted; and the editor has not hesitated to reduce the capitalization or to expand the symbol for "and," etc. Names of vessels, printed pamphlets and books, and foreign phrases have been rendered in italics. Italics have also been used in the salutation of the letters, but the formal conclusion and names of writers have in most instances been omitted. Omissions, whether occurring in the original or made in the process of editing, are indicated by the usual dots. The customary square brackets have been employed to enclose additions made to the original by the editor.

This volume has been long in the making. For some years after its contents had been gathered through the financial support of the Association, it lay neglected, awaiting some generous patron who would insure its publication and make of it a useful, living book. Through the kind and active interest of Monsignor Michael J. Ready, now Bishop of Columbus, and then the general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and a member of the Association's Committee on Publications, the project was presented by him to the Bishops' Committee on the Pope's Peace Points, consisting of Archbishop Stritch of Chicago, Bishop Ryan of Omaha, and Bishop Muench of Fargo. This committee, collectively and individually, have consistently shown their interest in Catholic historical activities and, through the Committee's publications, have promulgated the principles of the Holy Father which alone will make the peace just and enduring. Through the great generosity of this Committee, the publication of this volume has been made possible. To them and to Bishop Ready the grateful appreciation of the Association and of the editor is expressed. The work is not outside the aims and purposes of the Committee; for it is quite possible from the two volumes of the series to treat analogies with present-day and future Italy and to give examples of the value of history as a guide to contemporary problems.

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[1] See Meredith B. Colket, Jr., "The Preservation of Consular and Diplomatic Post Records of the United States," the *American Archivist,* VI, 193–205 (Oct. 1943); and the statement made with respect to the archives of Italy in *The Archives of Government Offices Outside of the City of Washington* (62d Cong., 3d sess., House of Representatives, No. 1443), pp. 17–18.

The editor's acknowledgments are also made to the Right Reverend Peter Guilday, under whose encouragement the first volume was completed and most of the preliminary compilation of the present collection was finished; and to the Reverend Doctor John Tracy Ellis, his successor as secretary of the Association, for his continued interest and helpful advice. He has followed the book through the press, step by step, making many important corrections and suggestions.

To Mr. Hunter Miller, former historical adviser to the Department of State, and to the National Archivists, Dr. R. D. W. Connor and Dr. Solon J. Buck, in appreciation of their kindness in permitting these documents to be copied, our thanks are due. Several staff members of the National Archives gave helpful assistance which should be noted. In particular, the editor is under many obligations to Mrs. Natalia Goraynoff Summers, the friend of all searchers who visit her department, for more than casual interest in the volume; and to Miss Julia M. Bland, of the same department, for her willing aid. Further acknowledgments are made to Mrs. John J. Scanlon, Mrs. J. H. Cahill, Mrs. J. Brooks Stock, and Mrs. Charles J. Brooks for copying and collating the documents; and also to Miss Kathryn D. Harrold for clerical assistance and for very capable proofreading.

LEO FRANCIS STOCK

Washington, D. C.
February 9, 1945

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INTRODUCTION

John Adams, writing to the Continental Congress in 1779, expressed his opinion that "Congress will probably never send a Minister to His Holiness who can do them no service, upon condition of receiving a Catholic legate or nuncio; or, in other words, an ecclesiastical tyrant which, it is to be hoped, the United States will be too wise ever to admit into their territories."[1] This typical Adamsonian attitude was later to be rejected by the American government. In 1848, the United States opened formal diplomatic relations with the Papal States, and until 1867 supported a minister at the court of Pius IX.[2]

As a general rule, diplomatic relations are not formed by a country unless some benefit is expected to follow therefrom. In the beginning, when the infant republic was exchanging representatives with foreign nations, the ordinary reasons for regular diplomatic intercourse with a government so commercially and politically unimportant (from the standpoint of the United States) as was that of the Papal States, did not exist. Political influence among the small Catholic population was negative, and the temper of the times would have made doubtful the approval of any such proposal involving a government headed by the Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. But consuls were a different matter. The accepted rules of international law did not recognize them as forming a class of diplomatic agents; and they were more or less necessary to care for the occasional interests of citizens of the respective governments, and to promote commercial relations between the two countries.

Rome made the first friendly gesture when, in 1784, the year following the signing of the treaty of Paris which recognized and confirmed the independence of the United States, the papal nuncio at Paris wrote to the American peace commissioners who were still in that city, that his government had agreed to open the ports of the States of the Church to the vessels of the new republic.[3] No action was taken by the United States until 1797, when an enterprising Italian, Giovanni Sartori, wrote to Robert Morris, superintendent of finance during the American Revolution, that it would be to the interest of the United States to have a consul in Rome to protect the growing trade between the two countries and to assist Americans who visited Italy; and he offered himself for the position. That same year Sartori was commissioned the first of eleven consuls who served American interests in Rome until the fall of the Papal States in 1870.[4]

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[1] *Works of John Adams* (Boston, 1852), VII, 109–110.

[2] For this record see Leo Francis Stock, *United States Ministers to the Papal States: Instructions and Despatches* (Washington, 1933).

[3] Library of Congress, Division of MSS., Papers of the Continental Congress, LXXXVI, f. 85.

By 1793, the French revolutionary government's efforts to convert the Papal States into a satellite had practically forced the Pope's government into the position of an enemy. While the Roman regime did not formally join England's coalition against France, to the French Pius VI's government was viewed as an abettor of England's moves in Italy. Three years later, Napoleon, by uniting Modena to the papal provinces of Bologna and Ferrara, created his Cispadane Republic. Here was born the idea of a free Italy. By the peace of Tolentino in 1797, these two provinces, together with Romagna, were ceded by the papacy. Further intervention by the French in the affairs of the Papal States and the rejection by Pius VI of the *constitution du clergé* led to the Roman Republic which, in 1798, was proclaimed by the French. Few despatches from America's first consul were found, but two instructions from the Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering, show the nature of Sartori's missing communications and the attitude of the United States toward this political change.

Sartori had asked for instructions to govern his conduct. "Would to God," replied Pickering, "that the Roman Republic was a self-governed state; and that all the republics which the French boast of erecting on the ruins of monarchs and despots were not subjected to a tyranny tenfold more terrible and oppressive than any which their arms have overturned." Sartori was reminded that "we have no cause of quarrel with the Romans . . . We have never done any injury to the Romans—nor they to us. Why then should we not remain friends?" In a later communication Pickering wrote the consul that the United States had no object in view but to maintain friendly relations with the Roman people; "to acknowledge the Roman Republic would only be to acknowledge the supreme power of the *french general commanding in Italy*."

During this invasion of the French, much property, especially that belonging to ecclesiastics and to religious communities, was confiscated. Sartori purchased some of this land which, by the Treaty of Vienna, was restored to its lawful owners. Secretary Pickering, at the time, warned Sartori that he could have no expectation of establishing his claim: "it will not be a *revolutionary* but a *permanent government* that must decide on yours and similar claims." The consul's heirs later presented a claim of $122,500 against the Papal States and pressed the United States government to demand a settlement. Mr. Stockton, the American minister at Rome, was instructed to refer the matter to the papal secretary of state who, although the claim was over fifty years standing and had before been held void and illegal, consented to a re-examination of its merits. It was properly rejected.

In April, 1800, Sartori came to the United States, leaving affairs in the hands of his father, Charles, and his brother Vincent. In spite of the incongruity, the first consul was for several years both United States consul to Rome and consul general of the Papal States in America. The consul's long absence from his post brought protest from the papal government and from citizens at home. The position was offered, in 1806, to John S. Cogdell, of Charleston, South Carolina, who declined the appointment, and the absent Sartori continued in office until March 3, 1823, when Felix Cicognani, a Roman advocate and previously in the Pope's service, was commissioned.

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[4] Biographical and bibliographical data respecting Sartori are given in note 1, p. 1, *post.*

In an early despatch, Cicognani wrote that in a country governed by the clergy, "scarcely anything can happen concerning politicks, or commerce, which would interest the Government of the U. S." But his despatches throw light on several items of church history. With the establishment of the empire under Iturbide, the Mexican congress appointed envoys to foreign governments. Pius VII, mindful of the assistance of Spain in restoring him to his dominions in 1814–1815, refused to receive Pablo Francisco Vasquez, whom Mexico had appointed to the Holy See. The situation was not improved under Leo XII. Without representation at the papal court, Mexico used the diplomatic service of her northern neighbor in the matter of secularizing the regular clergy. Petitions for secularization were made through Joel Poinsett, the United States minister at Mexico City, who referred them to the Department of State, after which they were sent to the American consul at Rome and by him presented to the papal authorities. After authorization by the latter, rescripts of secularization were returned through the same channels. Many such instances are mentioned in the consul's despatches.

Cicognani reported the elections of two popes. The choice of Pius VIII he attributed to the influence of the Emperor of Austria. After twenty months, Pius was dead. He was succeeded, in February, 1831, by Gregory XVI. This conclave, wrote the consul, "was a very turbulent one." Cardinal Giustiniani was nearly elected, but the King of Spain gave his veto because of the Cardinal's advice, when nuncio in Spain, urging Leo XII to appoint bishops to the republic of Colombia, lately separated from Spain.

The documents here printed throw some light on the case of Bishop Henry Conwell who, in December, 1820, arrived in Philadelphia to inherit a legacy of disorder because of the Hogan schism. Recalled to Rome in 1827, Cicognani reported him still in that city in 1829, and believed he would not be permitted to return to his diocese. Before the death of Leo XII it had been arranged that he should go to France or England to await orders. The consul asked for instructions to meet the situation, but soon Conwell was on his way to Paris, and Cicognani understood that Propaganda would direct the nuncio there to persuade the bishop from returning to Philadelphia until the troubles had been settled. In Rome for the same reason were the Dominican Fathers, William Vincent Harold and John Ryan who, as American citizens, had appealed to the Department of State against the right of Rome to summon them out of the United States. Here was a delicate question which, in a government less tolerant in understanding the principles involved or less friendly to the head of the papal government, could have raised the issue of conflict between Church and State. Secretary Clay, however, saw no such conflict, and recognized the papal jurisdiction in their cases, an important precedent.

It was during Cicognani's consulate that trade reciprocity was established between the two governments. In 1825, the papal government enacted a system founded on the principle that every foreign vessel entering the papal ports should pay the same duties as were exacted of a papal vessel of the same burden by the country to which such vessel belonged. Cicognani several times urged that as the papal flag was seldom seen in the ports of the United States, it would be commercially advantageous to the latter country to abolish the discriminating duties against this trade. In 1827 President Adams issued a proclamation, in accord with the act of Congress of March 3, 1815, exempting the vessels and merchandise of the Papal States from discriminating duties of tonnage and import.

The political disturbances in the States of the Church were not unobserved by the American consul. The temporal power of the popes had been restored by the treaties of Vienna. But the animosities between European powers, notably France and Austria, and the revolutionary elements which continued to struggle for Italian unity, caused frequent outbreaks in the Pope's possessions. Cicognani's despatches relate the uprisings of 1831–1832, during the pontificate of Gregory XVI, when the liberals rebelled against Austrian domination, took possession of Parma and Modena, entered the Papal States at Ferrara and Bologna, and raised the red, green, and white flag of democracy and nationalism. Under Metternich's influence, Austrian troops reëstablished the old order, but in the meantime Louis Philippe, holding that the principle of non-intervention laid down by France as a condition of peace had been broken, stationed a garrison in Ancona which remained, against the wishes of the Pope as well as of the liberals, until 1838 when, the Austrians having withdrawn, the French yielded that citadel to the Holy See. Cicognani, in reporting these incidents, stated that it was believed, in the event of a change of government, the Pope would issue a proclamation of excommunication against the insurgents and embark with the cardinals for Spain.

As the number of American visitors to Rome increased, thus augmenting the amount of fees accruing from the post, there was a demand at home for a consul of American birth. Acting on the policy of giving preference to American citizens whenever possible, the Department of State, early in January, 1837, commissioned George W. Greene of Rhode Island as Cicognani's successor. The retiring consul was assured that the change was made through no want of confidence or dissatisfaction with his conduct which, with his "sense of courtesy and civility" were given "entire approbation." The Cardinal Secretary of State wrote to Cicognani "that His Holiness and his government are happy to be able on this painful conjuncture, to add their testimonial with regard to the manner in which you have executed the duties from which you now retire, and he cannot terminate the relations between himself and your illustrious self, without declaring that they were always conducted so as to communicate to him the utmost pleasure, and to render this separation truly bitter."

Within a month after his arrival, Greene reported several audiences with the Holy Father and the presentation to him of many of "our countrymen *in person.*" This privilege, he wrote, "belongs only to the higher members of the diplomatic corps . . . which, even here, is not granted to any other of my rank" and "is a sufficient proof of the feelings of this government towards that of the U. S." Other consuls gave testimony to the fact that American consular representatives were received on the same footing as full diplomatic representatives of other nations.

Greene's despatches give information of a varied character, such as the agreements entered into with the sculptors Horatio Greenough and Luigi Persico for statutory groups which now adorn the eastern front of the Capitol, and the evacuation of Ancona by the French.

It was during Greene's consulate that the settlement with Bishop Rese was effected. Rese came to America, a Hannoverian priest, to assist Bishop Fenwick in the diocese of Cincinnati, and in 1833 he was made the first Bishop of Detroit. Just what circumstances arose to bring the bishop into disfavor are not disclosed by the documents here printed. The records show that Rese attempted to resign his episcopate in 1837, but the Holy See refused to accept the resignation. Greene wrote in 1841 that in the previous December the bishop signed "a formal renunciation of his rights to the church lands in his Diocese," in favor of J. M. Odin as coadjutor. The papers were prepared by the consul and signed in his presence, with Bishop Rosati and the Reverend Joseph A. Lutz as witnesses. By the terms of this agreement Rese was to receive an annuity of one thousand dollars, payable semiannually, eight hundred dollars of the first instalment to be paid in Rome, the remaining two hundred dollars at the Bank of France, Paris, where all subsequent payments were to be made. Several articles in the press of the United States stated that Rese was held as a prisoner in Rome. There was no truth, of course, in these reports. He left Rome in 1841 under a Hannoverian passport, and died at Hildesheim in 1871, retaining until the end his title as Bishop of Detroit.

Although Greene wrote in his first despatch that the Americans resident in Rome had greeted him with the greatest cordiality and considered it "a matter of general congratulation" that they had at last "a fellow citizen among them to represent their feelings and advocate their wants with his Holiness and his ministers," it was not long before complaints were made that the American consul was exacting higher fees than were charged by his predecessors and by consuls of other nations. One complainant wrote that Greene's "ungentlemanly treatment of Americans has been a common theme of conversation with travellers, insomuch that they generally prefer to ask *favours* of the *British consul* than subject themselves to the insolence of their own." The consul, in reply, did not think that the grandson of General Nathanael Greene should be permitted to be embarrassed by such complaints, especially since he was called upon to perform many services without compensation: hundreds of letters were written for permission to allow American visitors to enter St. Peter's cupola, the Gregorian Museum, the Sistine Chapel, and to witness the Holy Week services, not to mention arrangements that were made for presentation of his countrymen to the Holy Father. To his defense came Charles Sumner, George Ticknor, W. H. Prescott, Henry W. Longfellow, and Professor C. C. Felton, later president of Harvard, all of whom resented the implication that Greene was dishonest. His predecessors, they advanced, had been wealthy and could afford to discount their fees; Greene, on the other hand, was too poor to be able to surrender any remuneration to which he was legally entitled. Consuls, they reminded the Department of State, received no salary; their income depended upon their fees which at this time averaged between three and four hundred dollars. During the revolutionary disorders even the passport fees were lost, so that only a wealthy man could afford to accept the office. The opposition, however, continued. In August, 1842, Secretary Webster was petitioned to remove Greene for reasons having nothing to do with fees: either through incapacity or negligence on the part of the consul, it was stated, American artists were unable to obtain facilities for pursuing their studies, and were at times dependent upon the British consul for such privileges; he did not give proper attention to mail directed to his care; he imposed an illegal tax on invoices of paintings shipped from Rome; he was guilty of presumptuous interference in the affairs of American citizens who died in Rome, thereby causing great annoyance to legal executors; and he was likewise guilty of general uncivil treatment of artists and travellers. Greene could not withstand his critics, and in July, 1845, he yielded his office to Nicholas Brown of New York.

The choice of Brown was unfortunate. In the first place, according to his colorful and unappreciated vice consul, Antoine Ardisson, he knew nothing but English, was a man of means who had little taste for the duties of his office, and in the early years of his consulate, failing to obtain a fixed salary for his position, was seldom at his post. What was more regrettable, Brown was not only not in sympathy with the government of His Holiness but openly acted against it. He was plainly a bigot whose indiscreet utterances and actions were given no approval by his home government: the former were ignored, the latter disowned.

The election of Pius IX, in June, 1846, seemed to give to Italy and to the world a Pope who would not only inaugurate political and social reforms, but who would also satisfy those who were working for a greater national solidarity and for release from foreign domination. His liberation of political prisoners, the greater freedom allowed to the press, the creation of a national guard, the granting of a constitution, material improvements to roads and railroads, and above all his demand that Austria evacuate Ferrara, aroused universal enthusiasm. "The feelings of joy and love these have caused throughout Italy," reads one despatch, "is wonderful in the extreme." Even Brown, who seldom said anything good of the Church or its rulers, admitted that "many long years have elapsed since the Chair of Peter was filled by a pontiff as amiable and worthy as Pius IX." When a council of state was formed under the new constitution, the Americans in Rome met at the consular office and, carrying the Stars and Stripes and each a branch of laurel, proceeded to the installation of the deputies.

Soon the prominent Americans in Rome and the press of the United States began to suggest full diplomatic representation at the papal court as the most fitting approval of the policy of the new Pope. This feeling was further voiced in a demonstration held in Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, November 29, 1847, at which an address presented by Horace Greeley was adopted and, with appropriate resolutions, forwarded to His Holiness through the American consul. As a token of gratitude and appreciation, collections of Raphael's engravings and of all medals coined under the pontificate of Pius IX were sent to the Department of State as a gift to the United States.

Over bitter and expected opposition, Congress supported President Polk's recommendation and voted the necessary appropriation for a *chargé d'affaires* to the Papal States, which office was soon raised to the rank of a minister resident. When the creation of this post seemed certain, Brown, who had been absent from Rome for over ten months and whose last communication to the Secretary of State was sent April 24, 1847, returned to his post and on February 16, 1848, asked for the appointment. In the following April, Jacob L. Martin was commissioned to the office, whereupon Brown again left Rome for an extended leave of absence. Martin lived but a few months; he died at his post the following August.

In the year 1848 the liberal movements throughout Europe again caused widespread revolution in Italy. Troops from Tuscany, Sardinia, Naples, and the Papal States joined to emancipate the country from Austrian domination. In Rome arose the cry, "Italia, one country, one ruler, and that Pius IX." Pius, it was reported by Ardisson in one of his many picturesque despatches which give in much detail the story of these events, was determined "to lose even the cupola of St. Peter's rather than draw back." But later he became distrustful of Mazzini's Young Italy party which was making it difficult for him to continue his program of preparing the people gradually for the practice of constitutional government to which they had not been accustomed. Mazzini was determined upon a free Italy, with or without the Pope. On November 15 of that year, Rossi, the premier, was stabbed to death as he mounted the steps to open the assembly, and the following day a mob besieged the Quirinal, planning to massacre the Swiss guards who were especially hated by the patriots. A republic was established and on November 24, Pius, disguised as a simple priest, fled to Gaeta and the protection of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Brown, the consul, who took over the business of the legation after Martin's death until Lewis Cass, Jr., his successor arrived, far over-reached himself in tendering the new government his "warmest congratulations." "So deeply rooted in every American heart," he wrote, "is the love of liberty, that the nation will at once hail with joy the independence of the Roman Republic, long before the diplomatic agents can have had time, in due official form, to give expression to the generous sentiments of their constituency." He was certain that his government would take the earliest opportunity "to recognize that of Rome in the most satisfactory manner." It was his opinion that the Pope had "absconded" because he repented of the concessions he had made, and that his flight had been advised by the Jesuits and was designed to bring discredit upon the Italian movement among the Catholics of the world. In his official uniform Brown joined the procession of the constituent assembly. He continued to press for American recognition of the republic; in his words, "the papacy is fallen, morally fallen, forever." He reminded his government that if recognition was not extended, this omission could "not be laid to my [his] charge." Secretary Buchanan entirely ignored the verbose, rhetorical, and untruthful lengthy despatches of the consul; both he and Cass, who had by now arrived to assume charge of his ministry, were convinced that the republic could not maintain itself. Recognition of the republic had not been accorded by a single foreign power; on the contrary, the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See had accompanied the Pope to Gaeta and remained with him until his return to Rome after an absence of seventeen months. When Louis Napoleon sent French troops to the assistance of the Holy Father, Mazzini's government rapidly crumbled and papal control was reëstablished.

Brown's overzealous espousal of the short-lived republic made it plain that his usefulness as consul was at an end. Before his resignation could be received, William Carroll Sanders of Mobile was, on May 29, 1849, commissioned in his stead. Sanders' despatches are unimportant. Finding the fees of his office insufficient he resigned after three years, leaving the consulate in charge of his brother and the faithful Ardisson. September 10, 1856, the appointment was given to Daniel LeRoy of New York who, because of family illness, resigned in the following May. After Robert B. Bradford, of the same place, refused the commission which was offered to him, the office was accepted by Horatio de V. Glentworth, also of New York.

While Glentworth was consul an incident involving himself occurred which for a while threatened to disturb the cordial relations existing between Rome and Washington. Strangely, the consul made no mention of the affair in his despatches; it was John P. Stockton, the American minister, who reported the matter to Secretary Cass. March 19, 1860, during a band concert on the Piazza Colonna, some persons began to hiss the Roman guards, whereupon the French commander ordered the square to be closed. The soldiers continued to drive the people up the street in which the American consulate was located. It happened that Glentworth was just then passing from his door to a carriage. Unknown to the guards, he was assaulted and further threatened until his companion, a French captain, interposed. A short distance above the consular office two other Americans were also abused, one of them being cut on the brow. These acts were at once disavowed by the government and full apology made. Since among the wounded were two French officers in civilian dress and also a relative of the commander who had given the order to disperse the crowd, Stockton believed there had been no intent to injure the Americans and he felt, after a prompt and satisfactory disclaimer on the part of the papal authorities, that to demand pecuniary damages would be taking low ground and would be putting his country in the position of measuring national honor in terms of dollars and cents.

Glentworth resigned as of March 4, 1861, after which Ardisson was again in charge of the office until the arrival of William J. Stillman who was commissioned on September 8 of the same year. In the preceding month, William Dean Howells had accepted the position but did not go to his post as he was within a few weeks transferred to Venice.

Stillman's earlier letters echoed the complaints of his predecessors that the consular fees, never amounting to more than four hundred dollars a year, were too meagre to care for office expenses and to permit of a decent living in such a socially important office. In his behalf Archbishop John Hughes of New York, then in Rome, and several other prominent American residents petitioned Secretary Seward to place the consulate on a more favorable footing by attaching a salary to it, such as was provided for the consuls in Paris and other European capitals, but the fee system was never changed during the existence of the States of the Church.

When Stillman arrived at his post, revolution was threatening both the papal government and the American Union—a twin situation which created many problems and necessitated more than ordinary tact and vigilance on the part of the American minister and consul.

March 17, 1861, Victor Emmanuel II assumed the throne of Italy. Thereafter through the diplomacy of Cavour and the campaigns of Garibaldi, the success of the movement to include the Papal States in the United Kingdom was delayed only until the withdrawal of the French who supported the papal cause. Stillman reported frequently on conditions in Rome which went "from bad to worse." Garibaldi's defeat and arrest at Aspromonti stemmed the movement for the time being. In the meantime a Spanish war vessel arrived at Civitâ Vecchia to be placed at the disposal of the Pope in case he concluded to leave Rome.

The American Civil War created many situations to engage Stillman's attention. There was the matter of requiring an oath of allegiance in visaing passports after Southern secession; there were activities of Southern agents to be thwarted in their efforts to aid the cause of the Confederacy through the use of fraudulent passports and other means; and visits of Confederate vessels to the papal ports had to be watched. The consul, also, sought frequent assurances from the heads of the papal government that the Northern cause was supported by them. In spite of much pressure from the other side, the loyalty of the Papal States to the federal government never wavered throughout the war. Stillman was assured of the "entire sympathy of the papal government" with that of the United States, and that their agents would coöperate with him in his "prescribed action toward disloyal persons." Cardinal Antonelli on another occasion expressed "his cordial sympathy with the United States in its domestic troubles," and condemned the conduct of England in the war. Again, he told Stillman that "there is but one course for the government to pursue and that is to carry on the war to its utmost abiliy" and that it "can only treat with the South on submission." [5]

An incident occurred early in 1862 which Stillman attempted to exaggerate beyond its real importance. Two young Americans during a procession of the Blessed Sacrament failed to remove their hats. A priest in line spoke to them of their disrespect, but they remained covered, whereupon he "struck their hats from their heads." The youths went out of their way to meet the procession at another point, where the same scene was repeated. Stillman addressed the police authorities to inquire if this action was justified, and if the marks of respect paid by Catholics on such occasions were exacted of Protestant strangers. The Americans left Rome before a reply could be received; but the consul again took up the matter with the authorities. The Cardinal Vicar of Rome replied that "it doubtless was the duty of all educated persons, even if of different faiths, to respect the practices of the religion prevailing where they live, and much less to make a demonstration of contempt."

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[5] For further evidence of this attitude, see Stock, *U. S. Ministers,* pp. xxxv–xxxviii.

Stillman was not satisfied: he insisted that the disrespect was not intentional, and that the main question remained unanswered. In reply he was reminded that "according to the laws of all civilized states foreigners, of whatever faith, are obliged to respect the religious observances of the state, and contravention of them was punishable by common legal process either by means of the ecclesiastical police or according as the case might be." The incident was here dropped.

A primary purpose of the consular appointments to the Papal States was to encourage commerce. Trade between the two governments never reached large proportions. The semi-annual returns of the consuls give lists of the American visitors to Rome, of certificates of exports with the nature of articles sent, and of the American vessels touching the papal ports. In spite of the system of reciprocity etsablished in 1825 and 1827, American vessels seldom visited Italy. There were few wealthy merchants in Rome; the system of government monopolies was another handicap. Pius IX abolished many of these monopolies, but the political confusion of the succeeding years, both in Italy and in the United States, further postponed the opportunity of establishing profitable trade relations.

There are frequent references to trade conditions in the consular despatches. Stillman, more than any other consul, made a study of the subject and tried to increase American imports. Italian exports to the United States were limited almost entirely to paintings, sculpture, mosaics, religious articles, and a small amount of hides, wool, and oak timber. The imports from America, according to Stillman's reports, consisted of tobacco, pine, salt-fish, alcohol, rum, lard, and a small quantity of cheese. The consul thought there was a good market for wooden products and for agricultural implements. There was also, he believed, a promising market for ice, since Rome then depended for its refrigeration upon the snow from the mountains, packed for summer use. At his suggestion, a company was organized in Rome which offered to furnish the monopolist with American ice, to be delivered at the same price that was being paid for snow in pits on the hills. But the proposal was refused, as was the company's offer of $5000 a year for the monopoly. Stillman further suggested that excellent Italian wines, little known in America, could be bought for seven and ten cents a bottle, and that the cheapness of fruits made feasible their exportation in cans. He personally made the experiment of sending to the United States wines which cost him but thirty to sixty cents a gallon.

When Edwin C. Cushman succeeded Stillman, in February, 1865, the final movement which was to lead to the unification of Italy was well under way. Soon, the Holy Father had lost all his temporary possessions but the territory of Rome. Rufus King, the last American minister to the Papal States, left Rome in the closing days of 1867; Cushman was thereafter in charge of the legation. His despatches give minute details of the progress of the Garibaldian movement against Rome. "A sense of truth and justice," he wrote, "have compelled me to adopt opinions, which at first sight would seem to be in opposition to American ideas of progress and liberty. . . . While as an American I can truly subscribe myself a republican and a lover of free institutions as Americans comprehend them, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that the party of action in Italy, are unhappily using their utmost endeavors, to bring about a state of affairs, which would be a much nearer approach to anarchy, than to liberty. . . ."

During this campaign, Giulio Posi, a United States citizen of Charleston, was arrested for conspiring against the papal government. Although he was found guilty of this charge and was shown to be an active member in one of the committees of the revolutionary party, through the intercession of the American consul he was permitted to leave Rome. Cushman expressed his conviction "that under no other circumstances than Posi's United States citizenship would he have been treated so leniently." The Department of State wrote that "a special acknowledgment is due to the government of His Holiness for the liberal manner in which our representations in this instance have been received."

The cause of history too often suffers a disservice through the indifference or lack of observation on the part of American representatives abroad whose appointments are seldom based on adequate training but are given rather as rewards for party service. But Cushman, the nephew of Charlotte Cushman, had stage traditions too deeply imbedded to leave him unmoved by the dramatic incidents he was witnessing. In order to gain reliable information, he marched with the papal troops for four days and saw the fall of Nerola. Complaints of a double nature followed. It was charged that the duties of the consulate had been neglected during this period. More serious were the complaints made by Richard Rothwell, an English artist, that the consul, armed with a rifle, had participated in the fighting. Cushman, designating his accuser as "an old man of eccentric habits and very little reputation as an artist," insisted that he had accompanied the troops only as a spectator. Seeing an officer fall, the consul sought to render some assistance, was himself slightly wounded, and picked up a gun for his own protection. This explanation, while it modified in the eyes of his government the exaggeration of the complaint, did not save him from official reprimand for his part in the affair. Later evidence sent by him satisfied his chief in the matter of his attention to business.

When the Holy Father was becoming more and more dependent upon his newly-recruited army for the safety of his position, Cushman received several communications from Catholic citizens of the United States requesting permission to enlist in the papal army. Some companies for this service had been organized in Canada. One such request came from

Charles B. Gillespie of Freeport, Pennsylvania, an officer in the Civil War, who offered to raise a company of seasoned veterans to be placed at the command of the Pope. The consul was advised that by act of Congress the enlistment of citizens for services in foreign countries was forbidden.

The last consul to represent the United States in Rome was David M. Armstrong who was commissioned, April 16, 1869, and who remained as America's first consul to the United Kingdom of Italy. He witnessed the fall of Rome and wrote a graphic account of the event. During the attack, on the final day a bullet passed through the upper window of the consular office. At last a breach was made in the walls near Porta Pia, and a white flag was seen flying from the dome of St. Peter's to announce the surrender of the Eternal City and the end of the Papal States.

Ancona, on the Adriatic, was another post to which United States consuls were commissioned. From 1840 until 1849, James E. Freeman, who remembered his position chiefly for the expense it was to him, sent several informing despatches respecting the commercial insignificance of the port and the political uprisings of 1848–1849 in Rome where the consul spent most of his time. Disappointed over the fall of the Mazzini Republic and the refusal of his government to recognize it, Brown, the consul at Rome, left the ctiy, requesting Freeman to act for him. Shortly after the arrival of the French expedition under General Oudinot, twenty or more French soldiers entered the consular residence, menaced Mrs. Brown, and arrested two persons who had taken refuge there. Donning his uniform, Freeman made his complaints to the commanding officer and demanded an apology. The excuse offered was that the guards had been insulted and threatened by several persons who had entered the house for safety. The prisoners were released and a satisfactory apology made by Oudinot.

Freeman was succeeded by Joseph Mozier who resigned when the consulate was temporarily closed. Because of the necessity of consular certification to cargoes for the United States and because of protests against the closing of the office, the vice consul, Caesar A. Magnani, was reinstated. In 1860, Ancona was taken by the Piedmontese and passed from the control of the Papal States.

The consuls appointed for Ravenna were three in number: Henry J. Brent, L. W. Jerome, and James W. Irwin, whose despatches are unimportant. They held the office from 1844 to 1860 when it also was annexed to Italy.

There were vice consuls and consular agents also, for varying periods, in Civitá Vecchia, Ceprano, Comachio, Fiumacino, Ostia, and Anzio. These officers were, with one or two exceptions, natives, the fees being too small to attract Americans.

One phase of the consular relations between the United States and the Papal States has nowhere been told, *viz.,* that of the papal consuls resident in the United States. The papal consuls general corresponded directly with the vice consuls and sent their official despatches to the papal authorities at Rome. It is only from these reports or from the personal papers of those who held office that complete knowledge may be had of the nature of the business conducted. However, there were some matters which had to be brought to the attention of the American Secretary of State. All commissions were presented for approval by the latter and the necessary exequaturs were issued from his office. Also, such business as claims of citizens of the States of the Church against the United States or of American citizens against the papal government, affairs of a general nature concerning the consular service, and matters of a minor character, not deemed of sufficient importance to be handled through the United States legation at Rome, resulted in correspondence with the Department of State which shows the nature of the official relations with the papal consuls. In addition, a few personal papers were located outside the National Archives, and these throw additional light on the activities of these consuls.

The first consular representative of the Papal States in the United States was Count Ferdinand Lucchesi who was commissioned, in 1826, consul general with residence in Washington. Three others succeeded him to the post: John B. Sartori, our first consul to Rome, residing in Trenton (1829–1841); Daniel J. Desmond, Philadelphia (1841–1850), and Louis B. Binsse, at New York, from 1850. These consuls general appointed, in all, twenty-one vice consuls for Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Charleston, Norfolk, Savannah, Boston, and Cincinnati.[6] The small amount of trade between the two countries and the few instances in which matters affecting interests of citizens of the two nations came to the attention of the consuls, make it evident that the position did not require a great deal of the incumbent's time. This explains why some of these appointees represented other countries also in the same capacity.

During Lucchesi's time in office, Secretary Henry Clay gave to Matthew Carey, Richard Meade, and John J. Borie, who were going to Rome in connection with the trustee troubles of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, a letter of commendation addressed to Cardinal Somaglia, secretary of state. "On the faith of a document entitled to so much respect," replied the Cardinal, "I have the honor to assure your Excellency that an entire belief shall be yielded, here, to declarations made by the above named gentlemen."

In 1844 occurred the Native American riots in Philadelphia, which resulted in much damage to Catholic property and led to widespread disorders. Desmond, whose office was located in that city, on June 14, fearful of damage to his person and his family, asked of Secretary Calhoun that some arrangements be made for his protection. He based his application on his right to it arising from his recognition by the President as consul general of His Holiness and on the duty of the government to afford it. Calhoun did not share Desmond's apprehensions and reminded him that there had never been "a single instance known, where a diplomatic or consular representative, or any public functionary residing here has been molested" during public outbreaks. The Secretary felt that to take such action as was requested would "be highly offensive to the authorities of the city and state," and would merely "revive and increase the excitement." Desmond did not pursue the matter, and with this correspondence the incident was closed.

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[6] Their names are printed in the Appendix, *post,* p. 438.

The appointment of Binsse, the last of the papal consuls, was recommended to Cardinal Antonelli by Archbishop John Hughes who thought this office should be located in New York, the chief port of entry, "on account of the class of Italians, and especially from the Roman States who are likely to take refuge in this country." Hughes later regretted this support of Binsse. In 1860 he accused the latter of interfering in ecclesiastical affairs, and specifically of proposing to the Cardinal Prefect the appointment of a coadjutor bishop for the Archdiocese of New York. In the correspondence on the subject, Hughes threatened to withdraw his letter of recommendation because of which, the consul was reminded, he had received the appointment. In the end, Binsse wrote that there could be "no further intercourse between us," in which decision the Archbishop concurred.

One of the few claims presented against the United States by a citizen of the Papal States was prosecuted by Binsse in behalf of a planter and broker named Galleoti, who lived in Louisiana. It was alleged that troops under the command of General N. P. Banks had carried off cotton belonging to the claimant, valued at more than six thousand dollars. The War Department, after examination of the claim, advised the Department of State that the demand had been disallowed because Galleoti had returned to Italy, making it impossible for the commissioner to examine him as to the facts of his affidavit.

The most important fact connected with the record of papal consular representation in the United States is the recognition of Binsse as consul long after the Papal States had ceased to exist as a functioning civil government. July 7, 1871, Count Corti, the Italian minister to the United States, advised Secretary Hamilton Fish of the annexation of Rome to the United Kingdom, and he sent a copy of the law of May 13, 1871, which defined the rights of the Pope under the new government. To this communication it was replied: "It is not usual for us to express opinions in respect to public matters, which relate chiefly to Europe, and it is believed that there is no occasion to deviate from the rule in this instance." The act of the Italian Parliament assumed that the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff had been extinguished not only in Italy but outside.

There was no occasion to question this assumption so far as the United States was concerned, until January, 1876, when Baron Blanc, then Italian minister, asked Secretary Fish if the exequatur of Binsse had been withdrawn. The concrete instance back of this inquiry was the approval, given under the pontifical consular seal, of Italian products offered for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial of that year. When Fish bluntly replied to Blanc's inquiry that the exequatur had not been withdrawn, the minister made the specific request that it be voided, asserting that the "regularity of the consular service of Italy in the United States does not permit the title or functions which belong to our consular officers to be recognized as belonging to other agents than those appointed by my Government." It must have shocked the minister to be told in reply that "the Sovereign who bestowed his [Binsse's] commission has not relinquished the exercise of that right." Blanc did not agree with this position; in asking for "a new examination of the question," he desired to know if the Secretary thought it "admissible that pontifical consuls actually exist . . . as if the ancient territorial sovereignty from which they held their commissions had not been reduced to the very narrowest limits." This question, he added, "has been solved in the negative by the very Governments who entertain the most regular diplomatic relations with the Holy See." Fish's statement of the American position, given on July 18, 1876, is an important document. In substance it asserted that the act of May 13, 1871, which defined the relations between Italy and the Vatican, was silent as to consuls who were previously appointed by the Sovereign Pontiff to reside abroad; that Article 11 of the act left intact the authority of the Holy Father in this regard by declaring that the customary prerogatives and immunities, pursuant to international law, should be assured to the representatives of His Holiness accredited to foreign governments when they were in passage to or from their missions, thus acknowledging the right of the Pope to accredit representatives abroad; and that, if he had this right he also was permitted to appoint consuls and to continue in office those already appointed. Finally, the Secretary reminded the minister that to revoke an exequatur upon the application of a foreign government would not only be "improper," but would also establish an inconvenient precedent. Ten days later, Blanc made one further effort to change Fish's position. He cited the treaties of Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle as well as authorities in international law to show that consuls were not diplomatic agents; he advanced the principle that consular powers could not be exercised when the territorial sovereignty of the appointing government had ceased to exist; and he persisted in his request that Binsse be no longer recognized as consul. No reply to this communication was found.

In March, 1877, Fish yielded his cabinet post as Secretary of State to William M. Evarts. The Italian government, under the change of administration, sought a reversal of Fish's decision. Evarts parried the question by investigating the actions of foreign governments on the question as it was determined by them in 1870. On April 3, 1877, he addressed a circular letter to the American ministers and ambassadors abroad, in which, while regarding as sufficient the reasons assigned by his predecessor for deciding against the Italian request, he inquired "whether and when, if at all," the exequaturs of papal consuls had been withdrawn by the respective governments. In reply, Edward Pierrepont, minister to England, wrote that there had been no papal consul in London since the King of Italy assumed sovereignty of Rome, hence the question of revoking exequaturs had never arisen. From the Netherlands it was reported that no steps had been taken there to suppress the two consulates existing at Rotterdam and Amsterdam; the former was terminated in 1873, but at Amsterdam the consul continued to function until 1876 when remonstrance was made by the Italian minister and the exequatur was then withdrawn. R. R. Hitt wrote from Paris that when the Kingdom of Italy was recognized by France the exequaturs were not formally withdrawn, as it was thought such action might be considered offensive and humiliating; but the names had been removed from the diplomatic list. The consul at Marseilles had retained his arms over his door until officially requested to remove them. Thomas O. Osborn replied that no papal consuls were recognized by the Argentine Republic after the fall of Rome, when the consul general resigned.

Here, so far as the official records show, the matter stands, with no reversal of Secretary Fish's decision. It was not settled at the time by Binsse's death, for he lived until March 28, 1895. Perhaps the Italian government, in the absence of any further incident which would have revived the controversy, and with no likelihood that further commissions would be issued by the Vatican, felt it would be unwise and futile to disturb the existing *status quo.*

When the appropriation act of 1867 provided that after June 30 of that year no money should be paid for the support of the American legation at Rome, Secretary Seward wrote to the retiring minister, Rufus King, "This law leaves your mission still existing but without compensation." The documents printed in this volume show that the papal consulate in the United States, likewise, was never officially terminated.

CONSULAR RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PAPAL STATES: INSTRUCTIONS AND DESPATCHES

UNITED STATES CONSULS TO THE PAPAL STATES

ROME

GIOVANNI BATTISTA SARTORI[1]

(June 26, 1797–March 3, 1823)

TIMOTHY PICKERING to JOHN B. SARTORI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1799.

Sir,

I did not receive your letter of the 30th of last June, until February—the last month. The letter you inclosed from Bremond, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new Roman Republic,[2] addressed to the President of the United States I laid before him: but the multiplicity of business at the close of the late session of Congress, and the President's departure a few days afterwards to Massachusetts, have prevented my receiving his directions upon it; of consequence I cannot now send an answer. Would to God that the Roman Republic was a self-governed state; and that all the republics which the French boast of erecting on the ruins of monarchs and despots were not subjected to a tyranny tenfold more terrible and oppressive than any which their arms have overturned. Not one republic now existing in Europe is free. France itself never felt despotism so dreadful as that under which it now groans. Independently of a thousand other proofs, I will mention the testimony of a sensible, observing American lately returned from thence, who says, that allowing france [*sic*] to contain twenty-six millions of souls, twenty-four millions are weary of their present government, but are kept in absolute subjection by the two millions, with the Directory at their head, supported by armies of disciplined troops.

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[1] See Introduction, p. xxiii, for account of the opening of diplomatic relations between the U. S. and the Papal States. Sartori used both the Italian and Anglicized forms of his name. In 1800 he came to America and settled in New Jersey, leaving his consular office in charge of his father, Charles, and later his brother, Vincent. For several years Sartori later acted as consul general of the Papal States in the United States. One of his sons was Commodore Louis C. Sartori of the U. S. Navy; a grandson, Msgr. Luigi Sartori, served for a number of years as a priest in the Archdiocese of Baltimore. For the appointment of this first consul see *Senate Executive Journal,* I, 247; biographical accounts will be found in U. S. Catholic Hist. Soc., *Historical Records and Studies,* XIII, 61–83, XXVI, 170–176; Thos. F. Meehan, "Our First Consul to the Papal Court," *America,* Jan. 20, 1940. A search of the National Archives failed to locate any of Sartori's despatches from Rome, and only the two instructions to him here printed. See Mass. Hist. Soc., *Collections,* 6th ser., VIII (*Historical Index to Pickering Papers*), p. 444.

[2] In retaliation for Pius VI's rejection of the French *constitution civile du clergé* and his cooperation with the allies against the French Republic, the French took Rome, Feb. 10, 1798, and proclaimed the Roman Republic.

By an army of 25,000 men France dictates to Holland. By other armies it governs the Italian republics; and Switzerland receives its laws from another. What kind of freedom the Italians enjoy under the wings of the mother republic, you who are near them and among them can best tell. The liberty of Switzerland is called by the celebrated Lavater, " The Liberty of Hell." [3]

So much for french fraternity, French patronage, and French Liberty in Europe. In America, France—I mean the French Government—wished to fold the United States in its arms—and to ease us of more millions by loans and tribute, after plundering us of twenty millions of dollars by the unjust capture and condemnation of our vessels and cargoes. Fortunately its arms were not long enough to reach across the Atlantic. We have refused to yield to the embraces of that perfidious government; we are raising troops to resist its attacks on the land; and have built and are continuing to build ships of war to protect our citizens and their property on the seas. We do not desire war—we have sought earnestly to preserve peace; but that government has been inexorable; it has rejected insolently and contemptuously rejected—all our overtures. We shall now not refuse peace—but we shall no more court its friendship—we fear not its power.[4]

I sincerely wish the condition of the Roman Republic were such that we could address it with congratulations. But if it still exists, it must be in subserviency to the French Government. Our last accounts stated that Rome was in the hands of the army of the King of the Two Scicilies [*sic*]; and that France had declared war against him and the king of Sardinia.

With respect to your conduct towards the new Roman Republic, about which you ask instructions: I need only observe, that we have no cause of quarrel with the Romans, with whom we would wish to remain at peace, altho' we should be engaged in a war with France. We have never done any injury to the Romans—nor they to us. Why then should we not remain friends? The United States enjoying perfect freedom and independence, wish those blessings to all other nations. Hence sincerely respecting the rights of self-government of all other nations they do not interfere in their internal arrangements. The consuls of the United States then, wherever they are, will consider it to be their duty to respect the " powers that be "; and under every change of government, use their endeavors to protect the persons and property of American citizens.

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[3] Johann K. Lavater (1741–1801), Swiss theologian and writer.

[4] The reference is to the " Naval War " with France which was settled by the treaty of 1800, by the terms of which the United States was released from the promise of 1778 to defend the French possessions in the West Indies, and France was absolved from all claims arising from injuries to American commerce. G. W. Allen, *Our Naval War with France* (Boston and N. Y., 1909).

I send under another cover two pamphlets by which you will learn the present situation of the United States in relation to France—one containing the instructions to our envoys Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry to treat with France, together with their dispatches,—the other containing Mr. Gerry's separate dispatches, with my report upon them.[5]

TIMOTHY PICKERING to JOHN BAPTISTE SARTORI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, PHILADELPHIA, June 11th, 1799.

Sir

I lately received your letter of 2 February, written from Florence a city which ere March expired I suppose the French had plundered by direct pillage; or by levying monstrous contributions, for it [is] thus they reward all those people who through weakness or timidity submit to their ferocious legions.

In your former letter of June 30th. 1798, to which my answer (in triplicate) is inclosed you transmitted a letter from Bremond minister of foreign affairs to the Roman Republic, to the President of the United States. The President is still absent in Massachussets; and I am without information as to an answer.

In your last letter (of the 2. February 1799) you say—" I am very anxious whether our Government will acknowledge the Roman Republic; or what answer I shall give to the Roman Government about it." My letter of the 28th. March will inform you. The United States having no object in view but to maintain a friendly and commercial connection with the Roman people, will be ever ready to fulfill towards them all the social duties depending on that connection. The United States determined to support their own independence will respect the right of self-government pertaining to every other nation, and therefore expect their consuls and other public agents will pay a due deference to the actual government of the nation, where they reside. In my former letter I expressed a wish " That the Roman Republic was a self-Governed State." You know that it is not: formally to acknowledge it then, would only be to acknowledge the supreme power of the *french general commanding in Italy.* This day I have received from Europe the copy of a law of the Dictator Championet a Dictator created not by the Roman people, but by the descendants of the Gauls.[6] The Pentarchy of France. It is copied from the journal of Frankfort of the 22 February 1799 and is as follows.

Rome 3d. January

We have had published here a law sent by General Championet, from his head quarters at Frascati, of which the following are the principal provisions.

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[5] The XYZ mission. The text of this instruction in National Archives, Instructions to U. S. Ministers, vol. V, pp. 88–90.

[6] Jean Étienne Championnet (1762–1800), in command of the army of Rome. He was recalled in disgrace but Napoleon placed him in charge of the army of the Alps from which command he resigned after meeting with no success.

The consulate shall immediately resume its functions. The state of seige of Rome shall cease from the moment that the consulate shall have reocupied its functions

The senate, the tribunate and the high pratorship, with all other constituted authorities shall resume its functions in the central commune

Till the complete organizations of the legislative councils, the consulate is authorized to order all public expences respecting the wants of the army, and the subsistence of Rome, and in fact all measures of police and even legislation for the public safety.

By another law from the same general. The consulate is cloathed with that power to displace and replace; during the space of two months, all the members of the constituted authorities, all the public functionaries, and all the agents including those even named by the legislative councils. The dissmission pronounced by the consulate shall have their full effect, even in the communes put in a state of seige. The exercise of the powers given to the consulate shall have no limitation, if not against the members of the legislative corps.

By a third law similar in its source: Three batalions of 800 men each must be raised for the maintenance of good order in the city. These laws this creation of power by a french general, will remain among thousand other acts of the French a monument of the liberty which they confer on the Republic erected by their arms and their intrigues. Thank God these sources of authority and influence will soon fail them. If the Romans, if the Italians, encouraged, animated by the presence and assistance of the Austrians turn against their cruel oppressors, this year will not close without your seeing the Gauls expelled and driven beyond the Alps. If the French, who to increase their own force, declared their own Republic one and indivisible, had ever intended to make elsewhere an independent republic they would put the latter free and put it in a condition to maintain its independence. Italy was competent to this if its numerous sovereignties combined had been formed in one republic. But the policy was opposed to every plan of real freedom and independence; and they have deposed the legitimate sovereigns (whether republicans, aristocratical, or monarchical[)] only to bring the neighboring States into subjection, to satiate (if it were possible to satiate) their own avarice, their own ambition.

With regard to the seizure of goods, in your hands at Civitavecchia by the French, I consider it as unfortunate you did not abide by the first loss. If I understand you rightly, you received bills for the goods to the amount of 70.0 [*blank*] dollars; but as these bills of the french were of no value but to purchase national lands (that is lands belonging to the Roman people or State) and as they could not be even so disposed of without paying down three fourths of their nominal amount in cash, you have paid the French 52,500 dollars so that they have of property (in cash and goods) of your own or which was in your hands to the value of 122,500 dollars; for that you received French bills bearing the nominal value of

140,000 dollars; which bills you have delivered to the Roman Government for national lands assigned to you and estimated at that value.

If the acts of government erected at Rome by the french shall eventually be confirmed, the grant of lands for your 140,000 dollars may also be established but I must not flatter you with any such expectation, you can hardly flatter so yourself. Before this letter can reach you, the French power at Rome may be terminated and a new order of things introduced: and it will not be a *revolutionary* but a *permanent government* that must decide on yours and similar claims.[7]

Our intelligence comes down to the defeat of the french at Verona and its neighbourhood, on the 30th, and 31st March.

JOHN B. SARTORI to JAMES MADISON

PHILADELPHIA 1st, June 1801

Sir

My private bussiness [*sic*] having required my return to this country, I take the liberty to inform you that I shall be obliged for a while to be absent from my consulate of Rome but before my departure from that country I have entrusted my father for [with] the [duties] of a vice consul in that place, and M. Stefano Desplas to act for the same employement in the port of Civitavecchia the principal port in the Roman territory. I hope I shall be excusable from the President and you of my absence from that country, and I beg you will be sure that no inconvinieces [*sic*] will happen on this account.

I have to day received a letter from the vice consul of Civitavecchia dated the 10th of March last in which officially mention that he had intelligence from Tripoli that the Bay of that Regency has declared war to the U. S. if by the 15. of April has not received the customary tribute. I enclose you also the list of the all American vessell[s] entered into the port of Civitavecchia in the year 1800.[8]

JOHN B. SARTORI to JAMES MADISON

PHILADELPHIA, 25 December 1801 [9]

Sir

I had the honor sometime ago of informing you by letter of my arrival in the United States, and of my having deputed my father to transact the consular bussiness in my absence. I find Sir, that the bussiness which brought me hither, will require my stay here longer time than I had at first contemplated. I therefore request that you will permit me to prolong my absence from the Roman State untill it is terminated, and in the mean time, that you will be pleased, by an official letter to authorize my father, Mr. Charles Sartori, of the City of Rome to act as vice consul of the United States there untill my return, which I shall hasten as much as the unavoidable delays of the courts of law in which I have suits depending here for the recovery of considerable property will permitt me.

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[7] During the invasion of the French much property, especially that belonging to ecclesiastics and to religious communities, was confiscated. Sartori purchased some of this land which, after the treaty of Vienna, was returned to its lawful owners. His heirs later presented a claim of $122,500 against the Papal States and urged the United States to effect a settlement. Although the papal secretary of state consented to a re-examination of the case, the claim was rejected. Stock, *U. S. Ministers to the Papal States* (hereafter cited as *U. S. Ministers*), pp. 158–160, 164–165, 183, 201–202.

[8] List not found. Nat. Arch., Dept. of State, Rome, June 1, 1801–Sept. 28, 1833.

[9] At top of letter in different handwriting: "John Baptiste Sartori, Consul at Rome, 25 Sept. 1801."

John S. Cogdell[10] to James Madison

3d, June 1806, Charleston, So. Carolina

Sir

I have had the honor of receiving a commission as consul from the United States to Rome, bearing the signature of his Excellency the President and yourself, accompanied with instructions.

No description can be adequate to the honor I feel in this testimonial of public confidence; more than I dar'd even hope, so little known as I was when I had the pleasure of being at Washington.

Was my situation in life such as to warrant the acceptance of this favor, I assure you Sir, there is no place on the globe, where my mind wou'd have been so charm'd or where an appointment, could have been offered that I shou'd have embraced with such avidity—but alas! my inclinations are at war with my means, and prudence forbids, what enthusiasm inspires.

There being no salary attach'd to this office and from the known situation of Rome no probability of frequent demands for consular certificates, the prospect of support even, wou'd be desperate.

I must here intreat the liberty of making another observation which I hope will be received as an apology for my declining the honor intended me—on my return from Baltimore to the city of Washington Col. D. R. Williams (to whose politeness on this occasion I am perhaps also indebted) mentioned to me, that he believed if I wou'd accept the situation now offer'd, the appointment wou'd be made.[11] I then told him I had it not in my power; that without salary it cou'd not answer my circumstances—that he knew nearly as well as myself, my situation in Carolina, unaided by fortune—dependant on the law for subsistence—a profession always persued by me, with unconquerable diffidence anxiety and regret—therefore without some visible means of support while I remain'd at Rome, I cou'd not on any account accept the appointment now made, and trust merely to precarious perquisites, the fullest extent of which—having been on the spot, I cou'd justly estimate.

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[10] Cogdell is better known as a sculptor and painter than as a lawyer. His "Crucifixion" was painted for St. Mary's Church, Charleston, and he made a bust of Bishop England. Sketch in *Dict. Am. Biog.*, IV, 270.

[11] David R. Williams (1776–1830) was a member of Congress, 1805–1809, 1811–1813, and was elected governor of South Carolina in 1814. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, XX, 253.

Notwithstanding I feel so high a sense of the honor, conferred, that I now beg leave thro' you to make known to his Excellency my gratitude for this mark of his favor and confidence.

JOHN B. SARTORI to JAMES MONROE

TRENTON 27th July 1812

Excell'y

I have the honor to acquaint your Excell'y, that I have just received dispatches from the American vice consuls in Rome, and Civitavecchia in the Roman State dated the 25th. of April last, with a statement of the vessells under the U. S. flag entered in the port of Civitavecchia from 1799 to April 1812, as also a narrative of the occurrences, that the political situation of that country has subjected our flag. The whole being in the Italien language, and rather voluminous, I shall translate it, and in a few days I propose to go to Washington, where I expect to have the honor to pay my respects to you, and submit to your perusal these papers, and other documents relating to some official notes passed between the Lieuftenent Governour of Rome and the said vice consuls, in which has been officially announced to them, to desist from executing the functions of their official capacity. I will not keep the attention of your Excell'y too long in stating few reasons for such extraordinary conduct of the said Lieuftent Governour, because I shall fully explain myself on the first interview, that I hope shortly to have the honor of having with you. Yet it might be proper for the present, that I should state a few circumstances, which through the lapse of time might have excaped your Excell'y's recollection. On the 26th of June 1797 I was honnoured with the charge of consul for the U. S. of America in the Roman State, which I exercised untill April 1800, when some private bussiness required my return to this country, which I did in July of the same year; but previous my leaving Rome, I thought proper to name my father as vice consul in Rome; and other agents through the Roman State, to act in my absence, of which I did inform the then Secretary of State, in a letter dated from Rome of the same year, as well as in a note that I had the honor to write from Philadelphia to the same two years after my arrivall in this country, and to which letter I had not the pleasure of receiving an answer. It is now almost 12 years elapsed since my father, and other agents have been peaceably left to exercise their functions through all the political changes, that have occurred in that State, and just at this moment the Governour General brought forward a refusal to acknowledge any more the said vice consuls, unless they should be confirmed by the U. S., and his Imperial Majesty, although this demand appear in some measure reasonable, yet I will take the liberty to observe to your Excell'y, that I am rather of opinion that this is not the real cause of it; but I have reason to think, that it is not unlikely, that some persons anxious to be named by the governour as agent for the U.S. *pro tempore* has influenced that Governement in the expectation, that the U. S. will confirm the said appointement and have my person, and agents thrown out of office after near 15 years of service acted with all the zeal [?] and to the full satisfaction of every American individual that have had occasion to call for their assistance: it is worthy of remark, that such difficulties have been brought forward at the very moment when the American trade at Civitavecchia begun to be of some consequence on account of the strict blockade kept by the British of the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples, and I should pray your Excell'y to delay taking any definitive measure on this subject until I shall have the honor of this interview.[12]

RUFUS KING to JOHN Q. ADAMS

SENATE CHAMBER December 4, 1822

Sir

I send you enclosed herewith a letter which I have received from Mr. E. Weeks, on the subject of the consulate. Mr. Weeks lately returned from Europe, and during his absence visited Italy—tho' not a literary man, he possesses much good sense, and on the matter about which he writes may be entirely relied on for impartiality and truth.

I have more than once heard complaints of the vice consulate at Rome; and as the appointment of a consul at Florence, would not affect the profits of the consulship at Leghorn, and must be desirable by our countrymen who visit that city, it may be deemed proper to appoint a consul to reside at that place. I submit this subject to your consideration . . .[13]

E. WEEKS to RUFUS KING

NEWYORK Nov. 30th, 1822

Dear Sir

Perhaps you may recollect that last summer I mentioned to you my great desire to have two consuls appointed, one for Florence, and the other for Rome. James Ombrosi is the man I particularly wish to have appointed for Florence: he is now vice-consul under Mr. Appleton at Leghorn (70 miles distant) who is a very old man, and his office must soon be vacated by his death, (besides that) the consul at Florence will not interfere with the one at Leghorn; the latter's duties are principally mercantile, and the former for the accomodation of travellers. The Court of Tuscany is held at Florence, and all presentments must be made by our consul, or by his order; therefore, the time occupied in writing for this order to Leghorn, often incommodes the traveller, or deprives him altogether of the object of his wishes. Mr. Ombrosi is an Italian lawyer, about 45 years of age, of noble family; the first minister of the Grand Duke married his sister, and holds an office in the financial departments himself; he has been in this country 3 or 4 years, speaks the English language perfectly well, and is very attentive to American travellers, which adds greatly to their comfort, during their stay at Florence.—

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[12] Dec. 6, 1811, and Jan. 26, 1812, Norveas, "director general of solicitations," directed Chas. Sartori to cease his consular functions until a new appointment was confirmed by the U. S. and the French authorities in Italy. These letters are in the same volume preceding this letter from J. B. Sartori.

[13] King was serving his last term in the Senate before his appointment as minister to England (*Dict. Am. Biog.,* X., 397). Enclosures follow.

Felix Cicognani, is the gentleman that I propose for consul at Rome. I enclose a letter from Mr. Irvine who gives the character of Mr. Cicognani; Mr. Irvine is a Scotch gentleman living in Rome, has been in this country and his word may be relied on. I will now only speak of the present occupant of that office. A Mr. Satorè [Sartori], an Italian living in this country obtained the appointment of consul at Rome some time since, did not return to Rome, to fill the office himself, but appointed his brother vice-consul: this fellow intercedes with the police, not to sign the American passports, until his name be affixed to them, then the traveller goes to his lodgings (which is something like a prison), and is spoken to through a hole about a foot square, who is there, what do you want, in a harsh voice; (in the Italian language, as he cannot speak a word of English): he receives the passport through this hole, signs it, holds fast upon it, until he is paid two dollars; the traveller then goes to Naples, and when he returns, the same imposition is submitted to, in order to avoid a quarrel with the police; in this way that fellow robs every American of 4 dollars, without giving a civil word.

I think, this only wants to be known, to be remedied; if it should be necessary, I can procure a great number of late travellers that agree with me in the propriety of those two appointments.

You was kind enough to say last summer, that if I would give you this statement on your going to Washington, that you would attend to it, and if it is possible to procure those commissions within ten days, I shall be greatly obliged, as there is a young man of my acquaintance going directly to Florence, about that time, who could be the bearer of them.

James Irvine to E. Weeks

Rome 17th Feb'y 1821

My Dear Sir

In hopes that this will find you at Leghorn I have to acquaint you that the two boxes have been put on board a felucca for that port, and if not already gone, cannot be much longer before they leave this. Be so good as to tell Mr. Coles, (with my best compliments), that besides the Graces and the boy of the Capitol, the two boxers are almost entirely cast, and have only to be put together; after which the Cupid and the Psyche will be moulded, so that I should hope that the whole may be ready soon after Easter, but much will depend on the state of the weather for drying them, though the moulder promises to make use of a stove, if necessary for the last.

After reflecting on the conversation we had the evening before your departure, respecting a consul here for the United States, I could think of no one nearly so well adapted as my friend Signor Felice (Felix) Cicognani, a young man of the first abilities and rising reputation as an advocate, and who not only reads English perfectly, but writes it, and only wants a little more practice to speak it with fluency. He is a man of honour and principle as well as of much activity and agreeable manners, and has lately conducted some causes of consequence with much *eclat* and success, particularly one in favour of an English clergyman respecting an inheritance devoted to his children in right of their mother, on which occasion he has carried on a long correspondence in the English language. Having spoken to him on the subject, he told me that he would gladly accept of the appointment provided it was as consul and not as vice consul under Mr. Sartori, who residing entirely in America seems to have no right to continue longer in that office. He was acquainted here some years ago with a Mr. Amory of Boston, (who has also a house at New Orleans) and both he and Mr. Amory spoke of Cicognani with much regard when I afterwards saw them in America. It was he who put the writing made out for the moulder into Italian.

Much of our attention here is drawn to the present critical situation of the kingdom of Naples, but the determination of their parliament is not yet known; however, if the conditions said to be offered are true, there seems to be little doubt of their being rejected.

JOHN B. SARTORI to JOHN Q. ADAMS

TRENTON 5th of May 1823

Sir

Having observed by the paper of last week, a nomination made by the President of Mr. Felix Ciccognani as commercial agent of the U. S. for the City of Rome, I take the liberty to submit to you a circumstance, which might have excaped the attention of those, who preside on this department before the appointment was made. Since the year 1796 I was honoured with the consulate for the U. S. of that country, and on my leaving Rome for the U. S. in 1800, I left my brother Vincent to supply the place, during my absence, of which I informed then the executive; variety of circumstances have prevented my return, and my brother has continued ever since, to discharge his duty with honor, and fidelity. He will not be a little surprised, when he will receive the intelligence of his having been superceded by another person, who (he may think) has no better right to this appointment, that he has after 22 years of services rendered to every citizen of the U. S. who have applied to him for his assistance. In consequence I have to beg your honor to give me some light on this subject, that I may easy the feelings of said my brother by the explaination that no doubt I shall receive from you . . .

FELIX CICOGNANI

(March 3, 1823–January 9, 1837)

John Q. Adams to Felix Cicognani

Department of State, Washington, 6 March, 1823

Sir,

The President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, having appointed you consul of the United States for the City of Rome, I have the honour of forwarding herewith your commission accompanied with printed instructions and a blank consular bond, which last you will execute on your part, and forward to this department with a certificate from the consul of the United States at Naples subjoined thereto, that the two sureties who must sign the said bond, are in his opinion sufficient.[1]

Felix Cicognani to John Q. Adams

Rome, May 24th, 1824

Sir

I had the honour to receive the 20th. of April last your letter of the 6th. of March 1823 inclosing the commission of his Excellency the President appointing me consul of the United States for the City of Rome, and having immediately made the usual applications to the Papal Government the 10th. of this month I was acknowledged accordingly.

Agreeably to your directions I duly executed the consular bond, and inclose it to you accompanied with the certificate from the consul at Naples.

I am very sensible of the special trust, which his Excellency the President has been pleased to place on me, and beg of you to be so good as to express to him my deep sense of the honour. I will always endeavour strictly to attend to the instructions, which you forwarded to me, and I hope to become acceptable to the government as well as to the citizens of a country, which stands so high in the scale of nations.

Felix Cicognani to John Q. Adams

Rome, December 31, 1824

Sir

In compliance with the consular instructions I have the honour to inform you, that in these six last months, which almost go so far as my entering on the exercise of the office of consul of the U. S. of America in the Roman States, no vessel of the U. S. entered at the ports of my district. We have two very good ports, one at Civitavecchia on the Mediterranean, and another at Ancona on the Adriatic Sea, but they are very seldom visited by American vessels, as masters and captains prefer the ports of Leghorn, Naples, and Trieste, where on account of the number and wealth of the merchants, they have better opportunities of selling their cargos.

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[1] Nat. Arch., Dept. of State, Instructions to Consuls, II, 275. Unless otherwise indicated all instructions are from this source.

The Papal Government requires that during the continuance of the present holy year, the passports of foreigners should be examined and approved by the ministers or consuls of their respective countries, previously to these passports being recognised by the government as a permission to these foreigners to reside in Rome. And at all times the signature of these ministers or consuls to passports is necessary previously to permission being granted for leaving Rome. Having no report of vessels to give, I inclose herewith a list of the citizens of the U. S. who visited Rome in these six last months. This information, I think, may be of some use to you to form an idea of the progress of the spirit of travelling among Americans, a spirit which has widely extended among the British, tho' unfortunately, in my opinion, not to their advantage.

In a country as this governed by the clergy, scarcely anything can happen concerning politicks, or commerce, which would interest the Government of the U.S. essentially free and tollerating, and of course I will not trouble you with uninteresting accounts on these points. Nevertheless I have thought it would not be amiss to state that the present Pope makes all the efforts to reanimate the spirit of devotion and regain the ancient religious influence. To this end he proclaimed a general jubilee from the 24th of this month to the 31st of December 1825, and has entrusted public education to the Jesuits. But appearances lead generally to the conclusion that he will fail in his expectation.

Another circumstance I think also proper to mention as being of a nature to interest the politicks of the U.S. Mr. Y. Texada, one of the deputies sent from the Republick of Columbia to the British Government having been charged by the government of his country to arrange with the Holy See the businesses of that Church, from London proceeded to Paris on way to Rome, but as soon as he arrived in that city he was informed by the nuncio of the Pope residing there, that he had been directed by his government not to sign his passport for Rome. Mr. Texada called on the nuncio and having represented to him the state of distress in which the Church of Columbia was for want of bishops as well as of inferior clergymen, he got the permission to go to Rome, having previously made a written declaration, that the object of his mission to Rome had no reference to politicks, but was entirely of a religious nature. Mr. Texada arrived in Rome in September last through the Cardinal Secretary of State, represented to the Pope the state of the Church of Columbia, and applied for a proper and prompt remedy, on the demand of the Spanish minister, he was politely desired to retire to some of the cities of the Roman States, under the assurance, that in a short time he would be recalled to Rome and every thing arranged to his satisfaction. Mr. Texada left Rome in the beginning of October and went to Bologna, where, after a stay of about forty days, he received from Rome an order to leave immediately the Roman States, it being alleged that his presence there contributed to encourage the *Liberal* and the *Carbonari.* Mr. Texada applied to the Cardinal Secretary of State, but his remonstrances produced no good effect, and of course he was obliged to go out of the Roman States. He is now in Florence, and, I understand still holds some communication with the Court of Rome concerning the object of his mission. To this report, on the authenticity of which you may entirely depend, I will only add that the opposition met by Mr. Texada is only to be attributed to the wish of the Court of Rome to countenance the pretensions of the King of Spain founded on the famous concession made to the crown of Spain by Alexander VI.[2] I leave, Sir, to your most enlightened mind to judge from it of the religious as well as of the political sentiments of the present Pope.

After the letter I had the honour to address to you the 24th. of May last, I was introduced to the Pope in my official character, and had every reason to be satisfied with the polite and distinguished manner in which he received me. His Holiness expressed favourable sentiments for the citizens of the U.S.

I beg leave to be permitted to repeat the assurance of my wish to execute the duties of my office in a manner satisfactory to the government of the United States, and shall endeavour to comply with any directions, which I may receive for this purpose. At the same time, I hope you will excuse me for observing that as my profession of an advocate connects me with the officers of the Court of Rome, it may be prudent that such use should not be made of my communications as that they should be traced to me.[3]

FELIX CICOGNANI to HENRY CLAY

ROME, July 15th, 1825

Sir

I have the honour to send to you inclosed the report of the vessels of the United States of America entered into the ports of my district in these six last months, as well as of the American citizens arrived in Rome during the same period.

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[2] May 4, 1493, Alexander announced the Line of Demarcation to separate the areas of the New World to be claimed by Spain and Portugal. This line first set at 100 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands was later, in the Treaty of Tordesillas, fixed at 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands.

[3] Enclosed is a list of the following U.S. citizens who visited Rome, July 1–Dec. 31, 1824: Alex. Dinoff, Rev. Anthony Kohlmann, Benj. W. Chase, John J. Ambler, Carroll Livingston, Wm. Harrison Smith, Benj. Tibbits, Jno. P. Binney, Theodore Jenks, Danl. B. Dash, wife and two children; Lloyd N. Rogers, Rev. Samuel S. Cooper, Peter Crary, wife and daughter; Edw. C. Crary, Geo. May, Geo. C. Richards, U. S. Artillery; Jas. Lenox, Jonathan Amory, Jno. Gray, Dr. Thos. McEnen [McKennan], Rt. Rev. Bishop John H. Hobart, Jno. G. Biddle, wife, child, and maid. Several of these names will be found in *Dict. Am. Biog.*

The 2d of March last the Papal Government published a law, of which I inclose a copy, establishing a system of reciprocity concerning the payement of the duties on the vessels, founded on the principle that every foreign vessel entering the papal ports shall pay the same duties, that a papal vessel of the same burden should pay on entering in the ports of the country, to which such a vessel may belong.

This system seeming to me prejudicial to the interests of the commerce of the United States, owing to the severe discriminating laws in force in the U.S., I profited of the opportunity to propose to the Papal Government to enter with the U.S. in the system of reciprocity as is established by the act of the Congress of the 3d of March 1815, but my proposal was refused as unconsistent with the established law, and of course a new tariff was issued in which the vessels of the United States of America are charged at the rate of 50 cents per ton for tonnage and of 50 cents more for light-money in the same manner as foreign vessels are charged in the ports of the United States. It is however to be observed, that the Papal Government on refusing to adhere to my proposal explicitly declared that they will reduce the duties on the American vessels in the same proportion as the American Government will reduce those now paid by the papal vessels. So that if his Excellency the President will declare that the discriminating duties of tonnage now in force in the American ports so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the papal flag are abolished, the American vessels in the papal ports for the above duties, shall be charged at the same rate, as they are charged in the ports of the United States. As the papal flag is scarcely seen in the ports of the United States, such a declaration would turn intirely to the advantage of the commerce of the United States. I inclose copies of my correspondence with the Papal Government as well as of the law of reciprocity and of the new tariff issued according to it, and shall comply with the directions that you will deem it proper to give me on the subject.

Though a stranger to the United States, I endeavoured to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the subject by consulting the laws of the United States and some celebrated works on their commerce, as Pitkin's *Statistical Views* and Seybert's *Statistical Annals,* and shall be very happy if my efforts will prove acceptable to a nation, in whose service I feel myself highly honoured.

Placed at so great a distance from the United States, I feel every-day the necessity of being well informed of their laws. I therefore purchased the collection of the laws of the United States; but as it does not go beyond the 14th of March 1821, I am quite ignorant of those since published. As the act of Congress of the 20th of April 1818 sect. 5th four hundred copies of the acts of Congress are alloted to the Department of State to be distributed at its discretion among the public and foreign ministers and consuls and other public agents, I beg leave to request you, to make use of such a power in my favour, as it would seem essential to the correct discharge of my duties, that I should be possessed of the laws passed from time to time. May I therefore beg the favour of you, to order copies of the acts published from the 4th of March 1821 to be sent to me, as well as those which may hereafter be enacted? These may be sent to me by the way of Leghorn, to the care of Mr. Appleton, the consul at that place. My request has no other object, but the good service of the United States.

I profit of this opportunity to express to you, as I had the honour to do to your predecessor, the assurances of my wish to execute the duties of my office in a manner satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and that I shall endeavour to comply with any directions, which I may receive for this purpose.[4]

DANIEL BRENT [5] to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 1 April, 1826

Sir,

The minister of the United States at Mexico, in a letter of the 18th February last, forwarded the enclosed papers to this department, requesting that they might be put into the hands of His Holiness' secretary. I beg leave, therefore, to recommend this request, together with the papers, to your kind attention.[6]

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[4] Enclosures: 1. List of U.S. vessels touching Roman ports, Jan. 1–June 30, 1825: at Ancona, *Sein,* 289 66/95 tons, master, Sheppard Bartlet, N.Y., owners, Amassa Hayden, David and Calvra Williams; touched at Trieste: cargo void, mdse. back, corn, value, $7,000, arrived Mar. 14, sailed Apr. 2. 2. List of U.S. citizens visiting Rome for same period: Sereno E. Dwight, Henry S. Newcomb, Edw. Prime, Jno. W. Phillips, J. Greely Stevenson, John C. Hayden, Alex. E. Hosack, Aquilla Jones, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Henry A.V. Post, Philip Payson and wife, Wm. D. Cope, Jno. F. Piseros, Valerien Allain, Chas. Oliver, Jno. Devereux, Wm. Bowles, Wm. Cross, jr., Wm. Emerson, Wm. N. Clark. 3. Letter to the Cardinal Camerlengo on the subject of reciprocity.

[5] Brent was chief clerk of the Dept. of State until 1833 when he was appointed consul at Paris.

[6] Instructions, II, 385. With the establishment of the empire under Iturbide, 1822–1823, the Mexican congress authorized the appointments of envoys to foreign governments. Pius VII, mindful of the assistance of Spain in restoring him to his dominions in 1814–1815, refused to receive Pablo Francisco Vasquez, whom Mexico had appointed to the Holy See. The situation was not improved under Leo XII. Without representation at the papal court Mexico found it helpful to use the diplomatic service of her northern neighbor in the matter of secularizing the regular clergy. Petitions for secularization were made through Poinsett, the U.S. minister at Mexico, who referred them to the Department of State after which they were sent to the American consul at Rome and by him referred to the papal authorities. After authorization by the latter, rescripts of secularization were returned through the same channels. Many such cases will be noted in the Cicognani correspondence. H. H. Bancroft, *Hist. of Mexico,* V, 46–47; M. de Pradt, *Concordat de l'Amérique avec Rome* (Paris, 1827), pp. 168, 238.

FELIX CICOGNANI to DANIEL BRENT

ROME, July 8th, 1826

Sir

Inclosed I send the rescript of His Holiness the Pope to the memorial, you forwarded to me, at the request of the minister of the United States at Mexico . . .[7]

FELIX CICOGNANI to HENRY CLAY

ROME, July 8th. 1826

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the acts of the seventeenth and eighteenth Congresses, which according to your directions were transmitted to me, and beg leave to request for the future the continuation of the same favour.

I have also the honour to inform you that from the 1st of July 1825 to the end of June last no vessels of the United States of America entered into the ports of the Papal States. This is in great part to be attributed to the law published here the 2d of March 1825, of which I had the honour to send to you a copy, and on which I wait your instructions.

Herewith I send a list of the American citizens arrived in Rome during the same period. From the comparison of this statement with those I had the honour to send to you precedently, it appears that the number of the American citizens travelling in Europe is greatly increasing.[8]

FELIX CICOGNANI to HENRY CLAY

ROME, August 29th, 1826

Sir

I have the honour to inform you, that the 26th of this month I received a note from His Eminence the Secretary of State, stating that His Holiness, feeling the advantage of having a consul general in the United States, appointed to such a place the Count D. Ferdinando Lucchesi de' Principi di

[7] See preceding instruction.

[8] List of U.S. arrivals, July 1, 1825–June 30, 1826: Chas. J. P. de Fonterman, Jno. J. Appleton, U.S. commercial agent at Naples; Chas. W. Chauncey, Nathaniel Niles, Henry Dalton, Jas. S. Rumsey, Wm. Verplanck, Jno. F. Girod, Jos. Marie, Samuel Parkman, jr., Jos. Dorr, jr., Jno. W. Kerney [Kearney?], Jacob N. Morris, Archibald Armstrong, wife and daughter; Jas. I. S. Donnell, Richd. F. Kemble, Francis Cellini, J. G. Palfrey, S. W. Downing, U.S.N.; Elliot Cresson, Silas P. Holbrook, Jno. H. Gray, Jacob Crowinshield, Geo. Peabody, Thos. Olives [Oliver?], Wm. Wright, Jno. B. Grimball [Gimbell?], W. H. Boardman, Chas. T. Moulton, Henry S. Dexter, H. B. Rogers, Jas. T. Worthington, Chauncey A. Goodrich, Ralph B. Rhodes and sister Mary A. Lane; Alvan Fisher, Jas. S. Cromwell, Jno. A. Deblois, O. M. Cruchfield, Dr. J. S. Wily, U.S.N.; J. M. Glassel, W. C. Woodbridge, Edw. B. Emerson, Henry A. V. Post, Thos. R. Den [Dan?], N. H. Carters, Henry J. Echford, Thos. McCleland, Wm. Slesson, Jno. Slesson, Harriet D. Baker, R. D. Simons, Saml. H. Dickson, Horatio Greenough, Robt. W. Weis, Saml. P. Blake.

Campo Franco, who acts in the same capacity at Washington for the King of Naples.[9] His Eminence adds in his note, that he hopes, that the Government of the United States will consider such a measure as a proof of the wish of His Holiness to promote the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

I have also to inform you, that the law and the tariff enacted here the 2d of March 1825 on the payement of duties on vessels, of which I had the honour to send you a copy, has been abolished, and that hereafter foreign vessels in the papal ports will be charged at the rate of six cents per ton for anchorage, which compared with the precedent tariff, makes a great diminution in favour of the vessels of the United States. The duty to be paid by the papal vessels is fixed at three cents per ton. I profited of this opportunity to renew to the Papal Government the offer of entering with the United States into the system of reciprocity as is established by the act of Congress of the 3d of March 1815, and from the avowed wish of His Holiness to enlarge his intercourse with the United States, I am inclined to believe, that the offer will be accepted. . . .[10]

Felix Cicognani to Henry Clay

Rome, March 17th, 1827

Sir

In pursuance of what I stated in my letter of the 29th of August last, I have the honour to inform you, that the Papal Government, after having generally declared, that, in respect to the payement of the duty of anchorage, it will treat on the same footing as the papal vessels the vessels of those nations, who will treat in like manner the papal vessels, communicated to me its full adhesion to the system of reciprocity as it is established by the act of the Congress of the United States of America of the 3d of March 1815, desiring me to sollicit in favour of the papal vessels the abolition of the discriminating duties now in force in the United States of America. In consequence I submit to you the matter, and as I think that the Papal Government by the above declaration has sufficiently satisfied the conditions of the above act of Congress, I take it for granted that H[is] E[xcellency] the President will enact the proclamation of usage in favour of the papal vessels, as I take also for granted, that, whatever may be the resolution on the subject, you will enable me to give an answer to the communication made to me. The Papal Government sent instructions in the same sense to the consul residing at Washington, and of course you will receive the same demand from him.

I hope that my endeavours to induce the Papal Government to join in the American system of reciprocity will meet with your approbation and that it may contribute to enlarge the commercial intercourse between the two nations.[11]

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[9] Count Lucchesi's letters will be found in a later section of this volume. See index.

[10] Endorsed: "Forwarded by R. G. Beastley [Beasley], Havre, Sept. 25, 1826."

HENRY CLAY to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON 9th May 1827.

Sir,

Your letter under date of the 9th [17th] of March last has been received, in which you inform this department " that the Papal Government, after having generally declared that in respect to the duty of anchorage, it will treat on the same footing as the Papal Vessels, the Vessels of those Nations who will treat in like manner the Papal Vessels "; that the papal government had communicated to you " its full adhesion to the system of reciprocity, as it is established by the Act of Congress of the United States of America of the 3d of March 1815 " ; and had " sent instructions in the same sense to their Consul at Washington."

The President views with satisfaction the determination of the government of his Holiness, the Pope, to reciprocate the policy by which the United States had offered to be regulated in their commercial intercourse abroad; and duly appreciate your services in disposing that Government to accept the liberal terms proposed by the United States to all the maritime nations. But as the determination which you communicate, however gratifying to the President, has not yet been officially announced to him by the Papal Government, the proclamation which is expected, would be, at present, premature. And he therefore, in conformity to the usage governing the foreign intercourse of the United States, will delay issuing the proclamation until this Government shall have received from the papal consul residing at Washington, the formal communication which you intimate that he is instructed to make; or until the papal government shall have formally announced its aforesaid determination, either to yourself as a functionary of the United States, or in some other manner which can be considered official.

Herewith is transmitted to you a copy of the act of Congress, of the 7th of January 1824, concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and import; the principal and most recent law of this country which is applicable to the subject of your letter.

By the 4th section of this act you will perceive under what circumstances the President is authorized to issue his proclamation.[12]

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[11] Endorsed: " Forwarded by R. G. Beasley, Havre, Apr. 2d, 1827."
[12] Instructions, II, 422.

DANIEL BRENT to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 9th June, 1827

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Joel R. Poinsett, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Mexico, transmitting several petitions to His Holiness, the Pope, thirteen in number, which are now herein enclosed, from individuals among the regular clergy at Mexico, praying to be secularized, with a view to bespeak your good offices to promote the object of the memorialists with the Holy See, and engaging on his part, to reimburse any expense which you might incur, in the execution of this commission. The letter, however of which a copy is enclosed, speaks for itself. I must pray you to comply with the wishes of Mr. Poinsett, and to transmit thro' this department, as you lately did upon a similar occasion, the rescripts of the Pope, and I will take care that they are duly forwarded to Mr. Poinsett.

I have the pleasure to transmit to you likewise two copies of a late proclamation of the President of the United States, exempting the vessels and merchandize of the Roman States from the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and import in the United States . . .[13]

FELIX CICOGNANI to HENRY CLAY

ROME, September 29th, 1827

Sir

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter to your address, which the Cardinal Secretary of State has sent to me to be forwarded to you.

I also inclose a copy of the letter, which His Eminence has addressed to me in answer to the communication made to him of the proclamation of His Excellency the President of the United States exempting the vessels and marchandise of the Roman States from the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost in the United States.[14]

I profit of the opportunity to inform you that from the 1st of July 1826 to this day no vessels of the United States entered into the ports of the Papal States. I hope that in consequence of the reciprocity now existing between the two countries this state of things will change and that in my next report I shall have occasion to transmit to you a long list of American vessels entered into the papal ports. I am preparing a statement of the commercial regulations in vigour here and hope in a short time to transmit it to you.

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[13] *Ibid.*, p. 429. Note 6, *ante.*

[14] This letter from Cardinal della Somaglia, papal secretary of state, Sept. 18, is enclosed. It confirms the adoption of tariff reciprocity as stated in Cicognani's despatch of Mar. 17, *ante*, and in Clay's instruction of May 9.

DANIEL BRENT to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 1st Oct. 1827

Sir,

I beg leave to trouble you again with a commission from Mr. Poinsett, the minister of the United States at Mexico, in relation to the petitions to the Holy See from several individuals of the regular and conventual clergy at Mexico which are enclosed; the object of which are particularly explained and referred to in Mr. Poinsetts letter to me of the 18th of July, a copy of which is likewise herewith enclosed.[15]

FELIX CICOGNANI to GEORGE E. IRONSIDE [16]

ROME, January 5th, 1828

Sir

In compliance with the wish you expressed to me, I have the honour to send herewith a statement of the commercial regulations now in force in the Roman States, to which I have annexed all the tariffs concerning the same.

I endeavoured to model my statement on the digest of the commercial regulations of the different foreign nations, with which the United States have intercourse, which you were so good as to send to me, and should feel happy, if it might be of some use to the Department of State. . . .[17]

FELIX CICOGNANI to DANIEL BRENT

ROME, May 9th, 1828

Sir

Having received no answer to the letter I had the honour to write to you the 29th. of September last concerning the dispensations in favour of some regulars from Mexico, though I have no doubt it reached you in due time, as I have received answers to some other letters I sent by the same opportunity, and applications in the meantime having been made from other persons in favour of the same individuals, which have not been attended to in regard to the request made previously by me, I cannot dispense with begging you to be so good as to let me know the most expeditious way how I should act in this delicate business. Signor Torlonia, the first banker here, made applications in favour of the regular Francis Campuzano, and I have had a great deal of trouble to obtain that the dispensation, which had been granted on the memorial presented by me in the name of the same individual, should not be delivered to him, but should your answer be delayed longer, I fear I shall not be able to resist the repeated applications of Signor Torlonia.

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[15] Instructions, II, 444.

[16] Of the Dept. of State.

[17] Tonnage duty was fixed at three cents per ton on Roman vessels and six cents on foreign. But nations treating Roman vessels on the same footing as national vessels were to be charged no more in Roman ports than Roman vessels were charged. The tariff tables are not annexed.

Since I wrote to you I received your letter of the 1st of October inclosing some other memorials, which I have thought proper not to present, not to expose myself to the difficulties, which I met with for the others, but I shall present them soon after the receiving your answer and think that they will also be granted. The memorials received by me, not including the duplicates, are sixteen in number, and to fourteen the dispensation has already been granted. . . .

DANIEL BRENT to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 31 May, 1828.

Sir,

I have the honor of troubling you again upon the subject of some of the members of the regular clergy at Mexico, and accordingly send you copies of two letters, dated the 18th and 26th of last month, which I have just received, with the memorials or petitions of the individuals in question to the Holy See, to be secularised.

If you will have the goodness to transmit to this office an account against Mr. Poinsett for the expenses which you may have heretofore incurred, or shall incur in the execution of the several commissions of this kind with which you already have been or may be troubled, at his instance, some convenient arrangement will in that case be adopted, agreeably to his wish, for your re-imbursement.[18]

DANIEL BRENT to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON 18th July, 1828.

Sir,

I have the honor again to trouble you with copies of two letters which I have just received from Mr. Joel R. Poinsett, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Mexico, dated the 2nd and 11th of June, enclosing two petitions from clergymen belonging to regular orders at Mexico, to be secularized, which are also enclosed, and recommended to your attention.[19]

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[18] Instructions, II, 469.

[19] Instructions, III, 10.

Felix Cicognani to Daniel Brent

Rome, August 26th, 1828

Sir

I received your letter of the 31st. of May last with the inclosures from Mr. Poinsett and herewith I have the honour to send the rescripts of secularisation of His Holiness, eighteen in number, subjoined to the memorials from the Mexican regulars recommended by Mr. Poinsett. As I was directed by the Cardinal Secretary of State here to proceed to the expedition of the rescripts in the usual way, the expenses for them amounted to one hundred fifty four dollars and eighty cents, as results from the account and the receipt of the expeditionary of apostolical rescripts employed by me, which I have the honour to inclose. To the above sum are to be added the postages amounting to ten dollars and 28½ cents; so that in all Mr. Poinsett is indebted to me for the amount of one hundred and sixty five dollars and 8½ cents, which I request you to be so good as to reimburse me as soon as possible. In these circumstances I must fairly state, that I shall feel happy to execute any commission of this kind, which Mr. Poinsett will be pleased to give me, but that it is inconvenient for me to advance money and wait several months for the reimbursement, and that of course I should wish that along with the commissions some bill of exchange on Europe should be remitted to me for the presume[d] amount of the expences. Here I could not negociate a draught on the United States, and Mr. Appleton, the consul of the United States at Leghorn informs me that there it could hardly be negotiated at less a discount than ten per cent.

The Department of State used to send me the pamphlets of the acts of Congress, but after those passed at the first session of the nineteenth Congress I have not received any others. Should you be so good as to forward to me the acts of the succeeding sessions, I shall feel particularly obliged. By sending them by the way of Leghorn, you will save me a great deal of expense.

(*Enclosure*)

Rome, August 26th. 1828

Account of the expences paid by the undersigned consul of the U. S. of America for the expedition of several rescripts of His Holiness in favor of Mexican regulars at the request of Mr. Joel R. Poinsett envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the same States at Mexico.

1826, May 15th.	Paid for postage on the letter enclosing the memorials of Father Laureano Saavedra	3:27½
NB.	The royal rescript in favor of the above regular was obtained without any expence and none likewise received for postage, as it was forwarded by private hands.	
1828, Aug't. 9th.	Paid for the postage on the package enclosing the memorials of Father Thomas Aviles, Francis Garcia Vaga [Vaza?], John Guerrero, and Francis Mateo	4:01

1828,	Aug't 23d. Paid to Sig. Francisco Coloni, expeditionary of royal rescripts for the expedition of eighteen rescripts of His Holiness granting secularisation to as many Mexican regulars, as from his account and receipt annexed	154.80
1828,	Aug't. 25th. Paid for franking to Leghorn the duplicates of the above eighteen rescripts	3.—
NB.	The first copies of the receipts will be sent by private hand to Mr. Brown, the American minister at Paris,[20] and of course no expence of postage will occur on them.	
		Total Am't. 165,08½

DANIEL BRENT to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON 15, Dec'r. 1828

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of August, with eighteen rescripts of secularization, for that number of priests at Mexico, which you had procured at the instance of Mr. Poinsett, our minister at that place, from the Holy See, together with your account of the expense incurred by you in the execution of that, and some other commissions of the same kind; and I immediately, on the 19th of November, transmitted to Mr. Poinsett a copy of your letter, with the original documents which came enclosed in it, the retaining, nevertheless, a copy of the account. I expect to receive soon a satisfactory answer from him, upon the subject of that account; and in that case I will not fail immediately to communicate it to you.

In the mean time I have the pleasure to send you the copy of a letter, which I have lately received from Mr. Mason, our secretary of legation at Mexico,[21] under date the 2nd of November, with three other petitions to the Holy See for secularization, which came enclosed in it, and to inform you that I have remitted the nett proceeds of the bill in my favor to which it refers, to Messieurs Baring, Brothers and Company, bankers, London, in a draft on themselves, for £29.6. sterling, payable at sixty days sight, with a request to them (to make) a remittance to you, at Rome, of the money, or to honor your drafts upon them for the amount.

I will see that you are regularly supplied in future with copies of the laws of Congress. . . .[22]

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[20] Jas. Brown, from 1823 to 1829. *Dict. Am. Biog.,* III, 126.

[21] John Mason, jr.

[22] Instructions, III, 29.

DANIEL BRENT to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON 26 March, 1829

Sir,

I have the pleasure to send you enclosed the copy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Joel Poinsett, our minister at Mexico, under date the 23rd of January last, with two other petitions to the Holy See for secularization, which was received with it, and to inform you that I shall remit by this days mail the nett proceeds of the bill in my favor to which Mr. Poinsett refers, to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Company, bankers, London, in a draft on Messrs. James Dunlop & Co. of London, at sixty days sight, for twenty five pounds, two shillings and nine pence sterling, with a request to them to make a remittance to you of the money, or to honor your drafts for the amount.[23]

FELIX CICOGNANI to MARTIN VAN BUREN

ROME, April 11th, 1829

Sir

Expecting every day to have a particular audience from the new Pope in my official capacity of consul of the U. S. of America in Rome, I have delayed to acquaint you of his election, and to give some information concerning him, which it may not be entirely useless for you to know, but having been officially instructed, that, owing to the many occupations of His Holiness in these first days of his pontificate, I cannot have that honour till the ceremonies of the Holy Week and Easter shall be over, I shall delay no longer, reserving to give you a faithful account of the audience to the time when it shall have taken place.

The election of the new Pope took place the 31st of March last after 49 days from the death of the late Pope[24] and 36 days from the opening of the conclave. The choice fell on the person of Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglioni, bishop of Frascati and Great Plenitentiary [*sic*]. It is said that he had the votes of almost all the cardinals present. It is also said that [h]is election is greatly to be attributed to the influence of the Emperor of Austria,[25] and indeed a strong argument in believing so is from his having chosen as Secretary of State Cardinal Albani so well known to be most attached to the Emperor of Austria, and who in the conclave was entrusted with the *veto* on the part of the emperor. In the former conclave Austria also wished very much to see Cardinal Castiglioni elected Pope, but not having been well served by the ambassador, the choice fell on Cardinal Della Genga. It is of course expected that the present Pope will be very partial to Austria. The late Pope was more inclined in favour of France and to him the ministry of that kingdom is greatly indebted for having been able to resist the opposition of the bishops and the Jesuits to the decrees for withdrawing from their hands the education of young people.

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[23] *Ibid.*, p. 43.

[24] Leo XII reigned 1823–1829.

[25] Francis I.

The present Pope was born of noble parents at Cingoli a small town, in the Marca d' Ancona, in the Roman State, the 20th of November in the year 1761. In his early years he occupied himself with industry and success in the studies of divinity and till the year 1800 he was little known having filled inferior places in the Church of his native country. In that year Pope Pius VII appointed him Bishop of Montalto, in the Marca d' Ancona, and in the year 1808, after the occupation of the Roman State by the French, having refused to give the oath of allegiance to Napoleon, he was exiled to the eastern provinces of France, where he remained till the time of the restoration of the Bourbons. In the year 1816 the same Pope Pius VII appointed him Bishop of Casena, in the Romagna, and also Cardinal and a few years after conferred on him the place of Great Plenitentiary and of Bishop of Frascati. As he has always led a very retiring life, [h]is character is little known, but it is generally thought, that he is a good-hearted man, and of a mild temper, though it is anticipated that he will be rather strict in maintaining the discipline of the Roman Catholick Church. He has assumed the name of Pius VIII and seems inclined to follow the system of Pius VII. His election was very acceptable to the people of Rome, and since has never appeared in publick without receiving the greatest applause. But it is generally thought that he will not live long, as he has an acrid humour, which occasionally produces irruptions on his skin, and might be the cause of his death.

As to the United States of America I think myself authorised to assure you that the new Pope will not fail to maintain the friendly relations existing between the two countries and hope to be able to confirm this anticipation from the mouth of His Holiness himself. The number of the citizens of the United States visiting Rome increases every year; last winter it amounted to more than fifty. I am sorry to say one of them, Mr. John Hone Jr. of New-York is dead of an inflammation the day before yesterday in Rome, and this same day was buried with the usual ceremonies in the Protestant burying-grounds. You were perhaps informed, that through my exertions in the year 1827 the Papal Government entered into the system of reciprocity with the U. S. of America, but most unfortunately this measure did not contribute to increase the commercial intercourse between the two nations, no American vessels from that time having visited the ports of the Roman State. In my opinion this is to be attributed to the difficulties the Americans find in selling their cargo, owing to the want of wealthy merchants in these ports.

The Right Rev'd Dr. Conwell, the Catholick bishop of Philadelphia, who owing to the scandalous troubles of his Church, was commanded by the late Pope to come to Rome, is still in this city, and I have good reason to believe, that the Congregation of the Propaganda, on which the matter depends, is not inclined to permit that he should return to America.[26] Before the death of the late Pope it had been arranged that he should go to France or to England and wait there the orders of the Holy See. As I never received directions on this business, I always considered myself unqualified to interfere in it. But I am informed that the late administration, fearing that the scandal of the Catholick Church of Philadelphia might trouble publick peace, directed the American minister in Paris to converse on the subject with the nuncio of the Pope there and to sollicit a measure from the Holy See. I don't know in what point of view the present administration will consider this business, but I beg to be permitted to say, that I shall comply with any directions that you may be pleased to give me on this point. The Right Rev'd. Mr. Portier, Catholick bishop of the Floridas is also in Rome, where he has spent several months.[27] I dont know particularly the object of his journey to Rome; but I am inclined to think, it was to arrange some business of his Church.

I suppose you will hear with pleasure that among the visitors from America there are three painters. Two among them, Mr. Cooke and Mr. Chapman, are young artists, who labour hard on the master pieces of their art, and will return home much improved.[28] The third is Mr. Peale, a painter well known in America: the portrait of Washington, which was exhibited by him, has been admired by the most eminent painters of Rome.[29] The object of his journey to Rome was to educate one of his sons, who shews great disposition for painting, and I think that he himself will derive great benefit from it, as he will have an opportunity of studying the classical paintings of the most eminent masters.

I cannot close this letter without offering my best services to the new administration, and assuring that I shall endeavour, as I did under the two last, to comply with any directions that they may be pleased to give me. . . .

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[26] *Dict. Am. Biog.*, IV, 366; M. I. J. Griffin, "Life of Bishop Conwell," Am. Cath. Hist. Soc. *Records*, XXIV–XXIX. An account of Conwell's difficulties because of the Hogan schism is given in Peter Guilday's *Life and Times of Bishop England*, I, ch. 13. Jan. 1, 1829, Conwell wrote to Pres. Jackson congratulating him upon his election, and sending him miniatures of the Pope and himself. Jackson's reply of Apr. 25, expressed the hope that nothing would occur in the selection of the successor at Rome to detain him long from his country. *National Intelligencer*, Jan. 30, 1830; *U. S. Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1830.

[27] Bishop Michael Portier, vicar apostolic of the Floridas and Alabama, 1825, and from 1829 until his death in 1859 Bishop of Mobile. He was at this time in search of priests and financial aid. (*Dict. Am. Biog.*, XV, 108.) A note on the duplicate of this letter states that Portier obtained $20,000 to be paid in four years.

[28] Geo. Cooke and Jno. G. Chapman. *Ibid.*, IV, 18.

[29] Jas. Peale. His son, here referred to, Jas. Peale, jr., became a banker but also painted. *Ibid.*, XIV, 347.

FELIX CICOGNANI to MARTIN VAN BUREN

ROME, May 8th, 1829

Sir

Yesterday I had the honour to have a particular audience from His Holiness in my official capacity of consul of the United States of America in Rome, and am happy to inform you that the anticipations I expressed in my letter of the 11th of April last to you proved entirely correct. His Holiness received me in the most benign manner and expressed the most favourable sentiments for the Government as well as for the nation of the United States of America. He said that he was more favourably inclined to the United States of America, because the Catholick people there enjoy the same protection as the other citizens of a different creeds, and have no disabilities according to the law. His Holiness desired me particularly and repeatedly to assure in his name the Government of the United States that he will never interfere in politicks, and that in any case of misintelligence between governments, he will do all in his power to lead them to peace. He requested also, that I should express his wish that the citizens of the United States professing the Catholick religion may in future meet with the same protection they have found to this time.

After the audience from His Holiness I went, as it is customary, to pay my respects to Cardinal Albani, the secretary of state, who received me very kindly and expressed the most friendly sentiments towards the citizens and the Government of the United States of America. The manner, in which I was received by His Holiness and by the Cardinal Secretary of State, and the sentiments expressed by them both will, I am sure, afford great gratification to His Excellency the President and to yourself, and I should feel highly honoured, if you would make me the interpreter of the sentiments, that you might think proper to reciprocate with those expressed by His Holiness.

In addition to what I stated in my letter of the 11th of April last, I have to inform you that Dr. Conwell the Catholick bishop of Philadelphia, started from Rome, and he is now on his way to Paris. Dr. Conwell was led to that resolution from fearing that the Congregation of Propaganda Fide would detain him in Rome against his will. Though the Congregation was very desirous that he should not return to his diocess, I don't think, that they had the intention to keep him forcibly in Rome, and the best proof of it was, that he did not meet with any difficulties in getting his passport. I believe that the Congregation of the Propaganda will charge the nuncio of the Pope in Paris to persuade him amicably not to return to Philadelphia till the troubles of that Church shall be over.

The Department of State used to send me the pamphlets of the acts of Congress, but after those passed at the first session of the Nineteenth Congress I have not received any others. As it would seem essential to the correct discharge of my duties, that I should be possessed of the laws passed from time to time, I beg leave to request you, that you will order copies of the acts published from the beginning of the Nineteenth Congress to be sent to me as well as of those, which may hereafter be enacted. These may be sent to me by the way of Leghorn to the care of Mr. Appleton, the consul at that place. My request has no other object, but the good service of the United States.

I send herewith a statement of the vessels who visited the ports of the Roman State during the year 1828. This will enable you to form an idea of the extent of the commerce in this part of Italy. . . .[30]

FELIX CICOGNANI to DANIEL BRENT

ROME, June 9th, 1829

Sir

I received your letters of the 18th of July and 15th of December 1828 and 26th of March 1829 with the enclosures from Mr. Joel R. Poinsett and now have the honour to send herewith the rescripts of secularisation of His Holiness, five in number, subjoined to the memorials from Mexican regulars inclosed in the above letters and recommended by Mr. Poinsett.

The draught for £.29 sterling on Messers. Baring Brothers and Co. Bankers, London, which you sent by your letter of the 15th of December 1828 produced 135 dollars, and the other for £.25–2–9 produced 116 dollars and 40 cents, in all two hundred fifty one dollars and 40 cents. The expences to this day incurred by me on account of Mr. Poinsett, including the commission of 10 pr. ct., to which he alludes in his letter of the 23d of January last, amount to two hundred thirty six dollars and 18½ cents, as appears from the account I send herewith; so that there remain in my hands to the credit of Mr. Poinsett fifteen dollars and 21½ cents.[31]

The Friar Laurencio Carasco in his memorial to His Holiness demanded the secularisation and the dispensation from the defect of birth (being born a natural son) to be enabled to obtain ecclesiastical benefices. The secularisation was granted and I send herewith the rescript, but the dispensation from the defect of birth was refused. I shall make some time hence a new application to that effect, and should I succeed, I shall have the honour to send the rescript or dispensation to you. The expences attending such a dispensation will amount to about forty dollars.

Supposing that you will be gratified to become acquainted with the features of the new Pope, I send herewith a print representing his portrait which is considered the best likeness, which has appeared to this present day . . .

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[30] This statement, in Italian, is enclosed.

[31] This account is enclosed, as are also certain other printed pamphlets concerning tariffs, regulations, laws, etc., of the Papal States.

MARTIN VAN BUREN to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON 20th July, 1829

Sir,

Your letters of the 11th April, and 5th. of May, the first anticipating the favorable sentiment of His Holiness, the Pope, towards the Government and people of the United States, and the last confirming your anticipation, have been received at this department, and submitted to the President; by whom I am directed to convey to His Holiness, and thro' the same chanel, an assurance of the great satisfaction which he derives from this communication of the frank and liberal feelings entertained by the Apostolic See towards this Government and people, and of the policy, which you likewise state His Holiness has adopted, and which is so worthy of the head of a great Christian Church, assiduously to cultivate, in his intercourse with foreign nations, the relations of amity and good will, and sedulously to abstain from all interference in their occasional differences with each other, except with the benign view of effecting reconciliations between them.

You will accordingly seek an early opportunity to make known to the Pope, in terms and manner best suited to the occasion, the light in which the President views the communication referred to, and at the same time you will assure him, that the President reciprocates, in their full extent and spirit, the friendly and liberal sentiments entertained by His Holiness towards the Government and people of the United States, by those which he entertains towards the Government of the Apostolic See, and the people of the States of the Church; and it is the President's wish, that you should upon the same occasion, offer his congratulations to the Holy Father, upon his recent succession to the tiara, not from any hereditary claim on his part, but from the preponderating influence which a just estimate of his talents and virtues naturally had upon the enlightened councils by which that high distinction was conferred; and which afford the best pledge that his pontificate will be a wise and beneficent one.

You will take care likewise to assure His Holiness, in reference to the paternal solicitude which he expresses in behalf of the Roman Catholics of the United States, that all our citizens professing that religion, stand upon the same elevated ground which citizens of all other religious denominations occupy, in regard to the rights of conscience, that of perfect *liberty,* contradistingiushed from *toleration;* that they enjoy an entire exemption from coercion, in every possible shape, upon the score of religious faith; and that they are free, in common with their fellow citizens of all other sects, to adhere to, or adopt the creeds and practice the worship best adapted to their reason or prejudices; and that there exists a perfect unity of faith in the United States, amongst religionists of all professions, as to the wisdom and policy of that cardinal feature of all our constitutions and frames of government, both those of the United States and the separate States of the Union, by which this inestimable right is formally recognized, and the enjoyment of it, inviolably secured.

I have given directions for the transmission to you of the acts of Congress which you request by the earliest convenient opportunity.[32]

Felix Cicognani to Martin Van Buren

Rome, March 10th, 1830

Sir

Your letter dated July 20th 1829 came to my hands only late in February last, and, according to the directions you gave in it, I sent immediately a copy of the same to Cardinal Albani, the secretary of state of His Holiness, desiring him to submit it to His Holiness. A few days after I received a letter from His Eminence, which I send herewith a copy, informing me that he had submitted to the Pope your letter and that His Holiness had expressed a wish to see me in person, and hear from my own lips the sentiments of His Excellency the President expressed in your letter. I went in consequence, and can hardly express how graciously I was received by His Holiness, and how great and unfeigned was the gratification he shewed on the communication I had been directed to make to him in the name of His Excellency the President. His Holiness desired me to assure the President that the above communication had afforded him the greatest comfort, and that he would profit of every opportunity to prove how sensible he was of it. His Holiness requested me also to present to the President his best thanks for his kind expressions, which concerned him personally.

After the audience of His Holiness, I attended, as customary, on the Cardinal Secretary of State, and he also confirmed the sentiments expressed by the Pope. His Eminence remarked that His Holiness had shown a great distinction towards the Government of the United States of America, having, after the communication of your letter, admitted me to his audience and expressed by his own mouth the gratification the same letter had afforded him. Indeed, I owe to justice to say that no minister of any sovereign in Europe could have been received with greater distinction than I was on that occasion. This statement will no doubt be acceptable to His Excellency the President as well as to yourself, proving how elevated is the ground on which the Government of the United States stands in the eyes of that of the Holy See.

As there were in Rome several American citizens, who had expressed the wish to be introduced to the Pope, I profited of this opportunity to request that favour of His Holiness, which having been granted, I had the honour on the 8th of this month to introduce them to him. They were received in the most gracious manner. His Holiness shewed himself conversant with the history of the United States, having spoken of the immense progress made by them since the separation from Great Britain. He spoke of the American flag as being seen in all the seas of the world, and on that occasion also expressed the high gratification which had been afforded him by the communication lately made to him in the name of His Excellency the President. The above gentlemen were also received most kindly by Cardinal Albani, the secretary of state.

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[32] Instructions, III, 86.

The number of Americans visiting Rome is increasing every year. From the beginning of November last to this day their number, including ladies and children, amounts to about one hundred. At the dinner on the birth-day of General Washington about fifty Americans sat down together at table. They did me the honour of inviting me, and I was highly gratified in attending the meeting.

I send herewith a statement of the vessels, which entered and went out of the ports of the Roman States, during the year 1829. It appears from that statement that no American vessels visited the papal ports during that period.[33] This is to be attributed to the causes I have already mentioned.

I heard with pleasure you had given directions for the transmission to me of the acts of Congress, which I had requested, and beg of you to accept my best acknowledgments for your kindness.

As your letter came to my hands so late, I beg to be permitted to state, that the most sure and most expeditious way of sending letters to me, would be by the packet from New-York to Havre. Letters sent by that way arrive straight to Rome, without any necessity that a correspondent from France should take charge of retiring them from the post-office and forwarding them to Rome. This is in consequence of the agreement existing between the French and the Papal Government.

FELIX CICOGNANI to MARTIN VAN BUREN

ROME, December 1st, 1830

Sir

It is with a sentiment of deep sorrow, that I inform you, that yesterday at nine o'clock in the evening Pope Pius the 8th., died. The 17th of last month he was seased [*sic*] with an asthma and from the first days the disorder was judged of a dangerous nature. He was aged a few days more than sixty nine years, and had occupied the Papal See only twenty months. The scarcety [*sic*] of the season, and the exaltation of the spirits, which prevails in the provinces, make this event a publick calamity for the Roman States. Cardinals will meet as usually for the election of a successor, and it is hoped, that they will feel the necessity of agreeing in the appointment as soon as possible.

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[33] This statement is enclosed, as is also Cardinal Albani's letter as described in the beginning of this despatch. May 15, Cicognani sent to Van Buren a copy of the new tariff of the Papal States requested by the House of Representatives, Jan. 21, 1823, and a second copy to be sent to Sartori, papal consul general, Trenton.

After the events of France the Emperor of Austria requested the permission to send troops into the Roman States in order to maintain publick tranquillity, but the late Pope firmly opposed such a request. Now it is probable, that he will profit of this opportunity to fulfill his project.

I beg to be permitted to state, that I never received the acts of Congress, for the transmission of which you were so kind as to inform me, by your letter of the 20th of June 1829, that you had given directions. The last acts, which I received, were those passed at the first session of the Nineteenth Congress.

FELIX CICOGNANI to MARTIN VAN BUREN

ROME, February 5th, 1831

Sir

I have the honour to inform you, that the 2d of this month the new Pope was elected, after 64 days from the death of the late Pope, and 50 from the opening of the conclave. The choice fell on the person of Cardinal Maurus Cappellari,[34] prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda. The new Pope was born at Belluno, a small town in the Venetian State, the 18th of September 1765, and was a simple monk of the Benedictine Camaldolese order, till the 13th of March 1826, when he was proclaimed cardinal by Pope Leo XII. He has assumed the name of Gregory XVI.

The character of the new Pope is perhaps more known in the United States than here, having only acted as Prefect of the Propaganda, without taking any part in the management of public businesses. The measures concerning the Right Rev'd. Dr. Conwell, Catholic bishop of Philadelphia, and the Rev'd. Messrs. Harold and Ryan, clergymen belonging to the same Church, which made so much noise in the United States, were adopted at the time he was Prefect of the Propaganda.[35] Till this day His Holiness has not appointed the Secretary of State. It seems that the election of the new Pope has not proved very acceptable to the mass of the people of Rome, and it is, in my opinion, greatly to be attributed to the circumstance, that it fell on a person who is little known.

It is reported, that the conclave was a very turbulent one. Cardinal Giustiniani was near being elected Pope, but the King of Spain having given to him his *veto,* he was no more thought of. Cardinal Giustiniani had been nuncio of the Pope at the court of Spain, and was very acceptable to the present king; but on his return to Rome having advised Pope Leo XII to appoint bishops to the Republic of Columbia, he lost the favour of His Majesty.

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[34] Bartolomeo Alberto Cappellari.

[35] Fathers Wm. Vincent Harold, O.P., and Jno. Ryan, O.P., were connected with the Philadelphia difficulties. When they were summoned to Rome they appealed to the Dept. of State which referred the matter to the minister at Paris. Brown, the minister, laid the case before the papal nuncio of that city. In the end Clay recognized the right of the Holy See to issue such a summons. Both returned to Ireland. Victor F. O'Daniel, O.P., *Dominican Province of St. Joseph,* pp. 133–138; Guilday, *John England,* II, 233–235.

I expect in a few days to have the honour to be admitted to the audience of His Holiness in my official capacity, and soon after I shall have the honour to inform you of the sentiments, that he will express on that occasion. . . .

Felix Cicognani to Martin Van Buren

Rome, February 21st 1831

Sir

In pursuance of my letter of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you, that Thursday last I was introduced to the new Pope in my capacity of consul of the U.S. of America. His Holiness received me very politely and requested me to assure the Government of the U.S. of his wish to intertain the most friendly relations with them. He further said, that though he was aware that Catholicks in the U.S. are perfectly free in the exercise of their religion and enjoy the same protection with their fellow-citizens of other communions, neverth[e]less, as their spiritual father, he thought it a duty incumbent on him to recommend them particularly to the protection of the Government, and that he hoped, that it would not be considered as an improper request on his side. I also called on Cardinal Barnetti, who was lately appointed Pro-Secretary of State and he likewise expressed friendly sentiments towards the Government of the U.S.

I profit of this opportunity to let you know that the first days of this month a revolution took place at Modena and that it diffused itself so rapidly through the Roman States, that at this moment the Pope has already lost more than a half of his dominions. An attempt was also made in Rome, but it was repressed by the Government. The Pope tried to regain the revolted provinces by mildness and promises of forgiveness, but by a proclamation lately issued in his name by Cardinal Barnetti, prosecretary of state, it would seem that having no troops to regain the revolted provinces, the Pope is determined to make use of the excommunication. In my opinion, such a remedy will rather contribute to injure, than to meliorate his cause. The publick treasury is entirely exhausted and no more money being derived from the provinces, the Papal Government will not be able to keep long the capital.

The low class of the people here has been much excited by the last proclamations, and in case a change of government should take place, I am afraid that blood will be spilled. It is reported, that the Pope in such a case will publish the excommunication and embark with the cardinals at

Civitavecchia and go to Spain. The Austrian troops, who are in Italy, refused to act in favour of the Pope as well as of the Duke of Modena, who is a member of the imperial family of Austria. It is said, that a courier has been dispatched to Vienna, requesting the Emperor of Austria to send troops into the Roman States but in the present state of things in Europe it is not probable, that he will act against the principle of non intervention. The want of some liberal institutions is so generally felt in Italy, that it is to be expected that the revolution will every day gain more ground. The great difficulty will be to establish a form of government. The plan of the Government of the U.S. of America would be the most proper, as it would prevent jealousies and satisfy the interests of the different States.[36]

Should you think proper to send particular instructions for the present circumstances, I shall strictly conform to them. . . .[37]

Felix Cicognani to Martin Van Buren

Rome, March 12th, 1831

Sir

Doubting, on account of the disturbed state of things in Italy, that the letter, which I had the honour to write to you the 21st. of February last, may not reach you, I send herewith a duplicate of it, profiting of a private opportunity to forward this present letter to Mr. River at Paris.

Few days have past since I wrote to you, but the face of things in Italy has changed greatly, owing to the interference of the Austrian troops. They have already taken possession of the states of Parma and Modena, and are advancing into the Roman States. Today it is reported, that they have entered Ferrara and Bologna, the two most considerable cities of the above states, without finding any resistance on the side of the insurgents. Now, the principle of non intervention having been broken by the Austrians, it is to be seen what measures will be adopted by France, to which a courier was dispatched by the French chargé d' affaires here as soon as the Papal Government informed him, that Austrian troops would enter into the Papal States. Please God, that the attempt, which has been made, may not contribute to render worse and worse the condition of the unhappy inhabitants of Italy.

The governments of Italy have adopted severe measures against foreigners. At Florence no foreigner is permitted to remain more than three days, and at Naples no one is admitted to enter without a guarantee from the representative of the country, to which the foreigner belongs, and a special permission from the government at Naples, to whom the above guarantee must be sent. On the official communication of such measures made to me by the Neapolitan chargé d'affaires here, I have given my guarantee for several American gentlemen, who wish to go to Naples, and I hope that due attention will be paid to it by the Neapolitan government.

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[36] The liberals in the Papal States rebelled against foreign domination, and raised the red, white, and green flag of democracy and nationalism. There were similar outbreaks in Parma and Modena. Under Metternich's influence Austrian troops reëstablished the old order but Louis Philippe, to prevent Austrian domination, stationed a French garrison in Ancona which remained, against the wishes of the Pope as well as of the liberals, until 1838.

[37] Feb. 28, 1831, Cicognani sent a copy of the new tariff provisions published by the Papal Government.

As to Rome the citizens of the U.S. of America as well as the foreigners belonging to all the other nations are permitted to remain peacibly, without any sort of restrictions, and I have good reason to believe, that the government here will continue in the same system. So that you may be tranquil on the account of your countrymen, who are in Rome, and that you may depend on it, that should anything occurr, I will do all that is in my power in order that they may enjoy the protection and the respect, to which they are entitled.[38]

FELIX CICOGNANI to EDWARD LIVINGSTON

ROME, September 15th, 1831

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th of May last, informing me of the high trust conferred on you by His Excellency the President of the United States of America, and profit of the opportunity to assure you of my wish to execute the duties of my office in a manner satisfactory to the government of the United States and that I shall endeavour to my best to comply with any directions, which you shall think proper to give me for this purpose.

I beg also to be permitted to inform you, that on the 21st of February last I gave to your predecessor a communication made to me by the present Pope on the occasion of receiving me in my official capacity a few days after his election, and respectfully to observe, that as a similar communication from the late Pope Pius VIII was reciprocated by the government of the United States, it would be considered here as a mark of dislike for the present Pope on the side of the government of the United States, if the above communication should be left without an answer.

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[38] May 24, in a circular letter addressed to all consuls and commercial agents of the U.S., Edw. Livingston advised Cicognani of the former's appointment as Secretary of State. He served in this capacity until May 29, 1833, when he resigned to become minister to France.

Edward Livingston to Felix Cicognani

Department of State, Washington, Nov. 26, 1831

Sir,

I have lately received the duplicate of your despatches of the 27 of February last to my predecessor, announcing your presentation to his Holiness, the present Pope in your official character, upon his election to that high station, and the assurance which he gave you on that occasion, of the friendly sentiments which he entertains towards the President & Government of the United States and which were afterwards confirmed and strengthened by the declaration of the Cardinal, Secretary of State in an interview which you had with him. I received at the same time your letter of the 15th of September last, inviting my attention to the above mentioned communication and suggesting the necessity & propriety of its being noticed by this Government.

Having submitted that communication to the President, I am directed by him to instruct you, as I accordingly do, to repeat the congratulations and assurances to the present Pope, Gregory XVI. in his behalf, which you were instructed by Mr. Van Buren, in his letter to you of the 20th of July 1829 to make to the late Pope Pius VIII. upon a similar occasion, and which were so graciously received by him, to reiterate the declaration which you were especially charged to make to that Holy Father, that the citizens of the United States, professing the Catholic religion, enjoy the same protection and rights under the fundamental institutions of this country, that are enjoyed by religionists of all other professions, there being no distinction whatever in this respect in the United States and that the President cherishes the same friendly sentiments towards the present Pope and to the Government of the Holy See which you were instructed to make known to the late Pope in his behalf.[39]

Felix Cicognani to Edward Livingston

Rome, March 3d, 1832

Sir

I received your despatch of the 28th November last directing me to repeat the congratulations and assurances to the present Pope Gregory XVI in behalf of His Excellency the President, which I was directed by Mr. Van Buren in his letter to me of the 20th July 1829 to make to the late Pope Pius VIII on a similar occasion, and a particular audience having been requested and granted to that effect, I have the pleasure to inform you that the above communication was most graciously received by His Holiness, who most earnestly requested me to present to the President his best acknowledgments for it and to repeat the assurances of his friendly sentiments towards the government and the nation of the United States of America. The same sentiments and assurances were also expressed by His Eminence the Cardinal Barnetti, secretary of state, on whom I attended, as customary, after the audience of His Holiness. The Pope was pleased in the same occasion to permit me to introduce to his presence some American gentlemen, who were in Rome, and they also were most kindly received by him.

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[39] Instructions, III, 375.

I profit of this opportunity to let you know that the 23d of February last, at three o'clock in the morning, twelve hundred French landed at Ancona, on the Adriatic, and took possession of the city and of the fortress. The papal authorities there protested against such an occupation, and the Pope himself has protested against it to the French ambassador here. The object of their mission is quite a mystery and is also a mystery, if the Austrians, who had previously occupied Bologna to assist the Pope to submit the people of the Legations, have agreed to the occupation of Ancona by the French. The general commanding the French troops landed at Ancona published a proclamation, of which I send herewith a copy.[40] Please God that the interference of the French may contribute to introduce some liberal institutions in the Papal States.

FELIX CICOGNANI to LOUIS MCLANE [41]

ROME, January 5th, 1834

Sir

Agreeably to the directions contained in the art. 12 *et* 13 of the general instructions of the Department of State, I have the honour to send herewith the customary consular returns from the 1st. of July to the 31st. of December 1833.[42]

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[40] Not enclosed.

[41] Commissioned Secretary of State, May 29, 1833; resigned June 30, 1834.

[42] Cicognani states in his enclosure that in spite of reciprocal agreements between the two governments, June 7 and Sept. 18, 1827, no American vessel entered the papal ports for this period. He attributes this condition to the difficulties Americans find in disposing of their cargoes because of the lack of wealthy merchants. The second enclosure is here printed.

(*Enclosure*)

Consular Statement of Fees from the 1st of July to the 31st of December inclusive.

Names of parties for whom service is rendered . . .[43]

I. Gerardus Ludovicus Koch
Angelina Joruncey Thorn
Angelina Joruncey Thorn
and
Herman Thorn
Jane Mary Thorn
and
Herman Thorn
Ange. Friar of Mexico (a)[44]
George Gardner
John B. Wilder
Edward I. Warren
Andrew S. Barker
Thomas H. Barker
Ferdinand Ludlow (?)
John Clark and wife
Jos. Addison Alexander
Richard W. Habersham
Francis Vespre
W. B. Cramford
Richard Harland
Matthew C. Jenkins
Joh. F. F. Windemann
James Paul
Joseph M. White
John Mason Warren
Robert W. Hooper
Francis Kinlock
James Macoughtry
Edwin Lavertin
William Smith
Sophie I. Fitch
Mary Bell and daughter
Sarah Glover
John H. Gray and wife
Augustus Greele and wife
Leonard Perkins
Calixte Carraby
Herman Thorn and family
Felix Formento
Samuel S. and Henry Withney [Whitney?]
Edward A. Brown
Henry I. Witchouse
Nathaniel I. Rochester
Colonel Stevenson
William Burns
Richard C. Derby
Ellen Adair White
Martin Brimmer
Alfred Miller
Andrew Castheloz
John Lowell Jr.
Horace Gray and family
Frederick Sheldon and his wife
Henry Sheldon
James Warwick
Omer Gaillard
John Ridgely, his wife,
Miss Campbell and Miss
Echelberger
Robert Callerengh
Charles G. McChesney
Henry J. Bowditch
John F. F. Mittag
John Mary Odin
John Schermerhorn
William P. Johnston
N. Soulié
Andrew Ritchie
Lucian Soulié
Monfort S. Stokes
Joseph A. Underwood
Eliza and Catherine Patterson
Matthew L. Bujae
Thomas Palmer
Wm. C. Palmer
Pickney Middleton
Charles Stewart

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[43] In a separate column information is given that the papal authorities require the passports of foreigners to be signed by the ministers or consuls of their respective countries before permission is granted to leave Rome; that when a second signature is wanted by Americans on their return from Naples, he charges the usual fee of two dollars for the first visé only, a service "gratefully acknowledged by the Americans visiting Rome"; and that the only income of the consul is derived from this source and occasional fees from powers of attorney, administration of oaths, etc. The total amount of fees for this period is $176.

[44] Here a note reads: "(a) The Republics of South America having not been acknowledged by the King of Naples, the Consul of the United States of America at Rome, at the request of the Neapolitan Minister in the same City, delivers Passports to the Citizens of the above Republics going to Naples."

Adolphus Williamson
Mr. G. C. Read
M. Morgan
Josiah Colsten
H. G. Myers
W. Colton
G. C. Read
F. C. Hall
I. I. Jenkins and J. A. Davis,
and S. C. Saurason
R. S. Traqier William
N. Bleeker, J. R. Sully and
G. Wickham

Felix Cicognani to Louis McLane

Rome, April 1st, 1834

Sir

Agreeably to the art. 44 of the general instructions to consuls I have the honour of apprising you of my being at my post.

On this occasion I think proper to inform you of the increasing politeness and distinction with which the citizens of the United States of America and myself are treated by the authorities of the Papal Government and by His Holiness himself. All my applications in behalf of the Americans are promptly and chearfully attended to, and I receive distinctions, which are not granted to the consuls of the other nations. During last winter His Holiness allowed me to present to him several ladies and gentlemen of the United States and they were received with the greatest benignity, and I might say, in a most friendly manner. His Holiness on all the occasions spoke in the highest terms of the policy of the Government of the United States particularly in regard to religion. Mr. Monroe Hay, Mr. Claxton and Mr. Adair White, who were presented to His Holiness received valuable presents from him. All these circumstances lead me to conclude that the Papal Government is very willing to enter into any arrangment with the Government of the United States of America calculated to promote the intercourse between the two countries, and I think that had not Mr. Davezac[45] been obliged to return straight from Naples to the Hague he could have concluded in a short time a favourable treaty with the Papal Government. As to myself I shall continue as heretofore to countenance and to cultivate the friendly dispositions of the Papal Government towards the Government of the United States of America, and shall be proud to comply with any directions that you will think proper to give me to that effect.

I beg leave to repeat that the acts passed at the second session of the 19th Congress at the first and the second of the 20th and at the first of the 21st as well as those passed after the first session of the 22nd never came to hand, and that I shall feel extremely obliged if you will give directions for the transmission of them to me. You will also confer a great favour on me by disposing in my behalf of a copy of the official paper, which according to your directions is to be distributed among ministers and consuls abroad. The object of my request is to be enabled to fulfil in the best manner the duties of my office, and of course I hope that you will be so kind as to comply with it.

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[45] Auguste Davezac, chargé d'affaires of the Netherlands; in 1833 he was empowered to negotiate a treaty of general commerce with the Two Sicilies and the Italian governments.

Felix Cicognani to Louis McLane

Rome, May 15th, 1834

Sir

Your circular of the 6th of January last, informing ministers, consuls and other diplomatic and commercial agents of the United States, that it is required of them, that, in future, they will not, unless the consent of Congress shall have been previously obtained, accept, under any circumstances, presents of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state, came to hand, and I shall strictly conform myself to its terms.[46]

Felix Cicognani to Louis McLane

Rome, May 28th, 1834

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the duplicate, the primata never having arrived, of your circular of the 15th of January last, informing consuls that no allowance will be made in future for the expenses incurred by them in procuring the legal defence of the American seamen accused of violating the laws of foreign countries.[47]

As to the general instructions, to which you advert again in the above circular, I beg leave to state, that agreeably to the same, in January last, I addressed to you the commercial return and statement of fees from the 1st of June to the 31st of December 1833, and that I shall continue in future to send the same accounts regularly half yearly.

Louis McLane to Felix Cicognani

Department of State, Washington 9 June 1834.

Sir,

You will perceive by my letter of the 10th of April last that copies of the acts of Congress requested by you in a former letter were forwarded to your consulate.

I have now before me your letter of the 1st of April No. 3 and feel it a duty to return you many thanks for the civilities you have shown to the

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[46] Instructions, V, 183.

[47] *Ibid.*

American travelers which have visited your city. The condescension of His Holiness and his favorable dispositions towards the United States afford peculiar satisfaction.[48]

Felix Cicognani to Louis McLane

Rome, June 10th, 1834

Sir

Through the kindness of the Right Revd. Dr. England, I received your letter of the 10th of April last, informing me, that you had directed copies of the acts passed at the 2nd session of the 19th Congress, at the 1st and the 2nd of the 20th, and at the 1st of the 21st, and also those passed after the 1st session of the 22nd Congress to be transmitted to me for the use of this consulate, and feel extremely obliged to you for the favour.

I avail myself of this occasion to advert again to my respectful request directed to obtain a copy of the official paper, which according to your directions is to be distributed among ministers and consuls abroad. The transmission of the above paper would be serviceable to me, and gratifying to the Americans visiting Rome.

Felix Cicognani to Louis McLane

Rome, July 1st, 1834

Sir

I have the honour herewith to send the consular returns from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1834, as directed by the general instructions from the Department of State to the consuls and commercial agents.

Roman States Consul at Rome 1834

Consular Statement of Fees from the 1st of January to the 30th of June inclusive.[49]

Names of parties for whom services is rendered.

1. John Mason jr.
2. Henry T. Tuckerman
3. John C. Morris
4. Joseph L. Lewis
5. Duncan F. Kenner
6. John Ridgely
7. Joseph M. Meert
8. Alexander Claxton and his wife
9. Orville Dewey
10. Samuel F. Mott and family
11. William Borrow and his wife
12. Alfred Brooks, his wife and Miss Warren
13. Charles Brooks
14. Sarah Philips, Mary and Clarissa Moss
15. Salomon I. Joseph
16. Joseph Murdoch
17. Thomas Dillard and his wife
18. Alexander W. Tennent

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[48] *Ibid.*, p. 342.

[49] The fee for each passport was two dollars. Another enclosure showed no U.S. vessels entered the ports of the Papal States during the first six months of 1834.

19. Henry K. Bickar
20. Theodore S. Fay and his wife
21. John T. Kneeland
22. George Kneeland
23. Benjamin D. Greene and his wife
24. Joseph O'Brien and family
25. Joseph P. Smith and family
26. I. S. Copley Greene
27. Charles Amory and his wife
28. Mellish I. Mott
29. David Sears and family
30. Sherman Day
31. John Maben
32. William Brewster
33. George M. Barnard
34. Thomas B. Curtis and family
35. Thomas G. Appleton
36. Joseph Togne and J. West Navins
37. William Donnell
38. Eugene Post
39. Dupean de la Croix
40. Theodore Chase and wife
41. P. Rogers Hoffman
42. George R. Smith
43. Auguste Lawrence
44. Charles W. Talemage
45. David Hoffman and family
46. Theodore A. Bailey
47. S. C. Brewster
48. Daniel Gardner
49. James Percy Brown
50. Alfred Mordecai

Felix Cicognani to Louis McLane

Rome, August 4th, 1834

Sir

The chargé d affaires of Don Michael of Portugal here has handed to me the copy of the protestation, which I send herewith.

Inclosed I also send copies of the speeches delivered by His Holiness the Pope to the cardinals assembled in consistory complaining against the acts of the government of Portugal therein mentioned.[50]

Felix Cicognani to John Forsyth

Rome, September 15th, 1834

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 1st of July last informing me that H.E. the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate had appointed you Secretary of State of the United States, and that you had entered upon the duties of that office.[51]

Allow me, Sir, to congratulate you upon the high trust conferred on you . . .

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[50] Through the Quadruple Alliance formed in April 1834, between France, Spain, Great Britain, and the government of Maria II, Miguel was overthrown and banished. During the political changes in Portugal, hereditary privileges and monopolies were abolished, religious houses were closed and their properties nationalized, and the Jesuits were again expelled. The printed protests of Pope Gregory bear the imprint: *Sanctissimi Domini Nostri Gregorii Divina Providentia Papae XVI. Allocutio habita in Consistorio Secreto Die XXX, Septembris MDCCCXXXIII.* There is a second *Allocutio,* Aug. 1, 1834.

[51] Commissioned June 27 and continued in office until Mar. 4, 1841.

Felix Cicognani to John Forsyth

Rome, September 25th, 1834

Sir

I accomplish a melancholy duty informing you, that on the 23rd day of this month, at two o'clock P.M., Mr. Francis Harley Jr. of Boston died in Rome, and as he did not leave here any legal representative or trustee by him appointed, conformably to the 2nd. clause of the 2nd. section of an act of Congress passed on the 14th day of April 1792, I have taken possession of the effects left by him, having previously, as directed by the general instructions to consuls, made an inventory of the same in two originals, of which I send herewith one.

Mr. Harley advised by the phisicians at Marseilles to go to Naples, arrived in Rome the 22nd of August last in so bad a state of health as not to be able to proceed on his journey. His disease becoming every day more alarming, the 7th of this month he sent for me, and having immediately called, I found him in a most melancholy state. As Mr. Harley had neglected to procure a medical attendant, I asked one of our most eminent phisicians to attend on him, but from the first visits he declared that the disease was too far advanced, and that no hope of recovery could be entertained; nevertheless he attended on him till the last moment, and I assure you that nothing was neglected which could contribute, if not to his recovery, at least to diminish his pains. A consultation was held with a Scotch surgeon residing in Rome, and they declared, that no hope of recovery could be entertained, though they did not agree as to the nature of the disease. The Roman phisician was of opinion that the disease was an inflammation of the membrane from the throat to the arms, and on the contrary the Scotch surgeon thought, that it was a pulmonary consumption.

For the future acts concerning the effects taken in my possession, I shall strictly conform myself to the act of Congress and the general instructions above cited. . . .

(*Enclosure*)

Yesterday, at two o'clock P.M., Mr. Francis Harley Jr. of the city of Boston, in the United States of America, having died in Rome, without leaving here any legal representative, or trustee by him appointed, I the undersigned consul of the United States of America for the City of Rome aforesaid and the dependencies thereof, agreeably to the 2nd clause of the 2nd section of an act of Congress passed on the 14th of April 1792, have proceeded to the following inventory of the effects left by the deceased, assisted, for want of merchants and other citizens of the United States of America, by Mr. Adolphus Williamson of the city of Baltimore, and Mr. Vincent Maria Hanberger, native of Inspruck, and citizen of the United States of America, both now residing in Rome.

Inventory of the effects left by the late Mr. Francis Harley Jr. of Boston

1. In money one hundred fifty four dollars and 52 cents.
2. Thirteen muslin shirts, nine coloured, and four white, apparent value, sixty cents each.

3. Five white cambrick handkerchiefs, apparent value, thirty cents each.
4. Three ditto silk twenty cents each.
5. Seventeen collars five cents each.
6. Three vests, fifty cents each.
7. Three pairs of half stockings of wool, ten cents each.
8. A black close bodyed coat and pantaloons, apparent value, three dollars.
9. Boots and hat one dollar and twenty cents.
10. Forty three pencils two dollars.
11. Vergani, Italian grammar, thirty cents.
12. Silver watch of Paris by Brequet, *échappement à cylindre, quatre trous en rubis,* apparent value, twenty dollars.
13. A chain of gold of Malta, of the weight of thirteen denari (weight of Rome), apparent value, eight dollars.
14. A pocket-book containing the following papers . . .[52]
15. A trunk of the apparent value of four dollars.
16. A pair of spectacles, thirty cents. . . .[53]

Felix Cicognani to John Forsyth

Rome, January 10th, 1835

Sir

In compliance with the directions contained in the art. 12 and 13 of the general instructions to consuls, I send herewith the customary return from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1834.

(*Enclosure*)

Consular Statement of Fees from the 1st of July to the 31st of December inclusive.[54]

Names of parties for whom service is rendered.

1. A. Mary Blanche de Bourno [?]
2. Adolphus Williamson
3. Henry A. Middleton
4. Dr. Rush Nutt
5. Rittenhouse Nutt
6. Philip Kearny jr.
7. Frederic de Peyster and son
8. James V. Prather
9. Sidney Phoenix Williams
10. William Wood
11. Dr. Allen P. Elston
12. Mr. Sears and family
13. George W. Turner
14. Jonathan Philipps and son
15. Charles E. Cathrall and family
16. John Williams jr.
17. Patrick O'Mullan
18. Stebbins Fisk
19. William S. Alley
20. Thomas W. C. Moore
21. George C. Crowinshield
22. Lothrop Motley
23. W. M. Mina
24. John Caretta
25. Benjamin Loving
26. Thomas B. Wales
27. Ambrose S. Courtis
28. Samuel W. Lippincott
29. Wesley Sinead

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[52] Note in favor of Harley for $780, signed by G. G. and S. Howland; and a receipt for five obligations of Haiti of 5000 francs each, signed H. Rozen.

[53] Nov. 8, Forsyth replied that this notice of death would be transmitted to Boston for publication. Instructions, VI, 152.

[54] Total fees, $54. No American vessels visited the Roman ports.

FELIX CICOGNANI to JOHN FORSYTH

ROME, February 14th, 1835 [55]

Sir

Yesterday I had the honour of presenting to His Holiness ten gentlemen of the United States of America. They were received, as usual, in the most gracious and friendly manner. H.H. said, that it was always gratifying to him to see the citizens of the U.S., as he had the greatest esteem for them, as well as for their government. He added, that the Catholick religion was more free and more efficaciously protected in the U. S., than in any other part of the world; and it having been replied, that the citizens of the U. S., professing the Catholick religion enjoy the same protection and rights under the fundamental institutions of the country, that are enjoyed by those of other professions, there being no distinction whatever in this respect, in the U.S., His Holiness answered, that he was well aware of it, and that to such a cardinal feature of the Constitution of the U.S. precisely he attributed, that the individuals professing the Catholick religion were more free and more protected in the U.S., than in any other part of the world, such, in his opinion, being the best policy, and also the most beneficial to the Catholick religion, that governments could adopt in respect to religion in general. After having so neatly expressed his sentiments on the above topick, H.H. requested the gentlemen who were there that they would communicate them to their Government.

I don't know if any of the above gentlemen will comply with the request of His Holiness; but I have thought it my duty to give you a faithfull account of the above conversation, which proves, that H.H. duly appreciates the liberal institutions of the U.S., and entertains towards the government and people of the same the great esteem and sincere friendship, which both deserve. You will, Sir, judge in your profound wisdom, if it would be proper, that the Government of the U.S. should reciprocate the liberal and friendly sentiments towards the government and people of the U.S., which H.H. expressed in the above occasion, and which he requested would be made known to them.

GASPARO BARTOLINI [56] to JOHN FORSYTH

ROMAN STATES CONSULATE OF THE U.S. OF AMERICA,
IN CIVITAVECCHIA 12 June, 1835.

Sir

I avail of the opportunity of the return to America of the schooner *Shark,* (belonging to the United States sguadron [*sic*] in the Mediterranean) to inform your Excell'y, that as consular agent at this port, I have had the honor to assist as far as in my power the capt'n, & officers of said schooner during their stay here, which I shall likewise do, to commodore Patterson,[57] who I hear will in all probability shortly call oft this port with the *Delaware* frigate. . . .

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[55] Feb. 7, Cicognani advised Forsyth that the acts of Congress requested had not been received.

[56] Consular agent at this port of Rome. Sept. 11, he wrote that he had assisted in similar manner the *John Adams,* Capt. David Conner commanding; and June 30, 1836, reported services in behalf of Commodore Jesse Elliott and the Mediterranean Squadron.

FELIX CICOGNANI to JOHN FORSYTH

ROME, July 5th, 1835

Sir

Agreeably to the directions contained both in the art. 12 and 13 of the consular instructions and in your circular of the 25th of March last, I have the honour to send herewith the return of fees received in this consulate within the first half of the present year.[58]

I have also the honour to inform you that during the same period no merchant vessels of the U.S. of America entered or departed from the ports of the Pontifical States.

Consular Statement of Fees . . .

Names of Parties for Whom Service is Rendered

Adolphus Williamson
John Brown
John Brown and Cornelia Brown
Antony Kolman [Kohlmann]
Peter Ciacci
Charles H. Fisher
Francis Righi
John Mason
Isabelle Weyman and family
Joseph Vannini and wife
Charles E. Anderson
Drake Mills and wife
Samuel D. Wilkins
Richard Randolph
Frederick Searle, etc.
James Augustus Dorr
Daniel Stanton and family
John L. Stephens
Jabez C. Howe and wife
John N. Dexter
George Thomas Launders
John Brown and wife
Thomas McAuley
John Codman and family
William T. Whittemore
Hamilton Murray
Robert A. Parish
Francis L. Dutton
Edward Woln
Alexander Oswald Brodie
Jose Villa Nueva
Peter Harmony
George William Kellogg
Robert Van Arsdale
J. W. Hamersley
James Temple Bowdoin
Henry N. Day
Edmund Knower
George P. A. Healy
Oliver Frazer
P. C. Whyeth
William C. Bryant and family
Francisco Lardo de Texada
Samuel D. Bradford
R. A. Crafts
Vincent Nolt
John D. Paxton
Thomas H. Perkins
Thomas H. Perkins jr. and son
Richard Garland

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[57] Daniel T. Patterson, about this time at Naples to enforce claims for commercial injuries during the Napoleonic Wars. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, XIV, 301.

[58] Summary: declaration, $2; powers of attorney, $16; passports, $172; total, $190. July 20, Cicognani acknowledged receipt of the laws requested.

Charles Dusseau
John Soley
H. C. Flagg and companions
Ferdinand Pettrick and family
Marinus Willet
B. Rand
Hiram Plummer
George Hancock
William Sweester
William H. Hathaway
Charles H. Fisher
George W. Norris
John P. Smith
C. Elliot Scoville
W. F. Brand
James McHenry Boyd
Josh S. McNeil
Edwin Torest [Forest?]
Arthur W. Paine
Henry Wikoff
Alpheus S. Williams
Elisha Manton
Edward Padelford and wife
Isac Gibson and family
Colonol Wadsworth and wife
Ygnacio De Alzela and wife
William T. Grinnall and wife
Stephen Hills
Thomas Jefferson Bryan
John D. Phoenix
Cyrus Perkins and wife
Henry C. Thurnbull
Charles Rockwell
Lewis Wolfley and companions
John Harris
Robert C. Barry and companions
Garret R. Barry and companions
Daniel T. Patterson
Edward Jenner Coxe and family
J. Wightman Smith
William F. Witney
Thomas Niles
Andrew McDowall and family

Felix Cicognani to John Forsyth

Rome, October 8th, 1835

Sir

By a note dated September 25th 1834, I had the honour to inform you of the decease of Mr. Francis Harley jr. of Boston, which took place in this city the 23rd of the same month, and to send inclosed the inventory of the effects left by him, of which I had taken possession conformably to the 2nd clause of the 2nd section of an act of Congress passed on the 14th of April 1792; of which communication receipt was acknowledged by your despatch of the 8th of November same year. More than a year being already elapsed since the decease of the above gentleman, and no legal representative of him having appeared to demand the effects in my hands, it becomes my duty to dispose of the same, and send the balance to the Treasury of the United States of America, but as in the fulfilling of such a charge I meet with some difficulties, I beg leave to request your directions in order to act according to the law.

By the above act of Congress consuls are directed to " sell at auction, after reasonable publick notice, such part of the estate as shall be of a perishable nature, and such further part, if any, as shall be necessary for the payment of the debts of the deceased, and at the expiration of one year from his decease, the residue." The effects left by the late Mr. Harley, as it appears from the inventory, being of small value, which would be in great part absorbed by the heavy expences of a publick auction, I should wish to know if, to avoid such an expence, I might sell the effects privately and in what manner.

Among the effects of Mr. Harley there was found a bill of Messrs. G.G. and S. Howland of New-York for the amount of seven hundred and eighty dollars, with interest at six per cent per annum, and a receipt of Mr. I.R. Rozen of Marseilles for five obligations of the Haytian Republick of five thousand francs each. I take it for granted that the above papers are to be sent to the Treasury of the U.S. of America; but I am at a loss how to send them in order to prevent their miscarriage, and in consequence I request your directions not to be mistaken in the conveyance to be chosen.

On another point I am also at a loss, and inconsequence I request your directions respecting the same. The above act of Congress directs, that it shall be lawful for consuls to take possession and receive " for the taking into possession inventorying, selling, and finally settling and paying, or transmitting, as aforesaid, the balance due on the personal estate left by any Citizen of the United States, who shall die within the limits of his consulate, five per centum on the gross amount of such estate." It would appear from it that I am entitled to deduct five per centum from the amount of the bill of Messrs. Howland and of the obligations of the Haytian Republick as well as from the other part of the estate of the late Mr. Harley, but as the value of the obligations of the Haytian Republick is depreciated in commerce, so I want to know if the deduction ought to be made from their nominal amount, or from their currency in commerce, either at the time of the decease of Mr. Harley, or at the day of closing the account and sending the balance to the Treasury of the United States of America.

And as after having payed the debts from the money and the price of the effects to be sold, there will not remain enough to balance the amount of five per centum on the gross amount of the estate allowed to the consul by the above act of Congress, I beg you will be pleased to instruct me in what manner I might secure the residue either on the bill of Messrs. Howland, or on the obligations of the Haytian Republick. . . .[59]

Felix Cicognani to John Forsyth

Rome, January 15th, 1836

Sir

In compliance with the general instructions to the consuls, I have the honour to send herewith the return of fees received in this consulate from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1835, and also to inform you that during the same period no merchant vessels of the United States entered into the ports of the papal dominions.

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[59] Mar. 31, 1836, Forsyth directed that these effects be sold at auction and the proceeds distributed according to law; the note and the obligations of Haiti, on which no commission was to be charged, were to be sent to the U.S. Treasury. Instructions, VIII, 87.

Consular Statement of Fees . . .[60]

Names of Parties for Whom Service is Rendered

1. Philip Mancinelle
2. William Chamberlain
3. John McCloskey
4. George A. Hamilton
5. Henry Cary and wife
6. P. Beecher
7. William Chamberlain
8. Edmund F. Gradler
9. Thomas Turner
10. Minturn Post
11. R. M. Baltzen and companions
12. C. Wolfe and family
13. G. Amory Betune
14. Oliver W. Holmes
15. H. Brimmer Inches
16. Charles F. Snowden
17. James Clark
18. H. Augustus Homes
19. Owen Burns
20. Joshua Blake and wife
21. Richard Blow
22. James Brooks
23. W. E. Payne
24. Edwin Bergh
25. F. A. Gray
26. William E. Miller
27. Samuel Witmarsh and wife
28. Lewis W. Pond
29. William Bishop
30. Isaac H. Townsend
31. Charles C. Barney
32. Bazil B. Gorden
33. Edward Peace
34. Henry H. Barker
35. Churchil I. Thornton
36. John Pierpont
37. J. Henry Rogers
38. Charles Tappan
39. Thomas House Taylor
40. John C. Cruger
41. Joseph Neidé
42. J. Root and wife
43. J. S. Miller and wife
44. W. H. De Lancey and son
45. Daniel Glover and family
46. Sarah Glover

W. MATTHEWS to JOHN FORSYTH

APRIL 18th, 1836

Honorable Sir

While the Rev. A. Williamson of Baltimore resided at Rome, his friend Dr. Francis Harley an American citizen died: and as usual in such occurrences, a schedule of his effects was transmitted by the American [consul] to the State Department. After Mr. Williamson's return, he endeavoured to find out the residence of the late doctor's mother, & relatives, & not knowing the mother had changed her name; was for a long while unsuccessful: he has however lately succeeded, as the enclosed letter will show, he wishes to send to the lady the above mentioned schedule—if you deem it proper to give directions to that effect.

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[60] Certificates, $4; powers of attorney, $4; passports, $84; total, $92.

(*Enclosure*)

A. W. Williamson to Rev. W. Matthews

J. M. J.

St. Mary's College, Baltimore, Apr. 11, 1836

Revd. & Dear Sir

Yours of the 8th inst was received in due course of mail. I would have replied immediately if it had not have been, my Sunday to preach—this must be the excuse for my apparent negligence.

The person, for whom I want the schedule & at whose particular desier [*sic*]; I have solicited it is the mother of the late Dr. Francis Harley; who died in Rome, Sep. 1834. Her name is Blanchard—resides at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

You will confer a great favor if you are enabled by these particulars to obtain the above desiered schedule. The brother of Mrs. Blanchard is Mr. Chas. Blanchard, merchant, No. 41 Indian Wharf Boston. . . .

Felix Cicognani to John Forsyth

Consulate of the United States of America. Rome, July 1st, 1836

Sir

In obedience to the directions contained in the art. 12th and 13th of the consular instructions, I have the honour to send herewith the return of fees received in this consulate during the first half of the present year, and also to inform you, that in the same period no merchant vessels of the United States of America entered into the ports of the papal dominions.

Consular Statements of Fees, Jan. 1–June 30, 1836 [61]

Parties for Whom Service is Rendered

1. Frederick Tracy and family
2. James Tallmadge and family
3. Dr. Thomas H. Richie
4. James Richie
5. Stephen L. Dubuisson
6. Charles C. King
7. Stephen Whitney jr.
8. Daniel B. Fearing
9. Uriel A. Murdock
10. Evans Rodgers and family
11. Daniel M. Edgar
12. Alexander H. Smith
13. William Howland
14. Valentine Mott
15. Nathaniel C. Dick
16. John Hagan
17. Henry Suidam and wife
18. Miss Elisabeth Reese
19. Henry Thomas Hall
20. Henry Slosson
21. Henry I. Middleton and family
22. William H. Channing
23. Miss Susanna Channing
24. Amos Palmer and family
25. John W. Laverty
26. Miss Esther Ann Laverty
27. Thomas H. Newbold
28. Edward A. Le Roy
29. John Stoddard and wife
30. Chester G. Metcalf
31. William G. Caldeleugh
32. Arthur F. Stoddard
33. Frederick A. Porcher
34. William Eustis
35. Robert N. Gourdin
36. Sidney Brooks and wife
37. Henry Oxnard
38. William M. Eldrige jr.
39. John Prudy
40. James R. Taylor
41. Stephen Brinckerhoff
42. John L. Gardner and family

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[61] Total amount of fees for these passports, $240.

43. Hartley H. Wright
44. William M. Taylor
45. Henry Barnard
46. Isaac Appleton Jewith
47. John P. Nesmoth
48. William L. Johnson
49. Willbur Fisk and wife
50. John Gravillon
51. George W. Talbot and wife
52. John Torrey Morse
53. Charles Morgan and wife
54. Simon G. G. Bruté
55. James Mc Henry Boyd
56. Robert Roberts
57. Laughton Osborne
58. Robert Bernard Hall
59. James Harper and family
60. Miss Sarah Gibbs
61. William F. Channing
62. Richard S. Fay and wife
63. William Adams
64. John G. Adams
65. Thomas Wetmore
66. Oliver Bronson and family
67. Marinus Willet and family
68. Richard S. Fellowes
69. John Parkman and wife
70. Richard H. Wilde
71. Nathan Appleton and family
72. Thomas S. Appleton
73. William S. Appleton
74. George Catlin
75. Lynde C. Ferris
76. John Jay Swift
77. N. Berry
78. George Hollingsworth
79. Charles R. King
80. Clark Hare and family
81. Miss Catherine Seton
82. Catherine Harper and daughter
83. Peter H. Labarte
84. Edward Jones
85. Chandler White and wife
86. George Bethune and wife
87. John McLean Bethune
88. John Perry
89. Joseph H. Frotter [Trotter?]
80. Joshua Longstreth
91. Edward H. Frotter [Trotter?]
92. Daniel C. Kingsland
93. Henry M. Francis
94. Joseph Allen Smith
95. Theodore Allen and wife
96. Horatio Hammond
97. Mendith Calhoun and family
98. Stebbins Fisk
99. Thomas Jefferson Smith
100. William Taliaferro
101. William Balfour
102. Joseph B. Warnum and wife
103. David Hoadley
104. William J. Webb
105. Pierce Connelly
106. Nathaniel F. Moore and sister
107. Henry C. De Rham jr.
108. Jacob Harsen
109. Horatio N. Slater
110. Thomas G. Slater
111. Richard S. Fellows and brother
112. Victor G. Audubon
113. John W. Audubon
114. William F. Hamilton and family
115. Octavius Langdon and sister
116. Frederick Hall and family
117. Richard Fuller
118. John B. Campbell
119. Francis Girod
120. John Guimbellotte

Felix Cicognani to John Forsyth

Consulate of the United States of America, Rome, July 5th, 1836

Sir

The Mediterranean Squadron reached Civitavecchia the 21st of June last, and I have the pleasure to inform you, that they were received by the papal authorities there in the most friendly and distinguished manner.

Commodore Elliott[62] and several officers proceeded to Rome, and on the 26th I had the honour to present them to the Pope. The special benignity shewed by His Holiness afforded them great gratification.

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[62] Jesse D. Elliott. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, VI, 96.

Commodore Elliott was perfectly satisfied, that the Papal Government is very willing to enter into any arrangement with the government of the United States of America calculated to promote the intercourse between the two countries, and, as he expects to return to Rome in the course of the next spring, I take the liberty of suggesting, that he might be usufully employed to pursue the negociations, which in 1833 were begun by Mr. Davezac.[63] As to myself, I should be proud, if, after having succeeded to induce the Papal Government to accept the reciprocity offered by the United States of America to all the maritime nations, I might contribute to conclude with the same a treaty favourable to the interests of the nation in whose service I feel highly honoured.[64]

C. BLANCHARD to JOHN FORSYTH

BOSTON, 19 Nov., 1836

Sir

You, some months since, did Mrs. Blanchard the favor to inform her, that instructions had issued from your bureau to the American consul at Rome, to send over the effects, or their proceeds of Dr. Francis Harley jr; her son, who died in that city in 1834. As Mrs. B. is anxious to receive whatever memorials & effects may remain of her deceased son, you will confer an additional favor, by communicating, any further information you may possess upon the subject & in default of this by repeating your instructions to the consul, requesting his earliest attention to the business.[65]

FELIX CICOGNANI to JOHN FORSYTH

ROME, December 20th, 1836

Sir

The circular of the Department of State of the 8th of August 1834 inclosing a copy of the acts passed at the first session of the Twenty Third Congress of the U.S., and requesting consuls to make out a list of all the volumes and pamphlets of the laws of the U.S. which have been sent, and which are still in their consulates, and also a complete inventory of all other books, documents, and other property of the U.S. in their possession, and forward it, without delay, to the above department, arrived at this consulate a short time ago, through Mr. Appleton, the American consul at Leghorn, and, in compliance with the same, I send herewith the list, and inventory therein requested. . . .[66]

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[63] Note 45, *supra.*

[64] Sept. 13, Forsyth addressed all consular agents of the U.S. in Europe in behalf of Alex D. Bache, president of Girard College, Philadelphia, who was to visit Europe for the purpose of observing its educational institutions. Instructions, VIII, 115.

[65] This estate was the subject of much correspondence. Feb. 17, Aug. 14, and Oct. 13, 1837, Blanchard again inquired concerning these effects; Oct. 19, the Treasury reported that no accounts or communications concerning the estate had been received from Cicognani; Oct. 23, Greene, Cicognani's successor, was directed by Forsyth to inquire of his predecessor what disposition had been made of the property. Greene's reply, Dec. 14, and Cicognani's explanation, Dec. 16, 1837, will be found *post,* pp. 56, 59.

FELIX CICOGNANI to JOHN FORSYTH

ROME, December 27th, 1836

Sir

In obedience to the art. 42 of the general instructions to consuls, I have the honour to inform you, that the gentleman I had formerly appointed to be consular agent in the port of Ancona on the Adriatic, having deceased, I have named in his place the Marquis Peter Mancinforte Sperelli, a gentleman not engaged in commerce, and greatly distinguished for his birth, and wealth, as well as for his moral qualifications. The above appointment was acceptable to the Papal Government, who allowed to the above gentleman the usual *exequatur,* and I hope it will meet with your approbation too.

FELIX CICOGNANI to JOHN FORSYTH

ROME, January 14th, 1837

Sir

I have the honour to send herewith the return of fees received at this consulate in the last six months of 1836, and also to inform you that during the same period no merchant vessel of the U.S. of America entered the ports of the papal dominions.[67]

JOHN FORSYTH to FELIX CICOGNANI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, W. 17 January, 1837

Sir,

I am directed by the President to inform you that he has appointed Mr. George W. Greene, of Rhode Island, consul of the United States for the City of Rome, and to say, that the change has been made in pursuance of a policy, always observed by this Government, of giving preference to American citizens where they can be employed, and not from any want of confidence in you, or dissatisfaction at your conduct. On the contrary, while announcing to you the appointment of your successor, I am charged to express to you the President's entire approbation of the manner in which you have performed your consular duties, and his sense of the courtesy and civility which you have uniformily shewn towards American citizens arriving within your district.

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[66] The list and inventory enclosed include the laws of the U.S., 1789 to date; *Constitution* of U.S.; *Digest* of commercial regulations of the various nations; instructions to consuls and vice-consuls; other instructions; message of the President respecting the consular establishment of the U.S., Mar. 2, 1833; and the seals of the consulate and the arms of the U.S., the property of Cicognani.

[67] Persons for whom passports were signed: J. W. Revere, Geo. Bettner, Isaac and Thos. van Bibber, D. Egbert, Robt. Child, Jno. M. Pringle, Perley Pine, Henry H. Ward, W. S. Morton, Adelaide Brisbane, and Wm. C. Hall; total fees, $24. This decline in fees was due to the cholera at Naples.

On Mr. Greene's arrival you will please to deliver to him the books, papers, and other property of the United States, which may be in your possession.[68]

FELIX CICOGNANI to JOHN FORSYTH

ROME, November 9th, 1837

Sir,

I received in due time your dispatch of the 17th January last informing me that the President had appointed Mr. George W. Greene, of Rhode Island, to the office of consul of the United States for the City of Rome, which I have filled for more than fourteen years, and I gave immediately communication of the same to Cardinal Lambruschini, secretary of state of His Holiness the Pope, who addressed to me a note expressing the sentiments of His Holiness and his government on the occasion, of which I send herewith a copy.

My successor being arrived these last days in Rome, I have presented him to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and have beseeched in his behalf the continuation of the good dispositions the Papal Government has uniformly shewn to me during my consulate. I have also delivered to him the acts of the Congress, the books ect., of which I had the honour to send you two lists enclosed in my letter of the 20th of December last No. 24, as well as the registers mentioned in the chapter III of the general instructions to consuls, and the original letters addressed to me in my official capacity, and the usual exequatur having been immediately granted to his commission, he is entered on the discharge of his consular duties.

Having so complied with your directions, allow me, Sir, to say that I have felt deeply to be superceded in an office, which connected me with a government and a nation, for which I have the highest esteem and respect, but it gave me great satisfaction to be assured by your dispatch, that the change has been made in pursuance of a policy always observed by the government of the United States of giving preference to American citizens, where they can be employed, and not from any want of confidence in me, or dissatisfaction at my conduct. The American citizens, who were in Rome at the time of the arrival of your dispatch expressed their regret at the change in the most flattering terms. As to His Holiness the Pope and his government, their feelings on the same occasion are expressed in the

[68] Instructions, VIII, 152.

inclosed dispatch of the Cardinal Secretary of State, and a more strong confirmation of the same sentiments you will receive through the General Cass and Commodore Elliott, and through my successor himself, who, I am confident, will not fail to communicate to you the message on the subject which they were requested by His Holiness and by the Cardinal Secretary of State to transmit to the Government of the United States.

I cannot close this without expressing that I shall always feel happy to employ my best exertions in the service of the United States, and that my successor will find me always ready to assist him with my advice, should he in any occasion think proper to profit of the sincere offer I have made of it to him. . . .

CARDINAL SECRETARY OF STATE to FELIX CICOGNANI

Translation of a letter from the Department of State of the Pontifical States,

To the Advocate Felice Cicognani Consul of the United States of America.

QUIRNAL PALACE March 21st, 1837

The Cardinal Secretary of State, has learned with the utmost regret, by the letter from your most illustrious self, dated the 16th instant, the recent disposition, on the part of the Government of the United States, in appointing a new consul to reside in Rome, and to perform the duties hitherto confided to you.

The Cardinal learns from the despatch from His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States which you have been pleased to submit to him, that this change has not been made in consequence of any consideration in the slightest degree affecting the honour of your illustrious self, and that it has been occasioned solely by the wish to confer this consulate upon a citisen of those States, agreeably to a principle maintained by that Government, of preferring such persons to strangers, in the dispensation of appointments.

The Cardinal congratulates himself on the attestation thus honourably given by the Government of the United States on this occasion, of its entire satisfaction; and at the same time assures you that His Holiness and his government are happy to be able on this painful conjuncture, to add their testimonial with regard to the manner in which you have executed the duties from which you now retire, and he cannot terminate the relations between himself and your illustrious self, without declaring that they were always conducted so as to communicate to him the utmost pleasure, and to render this seperation truly bitter.

The Cardinal is at the same time informed of the name of your successor, the new consul, and will not fail to accept his commission and to authorise him to act in the dominions of the Holy Seat as soon as he shall have arrived.

Be pleased most illustrious sir to receive the assurances of esteem with which the undersigned has the pleasure to offer you on this disagreeable occasion.

For His Excellency the Secretary of State
F. CAPACCINI, *Substitute*

Felix Cicognani to John Forsyth

Rome, December 16th, 1837

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that according to the directions contained in your dispatch of the 23rd. of October last to Mr. George W. Greene, my successor in the office of consul of the United States of America for the City of Rome, on the 8th day of this month, I have delivered to the above gentleman the money and effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Francis Harley Jr. of Boston, deceased in this city the 23rd of September 1834, which were in my possession. I have also furnished him with an original of the inventory of the above money and effects made by me in my official capacity, a duplicate of which I had the honour to send you in due time, and with my account with the above estate, accompanied by ten original receipts proving the expences noted in the same, of which account I inclose here a duplicate.

Now, Sir, I have to apologize for having delayed to dispose of the above effects according to law, as I was directed by your dispatch of the 31st of March 1836. Your dispatch reached here a short time after I had received a letter from the Rev. Adolphus Williamson of Baltimore, inclosing another letter of Mrs. A. R. Blanchard, who announced herself to be the mother of the late Mr. Harley, and requested me to deliver to the order of the above gentleman all the effects belonging to his late son, which were in my possession, and as in the mean time I had addressed to the above gentleman and lady an answer, requesting them to furnish me with the legal documents proving that Mrs. A.R. Blanchard was the mother and the sole heir of the late Mr. Harley, I thought proper to delay the sale at auction of the effects and the transmission of the proceeds to the Treasury's Department, expecting that the above documents would be transmitted to me, and that I might deliver the effects to the legal heir of the deceased, without charging his estate of the heavy expences of an auction.

Hoping that the motives, which induced me to delay the disposal of the above effects according to your directions, will satisfy you, I have the honour to remain respectfully . . .[69]

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[69] See note 65 *supra,* and Greene's letter of Dec. 14 *post.* Cicognani's account, herewith enclosed, charges him with $5,585.87. He takes credit for expenses, commission, unsold effects and securities turned over to Greene, all amounting to the same figure, thus balancing his account.

GEORGE W. GREENE[1]

(January 9, 1837–July 25, 1845)

JOHN FORSYTH to GEORGE W. GREENE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, W. 17 Jany., 1837

Sir,

The President, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, having appointed you consul of the United States for the City of Rome etc. I now transmit your commission, a printed copy of the general instructions to consuls etc. and other documents for the use of your consulate, a list of which is annexed.

On your arrival at your post, you will make the proper application to the Papal Government for your exequatur; but you are not to do any act as consul, until your exequatur has been granted.[2]

JOHN FORSYTH to GEORGE W. GREENE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, W. June 24th, 1837.

Sir,

Your letter dated, Florence, April 27th has been received. In answer, I have to say that the package containing the official notice of your appointment, together with your commission, instructions, etc. was on the 17th of January, sent to the Hon'ble Dutee I. Pearce, of Rhode Island, agreeably to his request. That gentleman, in reply to a letter addressed to him on the subject, states that the package was sent by him the day it was received to Mr. Richard R. Ward of New York, to be forwarded to you by the first conveyance that might offer. As it is possible that it has not yet reached you, a certified copy of your commission, and duplicates of the various documents sent with it, are now transmitted.[3]

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[1] Greene (1811–1883), grandson of Gen. Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary fame, was born in Rhode Island, studied at Brown Univ. where he later taught modern languages, lectured in American history at Cornell, and published extensively in these fields. His *Life* of his grandfather brought him into controversy with Geo. Bancroft. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, VII, 568.

[2] Instructions, VIII, 153. With this letter Greene was sent his commission, instructions, and blank bond. Although appointed Jan. 9, he did not arrive at his post until Oct. 20.

[3] Instructions, VIII, 183. Pearce's letter is on file, as is also one from Prof. Romeo Elton, Brown Univ., July 29, informing Forsyth that Greene had received no official notice of his appointment.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

United States Consulate in Rome, November 6, 1837

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24 June with the certified copy of my commission as consul of the United States for Rome, & several other papers & documents, of which I suppose a minuter list to be unnecessary.

The moment that the cessation of the cholera permitted the renewal of the usual communication between this city and Florence, I set out for Rome, where I arrived on friday the 20th October. On tuesday I presented my commission to the Secretary of State & on monday of the following week it received the customary signature. The forms of this court requiring that consular diplomas should be recorded in the office of the Chamberlain as well as in that of the Secretary of State it was not until towards the close of last week that all the formalities attending the granting of an exuquatur [*sic*] were fulfilled. At the same time I received from Signor Cicognani the books & papers belonging to the consulate and having verified the inventory forwarded by him to the Department of State in his despatch No. 24. of the 20th of December 1836, passed my receipt for them.

Having every reason to suppose that the appointments made by my predecessor of Signor Gaspare Bartolini as consular agent for Civitavecchia, Signor Buonafede to the same office for Comacchio and its dependencies & the Marquis Sperelli for Ancona had been satisfactory to the department, I have confirmed these gentlemen in their respective offices. As my instructions limit such agencies to seaports, I have not ventured to make any additional appointments; but I would suggest the propriety of my being authorized to form an agency in Bologna, the second city of the papal dominions and where the presence of an acknowledged agent might probably secure many advantages to such American artists as visit it for the purpose of study.

I have not yet had an opportunity of forming any opinion with regard to the light in which my appointment is viewed by this government. The Secretary of State received me with marked civility & after a few of the usual compliments to the United States; & a few general questions concerning the actual state of our relations with Mexico,[4] expressed his entire approbation of the conduct of my predecessor & concluded by recommending him to the particular attention of government. But the Americans resident here met me with the greatest cordiality & seem to consider it as a matter of general congratulation that they have at length a fellow citizen among them to represent their feelings & advocate their wants with his Holiness and his ministers.[5]

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[4] Mar. 2, 1836, Texas declared her independence of Mexico and was recognized the following year by the U.S. The question of annexation brought about ill-feeling between U.S. and Mexico which culminated, 1846–1848, in war between the two countries.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

United States Consulate in Rome, 14 Dec. 1837

Sir

In reply to your despatch of the 23rd October, I have the honor to say that immediately upon recieving it, I called upon Mr. Cicognani & made the inquiries you enjoined concerning the manner in which he had disposed of the effects of the late Doct. Harley. No final settlement having been made, I took possession of them as directed by you to do & have now the honor to inclose the two promissory notes which form the most important part of Doct. Harley's estate. I have taken every precaution in my power, to make sure the transmission of them: but shall feel exceedingly anxious until I hear of their having reached you in safety. The remainder of the property consisting in a few articles of clothing, a watch, watch chain & trunk, are advertized for sale & will be disposed of at public auction. The law upon this subject is precise & I shall adhere to the letter of it, altho' I fear that the proceeds of the sale will hardly cover the expences. No moment could have been more unfortunate, for not a day passes without some public sale & generally at a very great sacrifice.

There is also a small ballance in money which shall be forwarded, together with the accounts & inventories as soon as I have effected a final settlement.[6]

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

United States Consulate Rome, 1 January 1838

Sir

In compliance with the standing instructions of the Department of State, I have the honor to forward the semiannual return of fees recieved in this office up to the 31 Dec. 1837. No American merchant vessel has visited any port of the Roman States during this period.[7]

I have been engaged, since my arrival in Rome, in preparing a full & detailed account of the commercial relations, the resources & the actual political state of this country. The number of the documents which I have collected for this purpose as well as the necessity of seeking a confirmation and illustration of them in the confidential communications of persons familiar with the subject, have drawn out my report to a much greater length than I had anticipated & will occasion more delay in the transmission of it, than I was prepared for. I have taken the liberty to add some suggestions concerning the state of the consulate: a liberty which I hope you will attribute to my earnest desire of meeting to their utmost extent the wishes of the Department & of representing my country in a manner worthy of her & of my own feelings as an American citizen.

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[5] Dec. 1, Forsyth instructed all consuls that they would be allowed the cost of a flag, seal, and arms of the U.S., to be furnished by the Dept. of State. Instructions, IX, 251.

[6] Note 69, *ante*. Feb. 12, 1838, Forsyth advised Greene these papers had been received and turned over to the Treas. Dept. to be held in trust for the legal claimants. Instructions, VIII, 244.

[7] His account shows fees for powers of attorney $4, passports $24, five certificates of citizenship $4.50; total received $32.50. Jan. 5, Greene's father sent Forsyth the consul's bond which the latter, Jan. 23, acknowledged and approved. *Ibid.*, p. 242.

I hope to complete my report in the course of the month & should any of the ships of our squadron touch at Civitavecchia & I be advised of it in time, I shall probably be able to add some specimens of *alumn* from the mines of the Comacchiese. I have had several audiences of his Holiness & been recieved with marked attention.

My account for postage etc. will be forwarded as soon as I have completed the settlement of Dr. Harley's estate.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

United States Consulate at Rome, 20 Feb. 1838

Sir

Your letter of the 2d October 1838 [1837] forwarded by the U. S. Consuls at Malta, Messina & Naples, has been recieved and according to the expectations expressed in it, found me at my post.

Since I last had the honor to write you (Jan. 1, No. 3) I have had several audiences of his Holiness and presented several of our countrymen *in person*. This circumstance alone, of my being allowed a privilege, which strictly speaking, belongs only to the higher members of the diplomatic body, & which, even here, is not granted to any other of my rank, is a sufficient proof of the feelings of this government towards that of the U.S. The marked kindness of his Holiness, and the evident pains he takes on all occasions to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the spiritual subjects of the Holy See, are protected in America confirm this opinion and seem to me to afford sufficient ground for saying that no better opportunity can be asked for, for concluding any arrangement (if there can be such) which our government may desire to enter into with this. I would, at least, wish to be authorized to thank his Holiness in your name & in that of the President for his personal kindness to Americans.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

United States Consulate Rome 3d May, 1838

Sir

Your circular of December 1st 1837, revoking the 51st article of the gen. ins. having been intrusted to a private conveyance has reached me as you will percieve by the present, nearly five months after date.[8] I have the more reason to regret this delay, as it was only within the last few weeks that I purchased the U. S. arms for my house. I have no flag, nor can one be needed any where except in a seaport. The seals, being required for the daily business of the office, I purchased them of my predecessor immediately after my arrival. I did not forward the account in my Jan. returns wishing first to complete the settlement of some other business, in order to make one account of the whole. I hope that this circumstance will be taken in to consideration and that as I acted according to standing instructions, my account, when forwarded, will be allowed.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

U.S. Consulate in Rome, 1 July 1838

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the consular returns for the first half of the present year.[9] No American vessel has visited any Roman port during this period.

I have been applied to by the mother of Dr. Harley for the effects of her son. In reply, I gave her the necessary directions for a formal application thro' you & shall await your instructions.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

U. S. Consulate at Rome, 1 July 1838

Sir

I have the honor to enclose my accounts of money expended for government service, of which I am authorized by your instructions to claim the reimbursement. In my letter No. 5. in reply to your circular of the 1st December 1837 I stated the reasons which led me to hope that my account for the purchase of seals and arms would be allowed. I forward, however, the account of the seals only, with the receipts of Mr. Cicognani as vouchers. My draft is in an open letter to my agent in N.York, to whom I would thank you to forward it, when the account has been approved.

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[8] Note 5 *supra.*

[9] Powers of attorney $4, 120 passports $216, 54 certificates of citizenship $50; total fees, $274.

I have been unable to ascertain in what manner the accounts for postage are drawn up. But as no receipt can be obtained from the post-office, it is impossible to give any other vouchers than the post marks on the covers. To send these would be an useless waste of money, as they alone would fill a large package: & there is no American merchant settled here whom I could call upon to examine & verify them. I have, therefore, confined myself to a simple statement of the whole sum. Should this prove unsatisfactory, I am ready to adopt any other course which you may prefer.[10]

AARON VAIL [11] to GEORGE W. GREENE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, October 22d, 1838.

Sir,

The President having been authorized by Congress to enter into a contract with Mr. Horatio Greenough for a group of statuary to adorn the eastern front of the Capital, I enclose a letter addressed to that gentleman, containing, with the documents accompanying it, the President's directions respecting the execution of the work. You will, on the receipt of this, either forward said letter to Mr. Greenough, who, at the date of the last intelligence from him was at Florence, or inform him that it is in your possession subject to his orders.

You will also find enclosed, articles of agreement between the President and Mr. Greenough, drawn up in duplicate, and setting forth the conditions on which the work is to be undertaken. The copy signed by the President you will please to hand to Mr. Greenough, on his executing the other, which you will immediately forward to this Department.[12]

GEORGE W. GREENE to JOHN FORSYTH

U. S. CONSULATE AT ROME, 6 Dec. 1838.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you of the final evacuation of the port of Ancona by the French garrison under the command of Gen. de Gazan, after having held possession of that post for nearly seven years. Orders to that effect had been transmitted from this city, shortly after the arrival of the new French embassador, M.de Manbourg, but the embarcation took place on Sunday & Monday 2 & 3 inst. The post was consigned to Col. Lorini of the papal army and I and [am] informed (probably upon good grounds) that the French general in the act of consignment, gave both to the prefect & the commander of the pontifical garrison, some advice with regard to their intercourse with the people of the districts, which had been the result of his own experience, & which, I fear may not be attended to. The conduct of the French troops had gained greatly upon the affections of the inhabitants and their departure was viewed with open demonstrations of regret. I have no information with regard to the movements of the Austrian garrisons: but am told upon the best authority that the Pope has openly condemned the late act of amnesty granted by the Emperor on the occasion of his visit to Milan. This effectually cuts off the hopes which had been entertained of a similar extension of favor to the political offenders of this state.[13]

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[10] Items in the enclosed account: seal and eagle on wood, $8; seal on brass, $6; postage, $18.60; total, $30.60 [*sic*]. Jan. 1, 1839, Forsyth advised Greene that only postage on despatches to and from the Dept. would be allowed and that charges for two seals were also incorrect. Instructions, VIII, 326.

[11] Chief clerk of the Dept. of State to July 15, 1840, when he was appointed *chargé d'affaires* in Spain.

[12] Instructions, VIII, 308. Greenough's gigantic Olympian conception of Geo. Washington, intended to be placed under the dome of the Capitol, stood for many years in the open air, before its removal to the Smithsonian Institution. The group here mentioned is "The Rescue" showing a pioneer family saved from an attacking Indian by the father (*Dict. Am. Biog.*, VII, 586). Apr. 4, 1837, Forsyth sent to Alex. Hammett, consul at Naples, and to Greene copy of an agreement with Luigi Persico, ratified by act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1837, which appropriated $8,000 for two groups of statues for the east front of the Capitol, one group of which was to be executed in Italy. The progress of this work was to be regularly inspected by these consuls. Instructions, VIII, 171.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

U.S. Consulate at Rome, 26 Feb. 1839

Sir

I have the honor to enclose copies and translations of a correspondence with the Secretary of State. You will perceive by the letter No. 1. that Mr. Notary claims protection as an American citizen, & it was upon this ground that I treated his claim in my notes to the Cardinal Lambruschini. The Roman Government bases its refusal upon the political opinions of Mr. Notary. I have no means of ascertaining the correctness of this accusation, but cannot help suspecting that his personal enemies may have had some part in framing it. The reply of the Secretary of State is in perfect conformity with the established principles of this government. The amnesty granted by the Emperor of Austria has been dissapproved here and if I may trust my informant in no measured terms. Whether it be proper for our government to submit to such a policy to the direct injury of one of its citizens; & at the same time whether we are justifiable in insisting upon the admission into another state, of a person suspected of opinions which by the laws of that state are severely punished in its own subjects:

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[13] Jan. 1, 1839, Greene reported fees received, July 1–Dec. 31, 1838, to the amount of $156: 50 passports signed $100, and 28 certificates of citizenship for Naples $56. Greene's despatch, No. 12, Feb. 17, acknowledges belated receipt of the circular of Nov. 21, 1836, calling for information upon commercial regulations of the consular districts; encloses a copy of the certificate required upon signing passports for Naples, certifying that the traveller going from Rome to Naples is a citizen of the U.S., and intends to take no part in the politics of the kingdom; and returns the signed contract with Greenough for the statuary to be made for the Capitol.

are questions which you must decide & upon which I await your instructions.

I send this thro' the legation in London in order to avail myself of the greater facilities of communication which are afforded by the steam navigation between England & the U. S.

No. 1. Copy to the U. S. Consul at Rome.

Sir

I beg your kind attention to the following statement. A Tuscan by birth I was regularly and lawfully admitted & naturalized a citizen of the U.S. in Boston, Mass. since July 1826.

The 5th August 1837 I had my passports renewed in Paris & our embassador Charles E. Anderson Esq. delivered me a new passport for myself & wife bearing the marginal No. 155.

In Nov. last whilst in London attending my business, I recieved intelligence that my father in law Francis Nolli Lugani aged 72 years had been affected by a mental derangement in Bologna in the Roman States & that several persons taking advantage of his madness made him sign papers detrimental to his individual interest, but also to that of his heirs, stole [from] him other interesting papers, gold & silver articles, wearing apparel, after which they sent him outright to the mad house. In company with my wife I hastened immediately to his assistance & left London the latter end of November & in Paris my said passport was duly endorsed for Bologna by our embassador, the nunzio apostolico, the Sardinian & Austrian embassadors. We came thro' the Sardinian & Austrian states (in the latter of which we are now residing) without the least obstruction till our arrival in Bologna, at 4 in the morning of the 25th Dec. after a very expensive & uncomfortable journey.

The next day, the 26th on my calling, according to local regulations at the stranger's office, I was roughly asked what was the object of my voyage & when by me explained, I was told in the same unkind manner that I must leave next morning, & had I not obeyed the order, they would have me escorted out of the R.S. by genda[r]mes. I coolly inquired what was my fault or the reason that led them to treat me in such unmerited way as there ought to exist most certainly some mistake. They answered the police never gave such satisfaction to any body.

Fortunately enough I had letters of introduction to several most noble and unobjectionable persons, as the Marchioness Sampieri, De'Gregori, Marquis Amorini, Marq. Marsigli etc. etc. by whose exertions I was allowed to remain till the 5 Jan. & thought every thing was over when I decided to put my father in law's shameful business in the hands of an eminent attorney to attack the persons concerned before the criminal court. But the very same day I was ordered peremptorily to quit next day, & it was no use to submit that the business to be investigated could not be forwarded in my absence, for want of collecting & furnishing the required documents & information to my attorney as also was without effect, my proving the weak state of a man 72-years' old that had been kept three months in bed, bled 4 times, with 40 days diet. I was obliged to start on the 6th & to stop two days in Parma to recover a little the weak man & arrived in this place last night. I was advised by my friends in Bologna to petition the Sec. of State in Rome, but I believe I have no petition to make. I intend instead to lay a claim for redress & satisfaction & hope & trust to have found the proper channel to obtain the same by placing my request in your hands etc. etc.

(Signed) CHARLES NOTARY

Milan 12 Jan. 1839

Observations: The rest of the letter is confined to a warm exposition of his claims & rights as an American citizen with the strongest assurance of his never having given any cause of complaint to the Rom. gov.

Upon receiving the above I addressed a note to the Sec. of State of which the following is a translation.

No. 2 U.S. Cons. in Rome, 22. Jan.

Charles Notary, by birth a Tuscan but since 1826 a lawfully naturalized citizen of the U. S. was called to Bologna towards the close of last year by important family business. His passport had received all the signatures required by the police regulations of the countries thro' which he was to pass & it was his intention to submit the business that called him to Bologna to the decision of the tribunals of that city. Upon applying to the police the morning after his arrival for the usual permit to remain, instead of obtaining it, he was ordered to leave the territory within twenty four hours. By the interposition of several distinguished individuals to whom he had been particularly recommended, he was allowed to remain until the 6 of Jan. when he was again ordered & actually constrained to leave his affairs, which he was upon the point of bringing before the court, being in the utmost disorder & the life of his father in law, an old man of 72 & debilitated by long disease, exposed to imminent danger by the journey. From Milan he addressed himself to the undersigned claiming his protection as a citizen of the U.S.

The undersigned limits himself to this simple exposition of the fact, fully persuaded that Y.E. requires neither reclamations nor comments in such an occasion but will gladly see that immediate justice is done to a citizen of a nation which has ever preserved the most friendly relations with the H.S. The undersigned would merely add that Mr. N. has taken no part in the political questions of the day.

(signed) GWG. etc. etc.

A fortnight after writing the above I had an interview with the Sec. of State. He was then waiting for information from Bologna by which, he said, he should be governed in his reply. On the 20 of Feb. I again wrote him in nearly the same terms, but entered into a fuller statement of the nature of Mr.N's business at Bologna & requested him to issue the necessary orders for allowing Mr. N. to return to Bologna & remain there as long as his business required. To this he replied in the note of which the following is a translation.

The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State in compliance with the request contained in your note of the 22d Jan. has applied for the necessary information upon the motives which had induced the prov. police of Bologna to cause Mr. Notary a naturalized citizen of the U.S. to withdraw from the R.S.

The undersigned Cardinal has ascertained that the police acted on this occasion in compliance with their standing instructions—said Notary being designated as a person of suspicious political qualities. The delay that was granted him was sufficient for the arrangement of his affairs.

In consequence of this information the undersigned Cardinal finds himself in the disagreeable position of not being able to second, as he would have desired to do, your wishes in this affair etc etc. . . .

Cardinal Lambruschini

I do not feel authorized to take any further steps, unless warranted by special instructions.[14]

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

U.S. Consulate at Rome, July 1, 1839

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the returns of fees received at this office during the first half of the present year.

Since I last wrote, the certificate required by the Neapolitan government, (of which a copy was enclosed with my despatch number 12) has been dispensed with in favor of english travellers.

(*Enclosure*)

Statement of Fees received in the U.S. Consulate for Rome, from the 1st. of January to the 30th. of June inclusive 1839.

Declaration		*powers of Attorney*		*passports*	
No.	*Amt.*	*No.*	*Amt.*	*No.*	*Amt.*
4	$ 8	3	$ 6	149	$ 298
certificate of citizenship		*burial*			
No.	*Amt.*	*No.*	*Amt.*	*Sum total*	
66	$ 132	1.	$ 8	$ 452	

general remarks

No American vessel has visited any Roman port during these six months.

The fees received for certificates of citizenship are upon certificates required by the Neapolitan government & of which an account has been rendered in my despatch No. 12.

The declarations were declarations of a will by Mr. Burd of Philadelphia. The other *3* of *procis verbaux* on attending the embalming of the body of Mr. Robert Livingston of New York who died on the 24 of April. The eight dollars entered under the head of burial, were for seals placed upon the external & internal coffins containing his body, required by the customs of the country when bodies are sent away for burial. Mr. Livingston's was sent to New York.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

U.S. Consulate Rome, July 1, 1839.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit my account of the final settlement of the estate of Mr. Francis Harley of Boston who died in this city the 23rd Sept. 1834, & the residue of whose effects was delivered over to me by Mr. Cicognani as announced in my letter No. 2, 14 Dec. 1837. After having tried to induce the regular auctioneers to undertake the sale,

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[14] Beyond the mere acknowledgment of the receipt of this despatch, no instruction seems to have been given in the matter.

I was, at last, under the necessity of advertising the auction at this office & putting it under the direction of my secretary. The articles were in such a state, that even the Jews refused to make an auction for them, & having given Mr. Harley's mother, who as I informed you in my letter No. 6, 1st July, 1838 applied to me for the effects of her son, full time to make the application thro' the proper channel, I sold the whole to prevent its being completely moth-eaten & falling to pieces on my hands. The money is credited to the U.S. Treasury. As I have no models for such accounts & I am not familiar with the details of them, I may have made some mistake in form, tho' I have endeavored to adhere strictly to the letter of my instructions.[15]

GEORGE W. GREENE to JOHN FORSYTH

U.S. CONSULATE FOR ROME, 1 Jan. 1840

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the returns of fees received at this office during the last six months of 1839. No American merchant vessel has visited any port of the pont. states during this period, nor has anything deserving notice transpired.[16]

GEORGE W. GREENE to JOHN FORSYTH

U.S. CONSULATE FOR ROME, 1 July 1840[17]

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the returns of fees received at this office during the first six months of the present year. No American vessel has visited any port of the Roman States during this period.[18]

Your communication calling my attention to the form prescribed by the Department for such returns has been received. I have adhered strictly to the ruled form sent me. No other has ever been received at this office nor have I any other instructions than those of March 1833. I make the present report upon the form sent me by the Department & would thank you to point me out the part in which it is incorrect, that I may avoid mistakes for the future.

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[15] An attached note from the Auditor's Office of the Treasury states that there is a balance to the credit of this estate of $30.13.

[16] Total fees, $150: 46 passports $92, and 29 certificates of citizenship $58.

[17] Jan. 10, E. A. Nesbit, M. C., Georgia, requested Forsyth to send letters to the consul at Rome introducing Mrs. Modderwell and W. W. Mann who were to visit Rome. These were sent to Greene the following day. Instructions, VIII, 418.

[18] The statement shows $6 for copying of documents, $6 for three declarations, $4 for two powers of attorney, $306 for 153 passports, $92 for 46 certificates of citizenship; total $414.

ARTHUR W. AUSTIN to JOHN FORSYTH

BOSTON 10 Court St., July 29th, 1840

Sir;

I deem it due to my countrymen who may hereafter travel in Europe, to bring to your notice certain practices of the U.S. Consuls residing at Marseilles, Naples & Rome. Of the custom of the consul at Marseilles I speak from the information of others; of the consuls at Naples & Rome from my own knowledge.

Your own experience having made you acquainted with the vexatious proceedings in relation to passports in some parts of Europe, the necessity of explanation, in that particular, is obviated.

At the places above named it is required that the passport should be signed or *vised* by the American consul. For this service the consuls at Marseilles & Naples exact $2:00, the consul at Rome for signing to go to Naples $4:00.

I have been informed that such charges on their part are entirely unwarranted by the laws of the U.S. & that the said consuls are acting in defiance of your prompt & positive instructions. How this may be, I know not. The matter is worthy of your attention, & if such practices are recognised, an appeal to Congress for redress of such a grievance I am sure would meet with your recommendation.

I heard not much complaint on the part of Americans abroad, as to the fee paid Mr. Hammatt at Naples, as it was generally conceded that his age & indigence was an excuse, & the sum charity would not be disposed to withhold.

It is not my intention to make complaint of Mr. Hammatt of Naples, or of the consul at Marseilles. I mention them incidentally as if they be proceeding wrongly, a word of caution from you would rectify their future practice.

I wish to prefer a distinct charge against George W. Greene who styles himself " Consul General of the U.S.A." This conduct demands exposure & I think removal. I will state his practices & you will judge whether he is entitled to a commission bearing your signature.

When at Rome I desired to go to Naples. I was told by some of my countrymen that Greene was in the habit of exacting $4:00 for *visery* [*sic*] the passport. Not having been called upon to pay anything to an American consul before I determined to see whether such extortion was practised. Being in company with an English gentleman I stepped into the British consulate with him & his passport was prepared at a charge of fifty cents. I then went to said Greene to have mine prepared. He *vised* the passport & then signed a printed paper containing about six lines in which he set forth that I was travelling for amusement & that I had no intention of overturning the government of Naples. This last certificate is not required by the Neapolitan authorities from the English traveller &

on the face is an absurdity. Greene then claimed $4:00 on the ground that he *was legally* entitled to $2:00 for each signature. Preceding travellers have assured me that under the former consul no such practice as this last obtained.

No such requisition being made of the English, the supposition that the whole is a contrivance of Greene for plundering each American traveller is to be inferred. If there were necessity for such a certificate it all might be included under one signature; only that a multiplication of signatures seems important to Mr. Greene.

I notified said Greene that immediately upon my return to America the facts in relation to his extortion should be presented to you. I paid him $4:00 & the same exaction has been made of every American during the past winter. I make this representation of said Greene not only on account of my own indignation, at his meanness, but at the instance of every American with whom I have conversed who has recently made a tour in Italy. The above statement I make from my own knowledge & do not consider it wants confirmation, but the Rev. Stephen Jewett & Dr. Pliny A. Jewett both of New Haven Conn. desired me to refer to them, & one of them told me that Greene kept an Italian vice consul at Civita Vecchia who exacts $1:00—80/100 of which he has to pay to Greene.

This individual Greene I have been assured was not able to earn an honest livelihood in America; he appears to be determined to be supported by extortions from his countrymen who may travel in pursuit of health or amusement. I should during the past year have had to pay $800 for passports, had I been obliged to submit to exactions like those at Rome & Naples.

Greene's friends say that he is miserably poor, & deprecate his removal on the ground of his extreme poverty; I submit to your consideration whether practices like the above are to be tolerated, & whether Americans ought to be willing to travel subject to exactions & annoyances that are not endured by Englishmen.[19]

GEORGE W. GREENE to JOHN FORSYTH

U.S.C. FOR ROME, July 29, 1840

Sir

Your letter of the 16 June 1840 with copies of two letters containing complaints against the charges made by me for the visa of passports has this moment come to hand & I hasten to reply fully & minutely upon the subject. Will you allow me to ask your careful attention to what I am about to say.

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[19] The first of many such complaints was made by Congressman J. R. Giddings, Feb. 18, in behalf of a constituent. June 16, 24, and Aug. 5, Forsyth asked Greene for explanation of such charges made by Giddings, S. B. Waugh, Austin, and others. Instructions, VIII, 465, 488, 491.

I have but two copies of consular instructions: both of them are dated March 2 1833. In art. 48 there is no 9th paragraph & no other instructions have ever been received at this office.

When I entered upon the duties of my charge my first care was to ascertain what charges were made for the services performed by a consul. As you have seen by the regular consular returns there is no commercial business & consequently there are no commercial fees received here. Passports are the only business papers, with the exception of about four or five powers of attorney, which pass thro' my hands in the course of the whole year. The police of the city sends me the passport within six hours after the arrival of the bearer: requires a report from me authenticating the correctness of the passport & of the American signatures it may bear: this I am obliged to give within twenty four hours & return the whole to the police. Moreover a *carte de sèjour* under heavy penalties is required of every foreigner that remains in Rome more than 3 days & before he can obtain it he must present himself at the office of the national agent & obtain a seal of office. In addition to all this a double register must be kept, in which the names of the individuals on the passports, the date of the same, the authority by which it was given, the place at which it was last signed, & the day of its communication by the police must be regularly & minutely entered. The same when the person leaves specifying where he goes & the date of his visa. Thes[e] requisitions are made of every national agent in Rome. The amount of time & paper consumed in this is very great & I am obliged to keep an office open from 9 in the morning till 3P.M. every day in the week for this purpose.

In the course of every season there are from 20 to 30 cases of disputes between masters & servants, landlords & tenants, shop keepers & purchasers, all of which are brought to me, & with the exception of one, where it was necessary to have recourse to the tribunals, have been settled by me, without the intervention of any foreign authority. These have required letters, summons, occasional reference to the laws of the country, personal application (in the case of couriers) to foreign agents, to say nothing of time, paper & fatigue. For these services no charge has ever been made, nor a cent ever received.

The number of strangers who visit Rome during the year, has rendered great caution necessary on the part of government in admitting them to the cupola of St. Peters, the Gregorian museum, & at Pasqua to the Sistine chapel. Two hundred letters have been written at this office during the last twelve months in order to procure Americans admission to these places. During Holy Week & the other solemnities of the church tickets have always been required for ladies of every nation. These have been obtained by me & sent by my own servant to the lodgings of Americans, nor has there been an instance of an American lady's failing to gain admission to the principal ceremonies. For these no charge has ever been made.

From nine to three I have made it a rule to receive all Americans that might call on me & the amount of information called for & given on these occasions, you can easily concieve of. Of course, no charge can be made for such services.

I pass over many other trifling but embarrassing services, constantly exacted & never refused. I have entered into these details in order to shew you how much of my time is devoted to American travellers. I now proceed to show on what grounds my charges have been made.

On arriving at Rome, I addressed myself to Mr. Appleton of Leghorn & to my predecessor in office, inquiring what charges were made by them on passports. They told me two dollars & the same answer was given by every other consul to whom I applied. Among others I will mention Mr. Marsh of Madeira who was here winter before last. It was natural therefore, that I should consider myself authorized to make the same charges which were made by others & had always been made here. The sums recieved have been regularly reported to you every six months & the last half year's report dates the first of the present month. Hence nothing has been done of which a full & exact account has not been given to your Department.

The extra charge of $2 for travellers going to Naples was reported to you in my despatch No. 12, 17 Feb. 1839. In a subsequent letter 1 July, No. 14, 1839 I stated that the certificate had been dispensed with in favor of English travellers. In my last No. 18 1. July 1840 I stated that I had just received a communication from the Neapolitan minister dispensing with it for Americans. The sums received for these certificates have been entered in my returns cert. of citizenship, & duly reported to you. Not a cent has ever been received at this office of which a regular account has not been given to the Department.

The same charge for passports is still made by Mr. Hamett. I presume that like myself he has never received the instructions containing the new article.

Among the names of the individuals writing from Florence, there is one, which accustomed as I am to such returns for my kindness, strikes me as an instance of peculiar baseness. I mean S.B. Whaugh. This person is an artist. When he went to Naples he left his boxes of paintings with me: they remained nearly a year in my office to my great inconvenience: his letters were received & forwarded by me: & upon the plea of poverty his Neapolitan certificate & visa made gratis. In opposition to these names, I would refer you as to the value of my service, to Mr. Mühlenberg, Mr. Throop, Lieut. Griffin U.S.N., Miss Sedgewick—in short to every American of gentlemanly feelings who has visited Rome since I have been consul.

I am sorry to be obliged to trouble you with so long a letter, but I must still ask the favor of your attention to a few additional remarks.

This consulate is one of the most laborious in the whole range. Consequently the expences are heavy & bear no proportion to the income. I am considered here as occupying what this court calls a *rappresentanza.* Hence I am obliged to preserve a certain degree of etiquette without which it would be impossible to obtain any favors for American citizens. The number of Americans presented to the Pope in the course of a year is about thirty & there is no point upon which they are more tenacious. This increases my personal expenses and in addition to the New Year & August fees to servants, for which an allowance is made to our ministers, but which I am obliged to give out of my own pockets, office rent, stationary & postage, every American considering himself authorized to write to me & direct his letters to my care—leaves me at the end of the year any thing but a gainer by the office.

It has long been my intention to write to you upon this subject, but I have been unwilling to encroach upon your time. I feel the impropriety of mingling up private affairs with public & official reports, but the peculiar nature of the present case requires it. My efforts to make the office what it should be & support as far as an individual can, the dignity of a country that can be known only by its national representatives, has led me to embarrass my affairs & made my situation one of the greatest perplexity. When your letter came I was deliberating with myself about the propriety of petitioning Congress for a salary. If one is given in Paris & London it is surely earned here. And tho' I may be mistaken in my belief, I cannot but think that a grandson of Gen. Nath. Greene to whom the U.S. owe so large a portion of their territories, whose own fortune was destroyed & his family involved in embarrassments from which they have never effectually extricated themselves, by his personal sacrifices to his country, has some slight claims upon the attention of Congress.

I trust, Sir, that it will fully appear from the preceding statements:

1. That I have made no charge which I had not reason to suppose myself authorized to make.

2. That the circumstances of all the receipts upon passports being regularly reported to you, is a proof of my belief in the correctness of my charges.

3. That the proceeds of the fees upon passports bear no proportion to the actual amount of labor & expence incurred by the fulfilment of my official obligation upon the same.

4. That the nature of my duties here & the zeal & punctuality with which they are performed deserve a more adequate compensation.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

U.S. Consulate for Rome, July 30, 1840

Sir

It becomes my duty to inform you of the death of Mr. Francis Kinloch of Charlestown S.C. who departed this life on the evening of the 23 inst. His disease was a gastric fever.

I have already communicated this event to his family. The inventory of his effects will be forwarded by the earliest opportunity.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

U.S. Consulate for Rome, August 15, 1840

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21 Jan. 1840 calling for the payment of the ballance due on the estate of Dr. Harley.[20]

At the request of the director of the U.S. Mint I made several months ago a collection of the coins in currency in the Roman States, by which my accounts with the treasury on Dr. Harley's estate were ballanced. A statement of these as well as a detailed account of the purchase of the coins, is enclosed in the box containing these last. I have not forwarded it seperately as I wished to have both reach you at the same time. No private opportunity of which I could with propriety avail myself has thus far offered & I shall probably be obliged to wait, till some vessel of our squadron visits Civita V. The Director of the Mint states in his letter that he writes by authorization of the Department.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

U.S. Consulate for Rome, Sept. 20, 1840

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24 July covering a copy of a letter addressed to you by S.B. Whaugh & others on the subject of my official conduct. On receipt of your first letter upon this subject, I immediately wrote a full & minute explanation of my conduct, referring to my reports to your Department & to the practise of my predecessor, as my authorization for the charges made by me upon passports. I flatter myself that that explanation will be found satisfactory.

In reply to the present I must beg your attention to the following statement.

Mr. Cambuling never was in my office during his stay in Rome: [21] his passport was brought by a servant & not a word has ever passed between him & me upon the subject. That he may have been dissatisfied with my charges is possible: but the dissatisfaction was never expressed to me & my intercourse with Mr. C. was confined to those services & attentions to which his public character entitled him.

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[20] Instructions, VIII, 421.

[21] Probably Churchill C. Cambreleng, at this time minister to Russia. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, III, 432.

The second charge is that I turned Mr. Huger of S.C. out of my office without the slightest provocation on his part.[22] This story is founded upon the following circumstance: but does not apply to Mr. Huger with whom I was & am upon the most friendly terms.

In the course of last winter an American whose name I do not recollect came with his passport for the visa for Naples. Upon being asked for the fee, he refused to pay. I explained to him the grounds of the charge & only received in return language to which no gentleman could submit. The least that I could do was to order him to leave my house.

In the letters addressed to you the first signature is that of S.B. Whaugh. I am authorized by that gentleman to say that he never put his name to such letters or authorized any one to do it for him. At the time when they bear date he was at Naples.

Since I had the honor to reply to your first letter I have consulted with Mr. Hamet upon the proper interpretation of the article of which your letter contains an extract. He considers the *visa* as a certificate of identity—the same view of the subject is taken by Mr. Freeborn[?] & Mr. Croxal. In the enclosed letter from the B[ritish] Consul at this place you will find the grounds of that interpretation fully discussed.[23]

In submitting the above I feel bound to thank you for the communication of the charges brought against [me] & I trust that they will appear to you as they really are malicious & unfounded.

George W. Greene to John Forsyth

U.S. Consulate in Rome, October 30, 1840

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5 August, covering a letter of A. W. Austin of Boston. The general character of the charges contained in this new attempt to deprive me of my office is the same with that of the three preceding letters & has, I should hope, been already explained to your entire satisfaction. With regard to the requisition of the Neapolitan certificate, I will, if you desire it, obtain from the Neapolitan minister a confirmation of the statement made in my reply to the first letter of Mess. Whaugh etc.

The cons. agent at CivitaV. was appointed by my predecessor & confirmed by me, in compliance with art. 4 sec. 9 of consular instructions. This confirmation was reported to you in my letter No. 1, 6 Nov. 1837. The charge of exacting from him a portion of his official fees, is one which under any other circumstances I should look upon as wholly unworthy of notice: but considering myself as responsable [*sic*] to the Department for every official act & being at all times ready to meet the responsibility, I will, if you desire it, obtain from Mr. Bartolini a confirmation of the positive denial which I here give to this new accusation.

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[22] A Capt. Benjamin Huger of Charleston was this year sent abroad to study European methods of war. *Id.*, IX, 343.

[23] The letter enclosed repeats the procedure in the matter of passports as stated by Greene in his letter of July 29 (*supra*).

In replying to the charges brought against my official conduct, I have thus far confine[d] myself to a simple detail of what I have done & the grounds by which my course was justified. The letter of Mr. Austin contains some features which are altogether new in this singular attempt to misrepresent & injure me. The nature of our institutions does not allow me to confine myself to a simple appeal to the name which I bear & which has always been my greatest pride. I feel, therefore, called upon by the present painful & humiliating charge, to refer to some of my personal friends, whose names, will, I trust, be of a sufficient reply to any thing that may be brought against me. The frequent use of the word *extortion* & the following paragraph with which the letter closes (*This individual Greene I have been assured was not able to earn an honest livilyhood in America. He appears to be determined to be supported by his countrymen who may travel in pursuit of health or amusement.*) must be my excuse for this personal appeal. Mr. Austin is the person, who, as I stated in my last letter, by the impropriety of his language, compelled me to order him out of my office.

Mr. Greenough requests me to inform you that his group is modelled & ready for casting.

GEORGE W. GREENE to JOHN FORSYTH

U.S. CONSULATE ROME, 1 Jan. 1841.

Sir

In compliance with standing instructions I have the honor to enclose the returns of fees received at this office for the last six months of 1840.[24] No American vessel has visited any port of the Roman States during that period.

GEORGE W. GREENE to JOHN FORSYTH

U.S. CONSULATE FOR ROME, 1 Jan. 1841

Sir

By a despatch bearing date the 30 July 1840 No. 19, I communicated to the Department the death of Francis Kinloch Esq. of Charlestown S.C.

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[24] Received $6 for three powers of attorney and $88 for 44 passports, total $94.

promising to transmit by the earliest opportunity the inventory & statements required by law on such occasions. Before this could be done I was requested by H. Middleton Esq. of Ch. S.C., brother in law of the deceased to conduct the affair as a personal friend of the family. Having closed the accounts with Mr. Middleton himself in this capacity & not having required any fees upon the occasion no further statements have been made to the Department upon this subject.

I now transmit to the Treasury an order for thirty dollars thirteen cents the ballance due on the estate of Dr. Harley; no opportunity offering for forwarding the coins by which, as I stated in my letter of the 15th August 1840 No. 20, the account had been ballanced.

Charles Sumner to John Forsyth

Boston Feb. 10th, 1841

Sir

I have recently received a letter from my friend Mr. Greene, consul of the United States at Rome, in which he encloses copies of several communications from your Department at Washington, containing charges & suggestions against his official conduct, & also against his personal character. Mr. Green, knowing that I had seen him at his post, has requested me to bear my testimony to the Department in his behalf. This is my apology for presuming to obtrude myself upon your attention.

And, first, with regard to the charge of taking exhorbitant fees, not allowed by law. Whether or no this charge is true must be determined by the law, & the construction it shall receive. I will not intermeddle with this. Mr. Greene, I understand, has presented to the Department his views on the law. I will add that I believe him to be utterly incapable of exacting any fee which is not sanctioned by the law, or some reasonable construction of it. It is Mr. Greene's misfortune not to be rich enough to be generous; in short, he cannot afford to dispense with fees which the law allows him. In this particular, he is brought into disagreeable contrast with his predecessor, Signor Ciognani [*sic*], a native Roman, who, in the possession of a competent income from other sources, did not care to demand the full consular fees.

With regard to the reflection on Mr. Greene's personal character, contained in a letter of Mr. A.W. Austin's, addressed to your Department under date of July 29th 1840, I should have deemed it utterly unworthy of notice, if, Mr. G. with the sensitiveness of a gentleman of refined feelings away from his country had not expressed some solicitude that his friends should not allow such assaults to go unanswered. I have known Mr. Greene, by reputation, & through common friends, for several years; & during three months in the spring & summer of 1839, I was in the habit of daily intercourse with him at Rome. I know him to be a gentleman of the highest character, of the most blameless life & of the most distinguished literary merits. It is not too much to say that, by his manners & various attainments, he has elevated the name of his country in Italy.

In further testimony, I beg leave to enclose letters from Mr. George Ticknor, Mr. Wm. H. Prescott, Professor Longfellow, & Professor Felton, all personal friends of Mr. Greene, & who are anxious to protect his good name from calumny.

(*Enclosures*)

Wm. H. Prescott to Charles Sumner

Boston, Dec. 26, 1840

Dear Sumner,

Many thanks for the lithograph you were kind enough to send me, of Crawford's Orpheus. It is executed with great spirit, and with a truly classic air. I heartily hope you will be successful in your endeavours to provide the means for enabling him to put his beautiful poetry into marble. I am sorry to hear, by the by, that another of your friends in Rome, Mr. Greene, our consul, is in some trouble. At least, I understand that some persons have made representations to the Secretary of State, very unfavourable to him; accusing him of taking improper fees, etc. I don't know what may be the merits of this particular case, but I should suppose Mr. G. was too poor to dispense with any of the fees he is intitled to; and I should be very slow to believe he had consented to take any other. Although I have not the pleasure to know him personally, I have corresponded with him, and formed a high opinion of his character from the manner in which he has been spoken of to me, by some of our most respectable countrymen, and from the high estimation which I know he enjoys with persons of great consideration in Italy. Indeed, I doubt if we have an employé of that rank, who has made a more favourable impression abroad, and on the intelligent portion of our countrymen who have been there. I hope you will inquire into the matter, for his sake.

When you have gone through the first vol. of Miller's Memoirs, let me have it, as I have promised it to Col. Perkins. But don't hurry.

C.C. Felton to John Forsyth

Harvard University, Dec. 29.1840

Sir

I have lately seen a letter, addressed to you by a Mr. Austin, of Boston, urging for reasons therein specified, the removal of George W. Greene, the present consul of the United States residing at Rome. Previous to his appointment, I had the honor of writing to you, in conjunction with his excellency, Governor Everett and others, recommending Mr. Greene, as a person well qualified by his character, his talents and his literary accomplishments for the place which his friends were soliciting. I hope, therefore, I shall not be considered as taking an improper liberty in venturing to make a few remarks upon Mr. Austin's letter.

Of the consular fees—the requirement of which seems to be the real ground of complaint against Mr. Greene—I know nothing; but I suppose they are regulated by law, and that Mr. Greene's conduct with regard to them is authorised and fully understood by the department of State. But my long acquaintance with Mr. Greene, and my thorough knowledge of his character both as a man and a scholar, enable me to say positively, that the assertions, and insinuations of Mr. Austin, from whatever motive they may have sprung, are wholly unfounded. I *know* Mr. Greene to be incapable of the dishonorable conduct which Mr. Austin has seen fit to attribute to him. I know him to be a gentleman of singular delicacy and unimpeachable honor. He has been long respected among the scholars of New England as a man ardently and successfully devoted to letters, an able and elegant writer, and a person likely to do credit to his country by important contributions to American literature. When Mr. Austin ventured to describe Mr. Greene as an individual who, being unable to obtain an honest livelihood at home, had gone to Europe for the purpose of supporting himself by plundering his countrymen, or words to that effect, he showed that he was completely ignorant of the character and position of the man whom he so rudely and rashly assailed. It is perhaps unnecessary to state to you that Mr. Greene belongs to one of the most respectable families of New England, being a grandson of General N. Greene, of the army of the Revolution; but it may be proper to say, in addition, that his abilities and acquisitions were rapidly raising him to distinction as a learned instructer, when the state of his health made it necessary for him to revisit the south of Europe, where the same cause had formerly compelled him to pass a number of years. On this occasion his friends and literary acquaintances solicited for him, on grounds of character and literary merit alone, the appointment which you did him the honor to confer upon him. They felt satisfied that they were recommending to your notice a gentleman whose character, talents and accomplishments would make him a creditable representative of the United States at Rome. Since his appointment I have had occasion to know that he has devoted himself ardently to those literary pursuits for which his position afforded him important facilities, and I have understood that he has become widely known as a scholar of high attainments among the men of letters in the country where he resides; and that he is at this moment considered by the most distinguished Americans who have recently visited Rome, and by foreigners who have become acquainted with him there as one of those who are doing most honor to the United States in Europe. Under these circumstances I have been induced, by a sense of justice to do whatever lies in my power towards removing any unfavorable impression that the extraordinary and unfounded representations which have been made to the Department of State, may have left upon your mind with respect to a citisen of the United States who has every title to the esteem of his countrymen.

GEORGE TICKNOR to CHARLES SUMNER

PARK St. Dec. '30 '40

My dear Sir,

I have read the correspondence you sent me between certain American citisens and the Sec'y of State concerning Mr. Greene our consul at Rome, with Mr. Greene's replies, and I must say, I have read it with su[r]prise and a painful displeasure. Having lived and travelled in Europe seven or eight years, I know how sensitive our countrymen are about the consular fees they pay on passports, which they feel the more both because we as Americans wholly unused to such things are somewhat fretted to be required to have passports at all, and because we see the consuls of other nations, who have good salaries, are not permitted to take more than nominal fees. But Mr. Greene it should be borne in mind is a gentleman as well as a scholar, and though I have never had any intimate connexion with him yet I have known him very well both in this country and in Italy and I feel assured that he is incapable of using his present office improperly or vexatiously. His pittance of fees as consul is miserable enough at best and I trust he will hereafter be permitted to take quietly what he is lawfully entitled to receive; a sum so small in each individual case, that I wonder any body can make up his mind to complain of it. That he has taken what the law does *not* give him, I shall be very slow to believe. His character places him above suspicion with me on that point.

Indeed, I cannot help thinking the whole of these difficulties arise from a fact mentioned to me in the winter of 1836–7 by Cicognani, our last consul in Rome, viz: that, finding the Americans somewhat touchy in the matter of his fees, he had been in the habit of taking only half of what the law would give him. Now Mr. Greene, I dare say, is expected to follow the same course; but, if he does, he will starve, as Cicognani would have done, if he had not been a lawyer in good practice. I trust, therefore, the matter will end with the very disagreeable correspondence we have seen; but if you are aware that it goes or is likely to go further, I shall be glad to know it; though I cannot persuade myself that any reasonable person should think it other than a piece of good fortune for our country to have a man like Mr. Greene, for our consul at Rome.

Mr. Cicognani, you understand, was consul when I was last in Rome, so that I say nothing of my own knowledge, concerning Mr. Greene, in that capacity.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW to JOHN FORSYTH

[Received] 15 Feb. [1841]

Dear Sir,

I am induced to address you this note in vindication of the character of my friend George W. Greene Esq, consul at Rome, from the aspersions of Mr. Austin of Boston, contained in a letter from him to you.

I have known Mr. Greene intimately for many years. He is a young man, who has devoted his life to literature and the arts; and is one of the most promising scholars, that this country has produced. He is moreover one, who by his gentlemanly deportment and unusual attainments has done the country honor in the position he occupies. This I hear from various quarters.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Austin; but I am satisfied, that he had no just cause to complain of Mr. Greene. The whole tone of his letter is that of a man bent upon revenging himself for some imagined wrong; and it convinces me, that by his want of regard to Greene's feelings, and his violence of language, he forced him to treat him as he did.

Having seen Mr. Austin's letter I cannot forbear troubling you with these few lines of protest against his whole conduct.

GEORGE W. GREENE to DANIEL WEBSTER [25]

U.S. CONSULATE ROME 1 July 1841

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosed the return of fees received in this office from the 1 Jan. to the 30 June of the present year amounting in all to the sum of two hundred & seventy seven dollars.[26]

GEORGE W. GREENE to DANIEL WEBSTER

U. S. CONSULATE ROME 24 August 1841.

Sir

I find it stated in the *Galignani* of the 11 inst. that the attention of Congress has been called by a special report to the case of Dr. Reze bishop of Detroit. I know not how much confidence can be placed in the statement of the correspondant of the New York paper from which the extract contained in the *Galignani* is taken, but believe it to be my duty to lay before you without delay all the information I possess upon the subject.

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[25] Secretary of State, 1841–1843.

[26] For registering papers $4, copying documents $1, two powers of attorney $4, and 134 passports $268.

I do not know with what passport Dr. Reze came to Rome & consequently cannot specify the date of his arrival. But he called upon me a few days afterwards & from that time up to the last of February or early in March of the present year, I have occasionally seen him both at my own house & elsewhere. I was aware that his reception at the Vatican had been anything but favorable & that he was engaged in some disagreable negociations with this court. But the subject was of too delicate a nature to be spoken of openly and with one of a different religion.

In December of last year those negociations were brought to a close & he signed a formal renunciation of his rights to the church lands in his Diocese. The papers were prepared thro' my agency by a member of the U.S. bar & signed in my presence, Bishop Rosati of St. Louis & Joseph A. Lutz a Catholic missionary serving as witnesses. In these papers Dr. Reze signed as Bishop of Detroit & surrenders his claims to the church lands of his diocese to J. M. Odin as coadjutor of the bishopric. By the same act he reserves an annuity of one thousand dollars payable semiannually on the 1st days of March & October, $800 of the first installment to be paid in Rome the remaining $200 at the Bank of France in Paris, where all subsequent payments were to be made. It should be observed that the first draft & all the correspondance relative to these papers, passed thro' the mediation of Bishop Rosati.

In the month of February or early in March Dr. Reze called upon me for a copy of the deeds. Shortly afterwards he brought me his passport for signature. His intention was to pass a few weeks at the convent of M. Cassino, to go thence to Naples & extend his tour as far as the Holy Land. From that moment I neither saw nor heard anything more of him, until I read in the *Galignani,* the paragraph which has given occasion to the present letter. I applied immediately to the police for a copy of the register of visa. From this it appears that instead of using the U. S. passport which I had countersigned, he left with a Hannoverian passport dated the 6 April 1838, & countersigned by the Hannoverian minister, the police & the Neapolitan minister of the 13 March 1841. The report of the officers of the gate & of the Neapolitan legation, whose registers I have been allowed to have examined, corresponds with the registers of the police. In this passport he was styled *Missionary.* In that which I had countersigned there was no title & he told me expressly that he had suppressed it, from a desire to avoid the inconvenience which it frequently occasioned in travelling.

I hasten to communicate this information. Should I receive special instructions for further inquiries, they shall be promptly & exactly complied with.[27]

GEORGE W. GREENE to DANIEL WEBSTER

UNITED STATES CONSULATE for ROME, Jan. 1, 1842

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the returns of fees received at this office during the last six months of the year 1841.[28] No U. States vessel has visited any port of my district during this period.

GEORGE W. GREENE to DANIEL WEBSTER

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, 8 March 1842

Sir

A work having been recently published for private distribution, at the expence of H.M. the Queen Dowager of Sardinia who resides in Rome, I have had the good fortune to obtain a copy for the Library of Congress. It will probably reach Washington as soon as this letter & I would beg leave to suggest that instructions be given me to thank H.M. for the present. Such publications are not unfrequent in this city & I shall not fail to avail myself of my literary connexions for reciving [*sic*] the most important ones for the library.[29]

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[27] See Richard R. Elliott in *Collections* of the Michigan Pioneer and Hist. Soc., XXVI, 271; *Dict. Am. Biog.*, XV, 509. C. M. Burton, Detroit, asking information of Carnegie Institution of Washington, May 18, 1921, on the subject of Rese, lists the following copies of documents he had so far collected: 1. Decree of Mar. 2, 1833, appointing Rese Bishop of Detroit; 2. Letter from the bishops of the 3d Provincial Council to the Pope, Apr. 1837, stating that Rese had attempted to resign but the Pope would not accept his resignation; 3. Resolution of Propaganda, July 3, 1837, accepting his resignation, with the order of the Pope, July 9, 1837, refusing to accept it; 4. Other correspondence (1837) showing that Rese visited Rome to explain his conduct and was sent back to Detroit to continue his work. Burton writes: "There may be correspondence or reports from Sister Frances Von de Vogle relating to a quarrel with Rese over the management of the Poor Clares School at Detroit. Three Bishops were sent to Rome to explain the situation. We know that Bishop Rosati was one. In July 1841, several articles appeared in the press of the U.S.: Detroit *Free Press, Advertiser, Madisonian* of Washington, N.Y. *Herald,* stating that Rese was confined as a prisoner in Rome. In the 'Carte Riferite' are statements of these articles and a letter from the apostolic nuncio at Paris, Mgr. Antonio Garibaldi, Aug. 21, 1841 re interview with Lewis Cass on the subject. In two letters from the prefect of the Propaganda, Sept. 11 and 12, 1841, the nuncio is directed to deny the imprisonment and to have the denial published in *L'ami de la Religion,* Paris." (Carnegie Inst., Division of Hist. Research files.) Rese remained Bishop of Detroit until his death, Dec. 27, 1871, at Hildesheim.

[28] Total $92: 2 powers of attorney $4, 44 passports $88.

[29] Sept. 29, 1843, Secretary Upshur sent to Greene, Newport, R.I., an acknowledgment by the Librarian of Congress of this book (Instructions, X, 216). Apr. 16, 1842, Webster sent Greene a letter introducing Jas. O'Hara Denny of Philadelphia who was to visit Rome (Instructions, X, 112). Several such letters were sent the consul on behalf of American visitors: May 8, 1841, introducing Wm. Cooper; May 22, the Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, "distinguished Divine of Philadelphia"; Apr. 21, 1842, Jas. R. Morris of Md.; Feb. 6, 1843, the Rev. J. B. Condit; May 1, 1844, Col. Jas. M. Grimke.

George W. Greene to Daniel Webster

U. S. Consulate for Rome, 26 May 1842

Sir

I have the honor to call your attention to the copies of two documents which I enclose for your perusal.

At the same time I feel under the necessity of asking for instructions upon the following points:

1. Do documents which require the official attestation of a consul in order to be valid in the country which he represents, require the same in order to acquire legal force over the property of citizens of that country, & situated in the country of his official residence & over which the laws of the latter grant him jurisdiction?

2. Upon whom does the responsability [*sic*] of deciding upon the legality of such documents fall?

3. Is it expected that consuls of the U. S. like those of other countries should enter upon an official register, the death of all U.S. citizens who may die within their districts?

4. Are not consuls required to reside permanently at their posts?

(*Enclosures*)

Consulate of the United States of America, Rome, 23 May 1842

I George Washington Greene consul of the United States for the city of Rome and its district being informed early on the morning of the 3rd May 1842 of the death of an American citizen named Timothy H. Gidley of the state of New York proceeded in company with B. Poles secretary to this consulate and Arc Ercole clerk in the banking house & consular bureau of H.B. M-s consular agent J. Freeborn Esq. to the lodgings of the defunct No. 114 via del Corso, in order to take the measures prescribed for the preservation of his effects. Upon demanding possession thereof in virtue of my instructions, a paper of which the following is a copy was presented to me by Frederick Fink artist of New York & in force of which he claimed authority over said effects:

" I Timothy H. Gidley do make and appoint Frederick Fink in case of my demise to dispose of my personal property which is with me at Rome, as follows: To be put into my trunk and sent to my brother Recketson Gidley at Poughkeepsie. I also do appoint said Frederick Fink to use certain monies which I shall place at his disposal to pay such expences as may be incurred for my interment. My desire is that my remains be interred in the Protestant burying ground near Rome and that a simple monument be erected over my grave.

Rome May 21, 1842. (signed) Timothy H. Gidley

Attested by me this 21, May 1842 at Rome

(signed) James E. Freeman"

Upon reading this document I declared to Mr. Fink that I did not consider it as sufficiently legal in form or in the manner of its attestation to exonerate me from the responsability attaching to consuls on such occasions, I therefore directed the effects of the defunct to be placed in his trunk & carpet bag, which was done in the presence of the persons named at the head of this document, of Mr. Fink, &

of Francis Emanuelle servant of the deceased. The trunk & bag were the[n] locked and sealed, as I thought it adviseable to defer drawing up the inventory until after the funeral, the deceased having but one room, that, where the body was lying.

I then proceeded with Mr. Fink at his request to the banking house of Mr. Freeborn, where the documents in virtue of which Mr. Fink claimed possession was [*sic*] again examined and the following certificate added by Dr. J. Van Rensselaer of New York.

"I certify that Mr. Gidley exhibited to me this paper yesterday morning acknowledging it as his power of Attorney to Mr. Fink.

Rome May 23, 1842 (signed) J. VAN RENSSELAER"

Whereupon I declared that I was willing to allow Mr. Fink to act upon the authority of said document, renewing, at the same time, my protest against its legality.

1st. On account of the absence of all legal forms in the manner of naming the grantor & the agent appointed:

2nd. On account of the illegality of the attestation, Mr. Freeman tho' residing at Rome, not being authorized to act here in any other capacity than that of a private citizen.

I then accompanied Mr. Fink to the lodgings of the deceased & broke in his presence, the seals that had been placed upon the trunk & bag & consigned to him the keys. (signed) GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, *U.S. Consul for Rome*

U. S. CONSULATE for the CITY & district of ROME, May 25, 1842.

I George Washington Greene consul of the U. S. for the City & District of Rome upon being informed by Mr. Frederick Fink artist of N. Y. U.S.A. that an article belonging to the late Timothy H. Gidley of N.Y. U.S.A. and among his effects at the time of his decease, was missing, proceeded in company with Dr. J. Van Rensselaer of N.Y. to the house of Mr. Fink which communicates by an inner door with the room of the deceased & assisted at the verification of the inventory formed by the said Frederick Fink previous to the death of Mr. Gidley, whereupon it appeared that a diamond breast pin was actually missing:

It appeared further that this pin had been placed upon the table among other articles, at the time of my entering to take possession of the effects of the deceased: that the other articles had been placed in the trunk: that a round paper box, originally a pill box, in which the pin had been put, had not been placed in the trunk: that several pieces of paper had been gathered up on the table & else where and thrown away after closing the trunk & bag or while packing them: that the door of the room communicating with Mr. Fink's parlor had remained unlocked: that the persons present at the time of putting the effects of the deceased in his trunk & bag were the persons named in the preceding *procès verbal* viz. G. W. Greene, B. Poles, F. Fink Arc Ercole & F. Emanuelle: that on the night following a man and a woman had watched by the corpse: that on the following day a great number of persons of various descriptions had necessarily been in the room at different times:

Whereupon I offered my official services to Mr. Fink in any measures which he might wish to take or have taken towards attempting to recover the article missing: which offer, he, after having consulted with Dr. Van Rensselaer declined upon the following grounds:

1. That it would be impossible to bring to examination the man & woman who watched by the corpse of the deceased & upon whom the suspicions fell, without subjecting to imprisonment the servant of the deceased whose conduct during sev-

eral months of service had been unreproachable & who had been of great assistance during the last illness of the deceased both by his kindness & his attention: & also his own servant who he felt confident, had no participation in the theft: besides giving great inconvenience to several persons of the highest respectability & incurring an expence, which would exceed the value of the object missing without there being the slightest prospect of recovering it. GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, *U.S. Consul for Rome*

GEORGE W. GREENE to DANIEL WEBSTER

U.S. CONSULATE : ROME, 1 July 1842

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the returns of fees received at this office from the 1 of Jan. to the 30 June of the present year: amounting in all to $288.[30] No vessel of the U. S. has visited any of the ports of my district during the last six months.

To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, SECRETARY OF STATE

[Received Aug. 19, 1842]

Sir

We the undersigned knowing that a petition has been gotten up in favour of creating a consul general at Rome, with a view of promoting the present incumbent of that consulate, respectfully pray that your department will give due consideration to the following petition.

Complaints have already reached your department touching the conduct of the present consul, and the increased and almost universal dissatisfaction expressed by Americans in Rome during the past winter has induced the undersigned to forward a petition to your department requesting his removal on the following grounds.

1st. That the artists who form a large proportion of the Americans visiting & resident at Rome are necessarily dependant on the consul for assistance in obtaining certain facilities for pursuing their studies. Either from incapacity or negligence on the part of our consul Americans cannot obtain the same facilities which are granted to the students of other nations. Instances have occured where students have failed in obtaining these facilities through the American consul and have afterwards succeeded through the agency of the British consul.

2nd. For retaining letters directed to his care, a length of time in his possession thereby causing great inconvenience to their owners. For returning letters directed to his charge to the post-office thereby rendering them liable to be lost entirely to the great damage and inconvenience of their owners. For refusing to extend the necessary and usual courtesy to

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[30] As follows: 4 powers of attorneys $8; 140 passports $280.

American travellers of forwarding their letters, and treating with neglect and contempt all requests to that end.

3rd. For imposing an unnecessary tax on Americans by charging a fee on each invoice of paintings shipped from the Roman States.

4th. For unnecessary and presumptuous interference in the affairs of an American gentleman who died in Rome during last winter thereby giving great annoyance to the legal executors and through neglect occasioning the loss of property valued at 60 dollars.

5th. For general uncourteous treatment of, and for insolent and offensive bearing toward American artists & travellers at Rome.

We the undersigned your petitioners respectfully pray that the present American consul be removed and that another more courteous and more capable officer be appointed in his stead.

S. V. CLEVENGER, Cincinnati Ohio
WM. COOPER, Tennessee
FREDERICK FINK, New York
DAVID H. STROTHER, Virginia
THEODORE M.V. KENNEDY, Virginia
FREDERICK PARKER
MRS. FORBES, New York

GEORGE W. GREENE to DANIEL WEBSTER

U.S. CONSULATE ROME 20 April 1843

Sir

Domestic affairs of great importance requiring my presence in the U. S. I request leave of absence for four or six months. As this is the first time that I have asked for such a favor, never having been absent from my post in nearly six years, I trust that my request will be granted. I would thank you to reply by steamer addressed to the care of Mr. Everett who will forward me your answer.[31]

GEORGE W. GREENE to ABEL P. UPSHUR [32]

GREENESDALE (NEWPORT R.I.), 8 August 1843

Sir

In the month of April I wrote to the Department for a six month's leave of absence, in order to pay some personal attention to my family affairs, which during an absence of eight years, six of which had been passed in public service, had become much deranged. Before I could receive an answer to my application, other letters reached me, requiring my immediate presence in the U.S. in order to avert some severe losses which could only be provided for by me in person. Believing this to be one of the cases provided for in my instructions & trusting that the same indulgence, which under less urgent circumstances, has been shewn to others, would be extended to me, I ventured to leave my post, from which I have never before absented myself, & return to the U. S. Should you require any further explanations I shall be most happy to make them to any extent that you may wish. It is my intention to visit Washington in the course of the month, and I trust that my business will be arranged so as to allow me to return to my post early in October.

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[31] June 13, Hugh S. Legaré, secretary *ad interim,* granted this request, but asked that some suitable person be appointed to discharge the consular duties in Greene's absence (Instructions, X, 192). Dominico Bartolini, the consular agent acted. Greene sailed from New York to Rome, Nov. 1.

[32] Secretary until his death, Feb. 28, 1844.

My address during my stay in the U. S. will be to the care of Gen'l. Nath. Greene, Newport R. I.

George W. Greene to Abel P. Upshur

U.S. Consulate at Rome, 1 January 1844

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the return of fees received at this office during the year 1843. The return of the first six months having been omited owing to my absence.[33]

George W. Greene to John C. Calhoun [34]

U.S. Consulate for Rome, Jan. 1, 1845

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the return of fees received at this office during the last six months of 1844.[35] No American vessells have visited the ports of my district during this time.

George W. Greene to James Buchanan [36]

U.S. Consulate for Rome, 25 March 1845

Sir

On the fourth of February Mr. J. King of New York died in this city of consumption. Being with him at the time of his death I prepared a *procès verbal* of the articles found upon his person & in his room which was signed by the Rev. Mr. Wordsworth and myself and of which I enclose a copy in the paper marked No 9. On the day after the funeral I proceeded to take possession of his effects and form an inventory in accordance with my instructions, in which I was assisted by Mr. Field of New York a friend of the deceased and Mr. Ercole chancellor of the British consulate and member of the firm of Mess. Freeborn of this city. The result is contained in the document No.8. The cloths of the deceased being liable to injury in this climate and not being of sufficient value to cover the expence of forwarding to the U.S. I caused them to be sold in the manner prescribed by my instructions as will appear from the doc. No.6. From the document No. 10 you will perceive the amount of disbursements made upon this occasion each of which is accompanied by a duplicate of the reciept of the party concerned except that of the physician who having been paid by check has not yet forwarded his receipt.[37]

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[33] A total of $382, for 191 passports.

[34] Secretary of State, Mar. 6, 1844-Mar. 1, 1845.

[35] Total $130; one power of attorney $2, 64 passports $128.

[36] Buchanan was Secretary of State, Mar. 6, 1845-Mar. 4, 1849.

The bill of the bank of Marseilles with the watch etc. are in deposit at the bank of Mess. Freeborn & Co. subject to the order of the heirs or of the Department whose instructions I await.

HAMILTON FISH[38] to JAMES BUCHANAN

NEW YORK March 28, 1845

Sir

I take the liberty to enclose a letter to me, from A. G. Stout Esq. of this city, complaining of the treatment of American citizens by our consuls at Civita Vecchia, & at Rome. I have no *knowledge* of either of those consuls, or of their behaviour to our citizens beyond what I learn from Mr. Stout's letter—but I know Mr. Stout well & intimately, & know him to be incapable of misrepresentation—he is a Gentleman of intelligence & of the strictest honor & integrity—retired from business—& was compelled to visit Europe last year for the health of his son. I submit his letter to you, in the full assurance, that it will afford you satisfaction to prevent the recurrence of any neglect or ill treatment of our citizens from those to whom, in foreign lands, they have the right to look for courtesy, attention & assistance.

(*Enclosure*)

A.G. STOUT to HAMILTON FISH

NEW YORK, March 19, 1845

Dear Sir

Americans have of late years so overrun Europe and are so much respected by foreigners that they have been led to expect the utmost civility at least from officers of their own Govnt. in the different cities and places where they may come in contact. The system of passports is so novel and at times, especially, in Italy so vexatious accustomed as we are to the free enjoyment of Gods earth that it would seem not unreasonable to hope to find amongst our consuls a disposition to alleviate the annoyance as far as may be in their power. In general travellers are not disappointed—there are however some cases and I will name two where a "reform" in our understanding of the term would tend exceedingly to the comfort of our countrymen. The first is Signor Dominic Bartolini vice consul at Civita Vecchia the seaport town for Rome. This *American* consul is an Italian and speaks only French & Italian his secretary speaks only Italian and from *my own experience* of both I have no hesitation in saying that neither care a straw for Americans except to receive their fee for signing passports and to exhibit to them a *sonnet in Italian* of fulsome compliments to Capt. Nicholson who entertained the townspeople some two years since on board his ship. With my son & brother Doctor Arthur B. Stout I landed at Civita Vecchia on the 24 Sept. last & there discovered our passports had not the proper signatures at Leghorn though we were assured they were right before leaving. We asked the consuls interference to forward us on to Rome, he was absent and we explained our case to his secretary in Italian (my brother speaking the language) with whom we appeared before the popes legate to whom we most respectfully recited our dilemma and asked permission to proceed on our journey—the legate appealed to the secretary who with a very indifferent air said he was unacquainted with us and declined corroborating[?] our statement. We were therefore compelled to wait four days until my brother went back to Leghorn & got the proper signatures & where the authorities being convinced of *their* error paid his expenses of passage etc. about 100 francs and gave him a free return passage; during our detention I *may say imprisonment* for we could not leave the place, the consul returned but had not the civility even to return my call though he knew we were at the hotel & saw us pass his office & *himself* several times nor did he send to offer any explanation—in contrast the *French* consul called daily upon a *French* citizen detained under similar circumstances, a stranger to him, and offered all the attentions of his office. I submit therefore whether it would not be advantageous to American interests to have the office filled by an American citizen?

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[37] No enclosures.
[38] Gov. of N.Y.

The other person I regret to say is an American and consul at Rome Mr. George Washington Greene whose ungentlemanly treatment of Americans has become a common theme of conversation with travellers, insomuch that they generally prefer to ask *favours* of the *British consul* than subject themselves to the insolence of their own—he has no hesitations however in exacting the extravagant fee of two dollars for his signature to the passports (and it is said by the bye that the law of our Govt. does not warrant it.)

Rome is a place beyond most others where the office should be held by a person with the manners at least of a gentleman for he is thrown in constant intercourse with some of the worthiest of our land *the artists,* who at times require the aid of a firm & honest representative of their country.

It is to be regretted therefore that those qualities are not to be found in the present incumbent—permit me to add, if you can have influence to supply those offices with more worthy men you will confer a great kindness on numberless Americans visiting Italy.

RUFUS KING[39] to JAMES BUCHANAN

NEW YORK April 18, 1845

Sir

Having been advised by the U. S. consul at Rome Italy, of the death of a brother of mine Mr. John King who died in that city probably in the month of Feby. last, Mr. Greens communication to me refers me to a letter for details written to me previous to his by a Mr. Fields which letter has not been received by me and to the department of State for further information in relation to his death, all information which may have been received by the department forwarded to the undersigned previous to the sailing of the steamer of the 24 inst. will be most thankfully received.[40]

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[39] Later U.S. minister to the Papal States.

ROBERT N. GIBBES, M.D. to JAMES BUCHANAN

WASHINGTON, May 22. 1845

Dear Sir,

I feel it a duty I owe to our Government to report to you a breach of trust on the part of one of our foreign consuls, calculated to affect our character injuriously.

In May last I forwarded through the house of Fox & Livingston. N. York; to the consul at Rome (Italy) a draft for 1350 francs for the use of an American artist then lingering with consumption. Before the draft reached Rome, Mr. DeVeaux (the artist) died. His death occurred on the 21st April 1844. I wrote to a friend Mr. W.B. Chambers, of Carlisle. Penn'a, then in Rome, of the fact, and requested him to say to Mr. G. W. Greene, the consul, that I desired the draft to be appropriated to the payment of an order to a sculptor for the bust of my deceased friend. Mr. Greene informed Mr. Chambers, *that,* as there was no need of the money, Mr. DeVeaux, having on hand enough to discharge his expences, he had *returned* the draft to Fox and Livingston. In November Mr. Greene repeated that he had returned the draft. In January as I heard nothing of the draft, I wrote to a friend in New York to call at Fox & Livingston's to learn if any tidings had been received of it. They found on reference to their books that the draft on Torlonia, Rome, through Hottingner[?], Paris, had *been paid to the order of the consul in August past on the 7th, the balance on the 14th August.*

I immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Chambers with a copy of the memorandum of Fox & Livingston's and an order on G. W. Greene, consul, for the amount drawn by him for Mr. DeVeaux's use, which he had drawn for his own use and falsely reported as having been returned to Fox & Livingston. *The consul paid the order, thus admitting his falsehood, and breach of trust.* The friends of Mr. DeVeaux, at Rome aware of his conduct, have requested me to report his case to our Government and recommend his removal from an office which he has disgraced. The facts are laid before you, and I respectfully request that he be removed from the office. I am personally unacquainted with him, and have no object in the transaction but a respect for our character abroad, and the protection of our good name.[41]

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[40] June 2, King inquired whether Greene had forwarded to the Dept. of State his account and vouchers in this case. June 5, Buchanan took the consul to task for not having complied with the instructions on the subject. July 22, Greene replied that he had done so (see previous letter of Mar. 25), and sent duplicates.

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[41] Appended to this letter: " Dr. Gibbs comes recommended to me in the strongest terms, by W. Elmore of S.C. I have mislaid or destroyed his letter. J.B." Gibbes was from Columbia, S.C. Greene's final despatch in which he speaks of his " removal from office ", written from Paris, Mar. 1, 1846, encloses his account for postage, etc.

NICHOLAS BROWN

(July 26, 1845–May 29, 1849)

JAMES BUCHANAN to NICHOLAS BROWN

WASHINGTON, DEPT. of STATE, July 26, 1845

Sir

The President having appointed you consul of the U. S. at the city of Rome etc. I now transmit your commission, a printed copy of genl. instructions to consuls, etc. and other documents for the use of your consulate a list of which is annexed.

On your arrival at your post you will make the proper application to the Papal Gov't. for your exequatur; but you are not to do any act as consul until your exequatur has been granted.[1]

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME, Dec. 22, 1845

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here on the 18th instant, and have been, this day, duly recognised, by the Papal Government as consul of the United States at Rome.

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ROME 18th April, 1846

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your's of the 2nd March last, informing me that the Senate had confirmed my nomination, and also, transmitting my commission.[2]

I arrived here on the 18th Dec'r last, and was duly received by the Papal Government, on the 22nd for which I beg to refer you to my letter No.1.

I take leave to ask permission for an occasional leave of absence from Rome during that portion of the year, in which no official business is transacted, and in which it is not considered healthy for foreigners to remain.

I shall take care to appoint a suitable person to act during my absence, so that, my personal absence may in no way prove detrimental to the public service.

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[1] Instructions, X, 312. This notification was sent to Brown at Piermont, Rockland Co., N.Y. No biographical information respecting this consul was found.

[2] Buchanan sent a second notification on this date. *Ibid.*, p. 347.

I herewith have the pleasure of forwarding to you a report of fees, etc. received since my arrival here.[3] With regard to the amount charged to the Department on the score of uniform, I beg leave respectfully to remark, that the uniform is expressly ordered by the directions put into my hands, to be worn by consuls; and that without a uniform, sword, hat etc. as thus presented, His Holiness the Pope allows no presentations to him, thereby rendering such an equipment indispensible to the entering upon the duties of the office; and I beg leave further to add, that the income of this consulate, which arises wholly from passports, and is always small, will this season, scarcely exceed *235$* a sum not much over the cost of the consular costume; I trust therefore that you will excuse my taking the liberty, respectfully to say, that I think this charge is founded in justice and reason. . . .

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA near the HOLY SEE.

ROME Nov'r. 1st. 1846.

Sir:

I had the pleasure to receive your polite favour of the 9th June last, and have duly noted the contents.

I have also received His Excellency's the President's message of the 11th May; his proclamation and confidential circular.

I have nothing particular to communicate, except, that the new Pontificial Sovereign Pius 9th is very popular with his subjects, having granted a free pardon to all prisoners confined for political offenses & granted permission for railroads through his territories and sanctioned many others [*sic*] improvements.[4]

JAMES BRENT CLARK to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME, Italy, Jan. 28th, 1847

Sir,

I beg that you will pardon the liberty I take in addressing this to you; but a little occurrence having taken place at the consulate of this place, of which I think it my duty to inform you; and therefore, request the favour of your kind attention to the following.

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[3] Signing 116 passports $232, 6 powers of attorney $12; total $244. He charged the Dept. of State with the registering of his commission $3.30, postage $4.18, uniform (coat and trousers) $112, hat $12, sword $35, seal of office $5; total $171.48. Buchanan wrote, June 9, that of these charges credit would be given only for the item of postage and the cost of the seal. Instructions, X, 370.

[4] Pius was elected June 10, 1846. Enclosed with this letter was Brown's report, Apr. 19–Oct. 31, showing receipts of $142 for signing 71 passports.

Not having the pleasure of being personally known to you, I merely state that I am an American citizen, and connected to many respectable families in the States. I came to this country with my family about five years ago to visit an aged mother and sister who have been residing here for sometime and it is my intention of remaining a few years longer for the education of my children.

About the 15th December 1845, Nicholas Brown Esqr. arrived here as consul from the United States to this court; he being a perfect stranger, speaking no other language but English, and unacquainted with the customs of the country; the Honble. P.P. Phoenix, General I.Hunt of New York, and various other American gentlemen who were here at the time, proposed to me, as having been a resident sometime in Rome, speaking five languages, and well known to all the authorities, that if in case Mr. Brown should require any person to assist him as secretary, if I would act in that capacity; I reply'd in the affirmative; the said gentleman called on Mr. Brown, who was much pleased with the proposition; I immediately entered into office and performed the entire duties of the consulate; did all in my power by shewing every attention to our countrymen who visited this city, procuring for them the necessary permissions for sight seeing, introductions to the Pope etc.

In May last Mr. Brown left Rome to travel during the unhealthy months of the summer, and appointed me his vice consul during his absense, I remained the whole time in the city, depriving myself the pleasure of spending a short while in the country with my family, fearing that some Americans might arrive, or any of our artists might be taken sick, or require some consular certificate; at the same time risking my own health.

On the 1st of October Mr. Brown returned to Rome, and I continued as usual to perform the duties in the consulate, till the 3rd of December last, when I was confined to my house by a violent cold and fever—in the meantime Mr. Brown informed me in a note, that, *inferring* I had resigned my office, he had nominated in my place a Mr. Ardisson a Frenchman who cannot speak a word of English, and without giving me any other reason.

This circumstance Sir, has given much dissatisfaction to our countrymen at present here, more especially to our artists and likewise to the authorities, by whom I flatter myself I am esteemed, and my being a Catholic, had more facilities granted to our countrymen for permissions to see the Church ceremonies.

I now leave you to judge Sir, if you think Mr. Brown has acted justly towards me; after fulfilling faithfully my duties of office, as his certificate shews, a copy of which I take the liberty of annexing; and for which I did not ask him, and I desire likewise to state, that I did not receive the slightest remuneration for my services except the passport fees of the few

Americans whom [*sic*] passed thro' here during the summer which did not exceed, I believe ten.

It is far from me to wish to say anything against Mr. Brown or his capacity to fulfill the place he holds, more especially as it is probable you will receive letters from various Americans on the subject; I believe Mr. Brown to be a well disposed man, and do not think he would have behaved ungentlemanly towards me, had he not been influenced by the intregues *of an English physician* who is residing in his family. I know it is Mr. Brown's intention to leave again during the summer, and I think it nothing but justice that he should appoint an American citizen as vice consul during his absence in preference to a foreigner.

Mr. Brown being a gentleman of fortune cares very little about the appointment of consul. If necessary I could give you sufficient references in the States as to my respectability, and especially here to their Emminences the Cardinals Acton, Franzoni and Gizzi, secretary of state.

Assuring you Sir, on my honour that the above is a true statement of facts, of which I could give sufficient proof, and trusting that you will again pardon this liberty . . .[5]

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME, CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES, April 24th, 1847.

Sir

I received a few days since the acts of the 1st session of the 29th Congress; and under the head of " Civil & Diplomatic expenses, intercourse with Foreign nations " page 1599 perceive the appropriation for contingencies of foreign intercourse $30,000 this appropriation is evidently in contradistinction to the appropriation in the preceding line $ " 30,000 for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad."

Now it has been suggested to me & I think with reason, that the appropriation of $30,000 for foreign intercourse must have been expressly intended to be applied by the Secretary of State in aid of such consulates as have but little income except in *viseying* passports and none at all from any commercial resources; one of which places, the American consulate at Rome is thought to be.

I need scarcely say, that as all consuls must necessarely have more or less intercourse with the government near which they reside, the terms " foreign intercourse " used in the act of Congress it is tho't may be considered as applying to consuls; & the words in the previous line " missions abroad " to diplomatic functionaries strictly speaking: thus making it reasonable to suppose, that one of the appropriations—that for " foreign intercourse" was intended more *particularly* for the relief of our consuls.

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[5] Appended is Brown's statement that Clark had acted as vice consul in his absence " with zeal, talent, integrity, and ability " and had for one year been his private secretary. The vice consul referred to was Antoine Ardisson.

All other American consulates in Europe except Rome derive something (however small in some cases) from commercial resources, while here in Rome the *viseying* of passports is absolutely the sole & only income.

An American consul at Rome, in-as-much as we have no higher functionary, is here looked upon *somewhat* in the light of a sort of diplomatic agent; & accordingly his social intercourse is necessarely & unavoidably such, as entails on him large expenses; and it is a curious fact, that the Papal Government & foreigners here suppose, that there is a *salary* paid to our consul at Rome—& well may this supposition be entertained as—whether just or not—more is expected in his mode of living & general appearance, from a consul residing at the court of a government where there is strictly speaking no diplomatic functionary.

Our consul at Rome on occasion of all Church festivals at which the Pope officiates in person is admitted in like manner as diplomatic functionaries both Catholic & Protestant; & the same courtesy is observed on all occasions of public or private presentations to his Holiness; a courtesy not extended to any other consul resident in Rome. And here I ought to remark, that on all occasions ceremonious or social, an expensive style of dress etc. etc. is a *sine qua non*—indeed the printed directions of our Government now before me, specify & particularise the same style of dress & make it obligatory to conform to just such a costume as is therein pointed out.

All the governments in Europe & America *Protestant* as well as Catholic have ministers or chargés at Rome, with the exception of Great Britian, whose consul receives £.500 a year as a salary, in addition to about as much from commercial resources & passports; the number of British visitors here being always very great.

The necessaries of life in Rome are as dear as in any other large European capital: no decent apartments can be [had] here for a less sum that [than] $1000 & 1200 pr. annum & 90$ a month is now the price of coach hire.

The plan of allowing $2000 to consuls having time & again failed, there cannot be even the shadow of a probability that any such bill will ever pass both houses; it has therefore been suggested to me, & I think with great truth, that the appropriation for $30,000 for foreign intercourse was intended by the Committee of Foreign Relation in unison with the Government as a mode of effecting a most important & indispensably necessary object in another way, viz. to enable the secretary to aid those consulates the income of which is inadequate to the maintenance of such a mode of living as is here in Europe expected from there [*sic*] holding stations under our Government. Our fellow citizens here expect courtesies similar to those extended to them by our diplomatic functionaries. And all of our countrymen in & out of office, who have visited Europe know full well that the governments & people of Europe are too apt to judge of the institutions & social referement [refinement?] of our nation, from the general figure, & appearance, made by those who hold diplomatic or consular stations.

In reference to the above mentioned appropriation of 1846 to 1847, I take leave much respectfully to suggest that the consul at Rome be allowed to draw upon our Government for $1000 before the 30th June 1847, which will complete a period of sixteen months two weeks since my arrival in Rome.

I have just now no means of knowing what appropriations Congress have made from the year ending 30th June 1848: under this head.

I perceive that under this act our consul at London receives $2000 for compensation, & $2000 for contingent expenses—when it is know[n] that a large amount necessarily comes into his hands from commercial resources, it is not quite to[o] clear why this consulate is made an exception: we have also a minister resident in London.

The same might be said of the consuls to Constantinople, Smyrna, & Alexandria, to whom an allowance of $1500 p. annum is made.

I have felt it my duty to submit these views to the honourable secretary & hope they may meet his approbation & that the consulate at Rome may now be put upon a *better footing* than heresofore [*sic*]. . . .

JAMES BRENT CLARK to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME, Italy, July 17th, 1847.

Sir,

Herewith I take the liberty of forwarding to you, duplicate of my last of January, to which I have not had the honour of a reply.

I merely write this to inform you, that Nicholas Brown Esqr. has left this city, and has appointed as his representative, the Frenchman in question, which, I believe, according to our laws, he is in fault; as it expressly states, that of [on] leave of absence of any consul, he should appoint in preference during his absense [*sic*], as his representative, an American citizen, provided there was one in the place; therefore, as his certificate to me plainly shews, that he had no cause of complaint of me during my services as vice consul last year, I think in this also he has acted unjustly towards me; however, I suppose Mr. Brown has written to you fully on all that concerns his office;

It seems singular, that at this moment, when all the representatives of the different powers are here, some looking on with interest, others with jealousy at the daily liberal movements of the present new Pope Pius 9th, that we should have no proper representative here, and no doubt the Mexican minister makes his tale appear in a favourable light to this Government in regard to the justness of the present war with that country.

The whole of Italy is in a state of revolution, except the papal domains:

this Government is becoming quite liberal; the Pope has given to his people a constitution; has granted an amnesty to all political offend[er]s, about twelve hundred in number, some of whom were condemned for life; has formed a municipality, sanctioned a national guard composed of all respectable citizens and granted a charter for railroads etc, in a word, is following the improvements of the times altho' surrounded by despotic governments: we have a change of the Secretary of State; Cardinal Ferretté now fills the office, he is of liberal, and firm mind, and formerly served in the army under Napoleon.

I trust, Sir, you will again pardon this liberty, and I will not again trespass on you concerning this consulate; I merely thought it my duty, as an American citizen, to inform you what was doing here, especially as Mr. B. cares very little about his appointment.

I avail, Sir, of this opportunity of tendering you my private services, in case I could be of service here.

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSULAT des ETATS UNIS d' AMERIQUE près le SAINT SIEGE,

ROME ITALIE, 8 Août 1847.

Excellence,

Je croirais manquer à un devoir essentiel si dans l' absence du consul, je ne prenais pas la respectueuse liberté de vous communiquer un léger rapport des faits qui viennent de se passer à Rome, vers le milieu du mois de Juillet dernier et comme ils me paraissent de nature à intéresser V.E. et le gouvernement, je pense que vous voudrez bien agréer l' empressement que je mets à vous les faire connaître et que vous serez assez indulgent pour me pardonner, si je vous écris dans une langue qui m' est un peu plus familière que l' anglais.

Lors de l' avenement du Pape Pie IX. au trône pontifical, l' horizon politique était sombre et orageux; l' avenir cachait une tourmente révolutionnaire, un boulversement général. Tous les coeurs palpitaient d' espérance et les yeux de toute l'Italie étaient tournés vers celui qui avait connue et déploré, en secret, les maux de son pays. Aussitôt que ce grand homme eut accepté la pénible fonction de régir l' Etat, les besoins impérieux de sa noble patrie, s'offrirent aux méditations de sa profonde sagesse, et sans se dissimuler les difficultés qu'il aurait à vaincre il entreprit courageusement la tâche de régénerer ce peuple.

La clémence qui est l' attribut de tous les coeurs bien nés, parla à son âme compatissante et généreuse, elle entendit les gémissemens de tant de sujéts qui, dans un moment d' oubli, avaient attenté à la sureté du gouvernement. Pie IX. parut et pardonna. Cet acte éclatant, premier début de son règne, a eu un long retentissement en Europe et au-delà des

mers; partout il a captivé l' admiration et des-lors, une série de faits qui tendraient à raffermir de jour en jour l' opinion favorable que l'on conçut de ce nouvel ordre de choses, fit espérer un heureux avenir, mais comme le bien ne peut jamais s'accomplir sans rencontrer des obstacles, les nobles vues de Pie IX. en éprouvèrent d' une nature telle que sans un secours divin ils auraient entrainé le destruction de Rome.

Des ennemis du bien se glissèrent parmi le peuple et cherchèrent à exciter ses mauvaises passions en y sémant des terreurs et des craintes. D'autres agents secrets, soudoyés par des gouvernemens despotiques qui tremblent de voir l' heureuse marche que prennent les affaires des Etats Pontificaux, excitaient la jeunesse, fomentaient des dissentions et tâchaient de rendre suspects tous ceux disposés à seconder les vues du prince.

Le 17 Juillet, anniversaire de l' amnistié, avait été choisi par les perturbateurs, pour mettre à exécution leur coupable projet, et pour faire accrorie à l' Europe que les amnistiés avaient changé le jour de leur heureuse délivrance en un jour de désolation et de mort. Des mesures habilement concertées, par les ennemis des progrès, furent prises pour désunir la force année, dont la plupart des chefs étaient du complot pour attirer dans Rome une foule de gens sans biens et sans aveu, enfin pour mettre le comble à la plus noire des trahison on donna des armes aux prisonniers et aux galériens, qui mis en liberté par les chefs des Carabiniers (gendarmes ou soldats de police) devaient fondre sur le peuple, réuni pour célebrer la fête du 17 Juillet, et agir de concert pour massacrer le peuple. Quelques heures plus tard c'en était fait de Rome et de l'Italie.

Les traîtres mesurant de la pensée la profoundeur de l'abîme qui allait anéantir tant de belles espérances se trahirent par trop de précipitation et l' odieux complot fut découvert.

Dans ce péril éminent on eut recours à des moyens énérgiques pour calmer le peuple prêt à éclater. On renvoya le gouverneur de Rome; la plupart des officiers et des employés compromis furent arrêtes, les autres prirent la fuite; un nouveau Sécretaire d'Etat (le Cardinal Ferretti) prit les rènes du gouvernement; toutes les troupes furent consignées; la garde de la Ville Eternelle confiée à une milice citoyenne, improvisée dans un clin-d'oeil, et tout rentra dans l'ordre accoutumé. Cette milice née d'un moment se monte à 16 mille hommes, environ 1200 hommes par *Présidence ou Rione,* sans compter les troupes régulières, rentrées en grâce, et réconciliées avec le peuple et la garde citoyenne.

La Ville Sainte, jadis plongée dans un morne silence, et naguère vouée a la mort, ressemble depuis 10 a 12 jours à un camp parfaitement organisé. Chaque cour un peu vaste, des principaux palais est transformée en quartier et en champ de Mars, où la jeunesse s' exerce aux manoeuvres militaires, et déjà il n' existe presque plus de différence entre la régularité des exercise des troupes de ligne et ceux de la garde civique, tant elle a à coeur de savoir manier les armes pour défendre son pays en cas de besoin.

Dans ce moment le prix des durees de premiere nécessité, et celui des céreales est un peu élevé quoique la recolte des blés ait été passablement bonne cependant on espère que cet hiver il y aura de l' amélioretion dans le commerce.

Il n'y a ici aucun citoyen Americain excepté 2 ou 3 artistes, et Rome espère en voir beaucoup cet hiver, fière comme elle est maintenant d' avoir les armes à la main. Dans un prochain rapport plus detaillé, s'il plait à votre Excellence j'aurais l'honneur de lui envoyer le costume que l'on va donner à la garde nationale. . . .[6]

Antoine Ardisson to James Buchanan

Rome 12 Août, 1847.

Excellence.

Dans le rapport que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous addresser le 8 du courant Août sur l'heureuse révolution que l'Italie voit s'accomplir dans les Etats Pontificaux, sans effusion d'une seule goutte de sang, j'ai promis, comme gérant du Consulat des Etats Unis d'Amérique en l'absence de Mr. N. Brown, de vous tenir au courant de tous les mouvemens extraordinaires qui peuvent intéresser V.E. ainsi que l'illustre et grande nation que vous régissez.

Je joins dabord à la présente deux modèles du costume et des armes que portera la garde citoyenne, et un exemplaire de la protestation solennelle que le *Légat* de Ferrare (sur le 8'o dernière ville des Etats Pontificaux, sur les frontières du royaume Lombard-Venitien, population 25 mille habitans) de Cardinal Louis Ciacchi a faite contre les Autrichiens, qui ont occupé militairement cette ville contre le droit des gens, et contre la foi des traité stipulés au Congré de Vienne. Comme cette note officielle a été envoyée à toutes les puissances d'Europe, j'ai cru de mon devoir de vous en transmettre un examplaire imprimé indépendement de ce que je vous écris. Ce fait retentira dans tout le monde et amenera peut être de graves conséquences.

Malgré la bonne tournure que le gouvernement a imprimé aux affaires la venue des Autrichiens à Ferrare, ne laisse pas de faire concevoir des craintes aux esprits mêmes les mieux disposés parceque le fil qui a ourdi la conspiration, avortée, n'est pas tout à fait rompu. Il existe, et principalement dans les provinces du Nord de l'Italie des mains mystérieuses et puissantes qui prodiguent l'argent parmi le menu peuple, et il existe aussi des bouches qui soufflent la corruption et la discorde. Cependant la nouvelle police des provinces qui veille attentivement, dès qu'elle vit que le bas peuple dépensait de l'argent hors de coutume, et qu'il changeait souvent des pièces d'or et fréquentait les cabarets, elle s'est mise de concert avec la garde citoyenne pour surveiller les lieux et les personnes que l'on soupçonne.

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[6] Spelling and accents as in original.

On annonce que quelques jours après la protestation du Cardinal Légat, les troupes autrichiennes se sont retirées dans leurs premiers cantonnemens et qu'elles ont quitté Ferrare.

La Calabre est presque en insurrection et la Sicile est sur le point d'éclater; des bandes de brigants parcourent la Calabre, mais elles ne font du mal qu'aux employés du gouvernement et aux militaires envoyés contre elles.

De nombreuses arrestations ont lieu tant dans Rome, que dans les provinces; et le proces des prévenus en état d'arrestation va bientôt commencer. La plupart des cardinaux ont témoigné au Saint Père; le désir de voir une justice impartiale sans égard au noms ni aux personnes qui ont trempé dans la conspiration. Celles qui ont fui, et qui se trouvent soit à Naples soit à Florence, ou dans d'autres villes d'Italie, eprouvent un sort presque plus terrible que la détention. Les peuples de ces villes a qui ils ont été signalés les accueillent avec des huées, et la vindicte publique les suit par tout, de sorte qu'elles sont moins en sûreté chez l'étranger que chez elles. On vient d'imprisonner un des principaux conspirateur un certain *Miniardi* et le gouvernement compte obtenir de grandes revelations, de ce romain.

Le prix des céréales continue à se soutenir, ainsi que celui des autres denrées de première nécessité qui suivent a peu près les mêmes variations dans le commerce.

Il y a une petite diminution sur les huiles; les vins continuent a devenir rares et par consequent chers, quoique la recolte se présente sous un fort bel aspect et très abondante. Il y a pour ainsi dire stagnation dans le commerce des soieries et des draps, mais on espère que cet état ne durera pas longtems.

Voilá pour le moment toutes les nouvelles que je crois devoir vous communiquer et si elles sont de quelque valeur auprès de votre gouvernement des Etats Unis d'Amerique, je prie Votre Excellence à daigner vouloir m'en informer afin que je sache si je dois continuer ce travail. Le Pape jouit d'une bonne santé et affectionne fort les E.U. d'Amerique et ses citoyens. . . .

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME 13th. Agost, 1847.

Protestation

Translation

In the Name of God.

Under the pontificate of his Holiness Pope Pius IX, Pontiff O. M.

happily reigning II year of his pontificate & of our redemption 1847, in the Roman indiction V.

In Ferrara, principal place of legation this day of fryday 6th of the month of Agost.

I undersigned pontifical notary, by order of his Em. Rm. Cardinal Lewis Ciacchi, for his holiness Pope Pie IX, legate of this city and province I have presented myself in this palace and castle of governmental residence, to obey at the venerable orders of his R. E. ma [*sic*] there arrived.

Before me Dr. Eliseo Mont, son of deacesed Dr. Lewis public notary resident in Ferrara, dwelling in *via Giovecca* number 2, under the parish of the cathedral in presence of the undersigned witness known capable and fulling the exigencies of law, present his E. R. Cardinal Ciacchi apostolic legate of this city and province of Ferrara at his order and under his dictation I have wrote word for word the following protestation.

Being informed by dispatch from this very day from his E. Lieutenant ——— Marshall Count Auersperg comandant in the name of his M. the Emperor of Austria, the fortress and imperial troops, that for the happened to the Captain Jankovich from the G. and R. regiment Archduc Francis Charles, from the hour of the retreat of evening until the call of morning, Austrians patrols of adequate strength, shall be put in circulation in that part of the city including the barracks and the various lodgings of the officers, the castle and office of the comand of the fortress. I feel *that such a fact is* entirely illegal and contrary to the posterior agreements of the treaty of Viena, and the successive and long habit, so in my representation of the apostolic legate of this city and province willing to preserve untouched the sacred rights of the popedom I solemnly and in the best way protest against the illegality of such a fact. And against whatsoever ulterior act they may perpetrate in detriment of this pontificals subjects, to my administration and protection recommended, and all this as duties of my representation and under the sovereing resolutions: and as the appened at the captain Jankovich is not justified and when it should be, it cannot give the right to the attempted measures of maintain patrols in the city, and whatever all is contained in the above mentioned dispatch of his E. Lieut. Marshal, of which, I will give communication to my Government, so too for this cause I renew the protestation, for the motive above expressed, desiring and willing always saved and preserved the rights that have belonged, and yet belonging to the Holy Seat.

So much his E. R.m Cardinal Legate, has declarade and protested in the best and efficacious way of reason and law willing and ord[a]ining the original of the present protestation, be preserved in my archives and authenticated copy to be give[n] to the supreme Secretary Office of

State, to the militar command Austrian, to this community and apostolic legation for everlasting memory.

Done, read and published with high clear and audible voice the present act by myself notary, in the Castle of Ferrara in a room at the first floor, lighted by three windows, upon the *piazza della Pace,* here always present the Lawyer Flaminio Bottoni judge son of the living Peter from the parish of S. Stephens, and the Dr. Francesco Carletti of the deceased Alfonso proprietary of the parish of S. Stefano, witness, which, with the above praised his Em. have signed. etc. etc.

(They read in the *Bilancia* a Roman journal.)

We have many times expressed the desire that the Sovereign, in order to the more immediat and secure expedition of the new reforms, should proce[e]d to the demission of functionaries attached to the ancient regime. We are happy that our desire has now been in great part satisfied. Besides the demission already noticed by us, we have to announce that his Holiness has been pleased to accord quiescence to the Chevalier Sabatucci and the abate Frassinelli, the first classed in the 2, the second in the 1st section of the supreme secretariship; and has nominated to their offices the Advocate Ridolfi and the Colonel Bruti. Thus the military affairs at first under the jurisdiction, in the secretariship, of an ecclesiastic, will now be treated of by a superior officer of our army.

Tuscany—On the 1st inst. a *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral of Florence, to return thanks for the preservation of the Sovereign Pontiff from his foes.[7]

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME ITALIE, 14th. Agost, 1847.

Excellency

Since a year near about that I have the honour to manage this consulate of United States of America at Rome, to the greatest satisfaction of every American citizens which have passed in this town, I have already done great expenses, and lost much of my time, that being very far to be useful to my family. As it is not always possible to be generous, I take the liberty to submit to the great wisdom of your E. the followings considerations, and in order you may judge with knowledge of cause I do make an appeal to the honourables testimony in general of every American citizens, with which I have been acquainted with me in particular to the most honourable gentlemen Rich. Montgomery, James Parkman, Luc. Duncan, Fisk, Gibbons Syman, H. Sedgwick, Butler, R. et K. Haight, Prat, Ridin, Mariner, Crothers, Dunbar, Frank. Dexter, Smith Cotton, Edw. Baldwin, Teackle Wallis etc., etc.

Since the departure of Mr. Nicholas Brown from Rome, I have caused to be carried at my house every papers, books, at my expenses,

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[7] Original spelling and construction of Ardisson's despatches have been unchanged and their picturesque flavor preserved. He notes that these are "free (!) translations."

Mr. Brown willing not to be concerned in such business. I was compelled to place every thing concern the consulate in my own *meubles,* seeing that the consulate has not of his own not even a table; the seals are old and in the worse state; there is not a regular register book, and in fine nothing of what constitute an office, but since it is in my house all goes very regularly, as Mr. Brown stated himself as much as every body, I took in my house, whose rent is very high, the two best rooms, for the office consular for make honour to the great nation I represent. The coat of arms or signs were in so bad state, that every American and other people have murmured; I have caused them to be restored and painted and placed upon the door, at my expenses. So as the consulate produce nothing at all to me, and the profit of the passports beeing all for Mr. Brown, I have recourse to your E. I claim to the President, to the Nation, sure that the just claims of a man who has so nobly acted for the United States of America and their citizens will not fail to receive a reward.

Then I am concluding that, if the United States Govt. grant to me $500 as indemnification a year, that will be not too much, especially if I am happy enough to be honoured of the benevolence and impartial justice of your E. . . .

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME ITALY, August 18th, 1847.

Excellency

In my precedents repports No 1st, 2d, & 3rd I had the honour to communicate you the various events occured in the last months of July, that is, the conspiracy ploted against the actual Government & the City of Rome itself, and very happily detected; the dismissal of the greatest number of the high functionary; the establishment of national guard, amounting now at 16th or 17th thousand in Rome alone; the enthusiasm spread in the Papal States for his Holiness; the devotedness every one is ready to display for the liberty and glory of the native land; the illegale act done upon the ground of the Holy Seat by the Austrians troops, putting patrols in circulation during the night in *Ferrara*; the energical protestation of the Legate Cardinal Lewis Ciacchi, published against it, and the high consent the Pope gave to his proceeding.

The political business taking now a very serious appearance, I think it is my duty to inform (in absence Mr. N. Brown) of every occurencies the Government and the greate nation I have the honour to represent here near the holy Seat.

The 17th of inst the Lieutenant Marshal Auersperg received the positive order from the Genl. C. T. Radevski, to take possess of the great guard and of the gates of the city immured of *Ferrara,* according the militar princips. The Lieut. Auersperg having immediately participate the order to the Cardinal Legate in the same day, acted as he was ordered and tooke possession of the city. The population with a severe and silent look, followed the Austrians in their various proceedings, and remained in the bounds of moderation, only after the reiterated orders from the legate, who according the vieus of Pius IX desires to see all done with order and full knowledge of cause. The Cardinal Legate published a second *protestation* against the Austrians informed his Government who has send in Vienna in order to have satisfaction.

It is a general belief here that the Pope shall put in interdiction the Austrian empire, and cast upon him a mandate of excommunication, powerful weapon in every times, but nowday much more irresistible and formidable in the hand of the great man, loved as the best father, admired and revered like a superior mind, a wise legislator, and profound politician. Foreign powers are in silent expectation: the England has send a strong squadron of ships, in the Adriatic Sea, and the station of Maltha has been strengthened with several ships. France has send a squadron of ships in the méditerraneum in attentive observation there wait. Italy is all in fermentation; Naples is on the summit of a volcanoe, liberal ideas are spreading themselves in the people and the Govt. more and more oppressive walk at wides steps towards his ruin. Provinces S. V. tend to shake off the Austrian yoke. Piedmont is in motion, all is presaging a general and universal revolution but with the noble ardour and wise moderation of papal subjects it is generally hopped that all will be done in a calm and worthy way. The youth of Rome and of the provinces of Lombardy have spontaneously presented herselfs to the Govt. in order to march against the Austrians. Bologna great and illustrious city has highly declared that if the Austrians turn their steps towards her, she will receive them as their deserves; the women will form a kind of sacred bataillon, and whilst the man shall be in the action they will charge the guns.

Notwistanding those preparatives and this moviment all is calm. A great number of foreign family are arrived here and a more great number have already reserved their lodgings.

This are the news more worthy of attention that I can submit to Y. E. I hope they will be received with pleasure, since every particular, and nation take interest to the destinies of Italy.

J. C. Hooker[8] to James Buchanan

Florence, Aug. 20th, 1847.

Sir

I learn that several gentlemen intend laying before the President complaints in regard the manner in which the consulship in Rome is conducted, and that there are one or two applicants for the office besides myself. I beg you will please place before the President the letters which I handed you last winter. In case any changes should be made worthy of consideration, and any change contemplated.

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[8] Hooker, at this time a banker, was later secretary of the legation when it was established. Much will be found concerning him in Stock, *U.S. Ministers,* and Sister Loretta Clare Feiertag, *American Public Opinion on the Diplomatic Relations between the U.S. and the Papal States (1847–1867),* especially pp. 125–131.

As this country is now the theatre of much excitement I will venture to extend this communication to some length in endeavouring to give you an outline of what is transpiring here. You are most probably aware that Rome is the only state in Italy in which Austrian policy does not predominate more or less, and that in Rome she excit[e]s a great influence. The late Pope was a friend of Austrian rule and a large number of the body of cardinals still are. But the election of Pius IX has created a new life throughout Rome and indeed all Italy. He is a liberal minded man full of firmness and determination and seems desirous of raising his subjects from the degradation into which they have fallen. He has effected many reforms which are undoubtedly known to you. The feelings of joy and love these have caused throughout Italy is wonderful in the extreme. It has revised hopes in the hearts of the few patriots which have been long slumbering.

Austria however looks with jealousy on all this, she lays a heavy hand on Italy and fears that liberal principles will jeopardise her jurisdiction over the different provinces. As no diplomatic correspondence between Austria and Rome has been published we know not what the former may have asked of the latter—she has no right to ask anything and her having sent troops into Ferrara is looked upon by all as a downright aggression as ever was made by a nation upon another—and all are waiting to see what steps Rome will take in regard to it. There is not the slightest doubt that the late dreadful conspiracy that was made by Austria and that she will try and put a stop to the trial of the actors—for there are several cardinals and many Austrians implicated and in confinement.

When I reached Rome sometime since, I found the people more joyous than formerly. But they are now very disheartened. They think it hard they cannot mind their own business and follow the enlightened cause of Pius IX. History for several centuries does not record so much unanimity of feeling between princes and people as at present. This appears well. But whether they will sacrifice their lives in a struggle with Austria remains to be seen. The civic guard however are preparing for the struggle, and they have the sympathy of the Tuscans—indeed there is a cry her[e] Italia one country, one ruler—and that Pius IX. All eyes at this moment are turned towards England for the Italians are becoming satisfied that France will side with Austria. Louis Philippe is determined to keep peace if possible. If every spark of liberty has crushed Italy it would not effect him provided he retained his throne. The Romans care not if they are left alone with Austria. But the influence of France against them would be fatal. There is doubts [*sic*] whether this country can ever be united. It would soon become very peaceful but one great obstacle is the enmity the different states have for each other, and even different cities in the same state are often great enemies, and the people retain the same animosities of times past. At the present moment hostilities seem inevitable. Nearly all the American residents in Italy are artists or men of fortune, these are making preparations to leave in case direct war ensues. I cannot however do so—I have established myself in Rome as banker, and am the only man in the Roman state, from our country transacting American business, and shall be obliged to remain here, unless I am driven away. We have never had any direct trade with Rome. If peace continues here it is my intention to open one, and I believe that a treaty of commerce can be made with Rome that would benefit us, and that a person with authority, and competent to treat with the Roman Government in regard to the customs, would be well received—we have a trade with the other states of Italy—and Rome buys salt, tobacco, fish, cottons, etc. and why should not we furnish some of these? The new Government are doing away with some of the odious monopolies, and I above all others feel the importance of some steps being taken—excuse me for suggesting this—but the matter I think is worthy of your consideration. . . .

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME ITALY, August 28th, 1847.

Excellency

The haste with which I send to you the rapport of the 18th inst. upon the events of Italy, for not miss the French boat of passage at Civita Vecchia, was cause of my forgetfulness of omiting the number of order that I set here—No.5.

In the following No.6 I relate to you the actual state of things, the spirit of progress and true independency always growing in Italy. Here I include an article drawn from the *Alba* (the Dawn) journal printed in Florence, whose tenor, will supply a serious matter of reflexion to the souvereigns of Europe, and discover to your E. of what temper are the men in this country.

Ferrara is yet occupied; and this violation, excite the minds; the discontend is general, it has even reached the sovereigns. The king of Sardinia has issued a protestation against the Austrian threatening them if they do not evacuate Ferrara, to send troops upon the States *Lombardo Veneto* and occupe them in a military way.

Every body felt the extreme want of artillery: the government cannot supply at this want, so it is almost resolved to melt the innumbrable bells of the churchs; but the State has not military foundry, and the people wait for the help of one friendly nation, who may furnish him of the necessary arms. So glorious aera has never shined on the horizon of Italy. The people from the north, untill the south extremity of the Peninsula, indulge a only hope the liberty of their land, have a sole feeling, unbounded love for the glorious Pius IX.

The Italian had the hope to see France coming at their help, but after many declarations of friendship, she do not stir.

If America was not so far of Rome for assitt Italy freely and openly, that should be a happy circumstances for practise her noble principles of liberty.

The 20th of this month, the Government has ordered *a camp* of observation, to be formed at *Forli,* in the *Romagna,* where 16, or 20 thousands men will be reunited without mentioning the regiments of national guard, who have intreated the Government to allow them to make part of the camp. Many Polish generals, have offered themselves to the Government to lead the troops, and conduct them against the Austrians if the events requires.

To day I must present at the Pope, several American citizen arrived in Rome since some days.

Wating for your orders, I hope a happy issue for my just claims contained in the dispatch No. 4. . . .

GEORGE F. LEHMAN to JAMES BUCHANAN

PHILAD'A, Augt. 31st, 1847.

Dear Sir,

John Baptiste Sartori, an American citizen has a claim against the Roman Government which is set forth in the following statement.

In the year 1798 while he was consul for the U.S. at Rome, by letter patent from President John Adams dated June 26th 1797 he became bona fide the purchaser of national lands of the annual rent of 7384,64 /100 Roman dollars of which he was spoliated by the Roman Government in 1799. In 1800 Mr. Sartori removed to America where he remained for 33 years during which time he was so much engaged with providing for his increasing family that he was unable to take personal means for his indemnification, and his agents at Rome entirely neglected the matter, so that when he returned he found the claim beset with many difficulties. There appears to be no method of righting Mr. Sartori so active and effectual as the interposition of our Government, and inasmuch as his claim appears fortified by justice, he solicits in his character of an American citizen, at one time acting in an official capacity from our Government, her mediation.

It will be seen by the letter of Mr. Timothy Pickering of June 11th 1799 which is enclosed that the Roman Republic became his creditor to the amount of $122,500 for which he had no alternative but to purchase national lands which that Government warranted to him.

The Roman Government proper by the treaty with the belligerent powers in 1815 recieved from the French Government a certain sum to defray the debts contracted by the French Government, a large portion of which remains unappropriated, and upon which Mr. Sartori has an equitable claim.

As the son of Mr. Sartori is married to my eldest daughter, he has solicited my attention to this matter and I should consider it a very great favor if you had time to glance at the papers and give me your opinion.

I enclose you four papers referring to this claim, which I should be pleased to receive again, if you should think that neither the French or Roman Government is answerable. . . .
My son in law has all the originals in his possession.[9]

(*Enclosure*)

John B. Sartori to Nicholas Brown

Leghorn, 8th March 1847

My Dear Sir

My son Augustos having taken the resolution of going to the U.S. by an American vessel expected here from Philad I wish to send by him some documents that may prouve a certain old claim that I have against the Roman Government for spoliation, in order that he may be able to obtain from our administration the national protection of which I am enti[t]led as an American citizen to expect, and which in many cases our Government has never refused to give: in short my case is this

In the year 1798 and while I was the consul for the U.S. in Rome misled by a letter of patent from President John Adams of the 26 June 1797 I became bonafide the purchaser of national lands in Rome such as Flammendaries of the suppressed order of Malta by a public act garantied by the then french Government to the annual rent of 7384$\frac{60}{100}$ of Roman dollars of which in 1799 I was spoliated by the Roman Govert. Consequently I claim the sum of the 47 years of this annual rent lost to me independent of the capital which now has swelled to the large amou[nt] of near half a million of dollars on my long absence from Rome. Since the year 1800 to 1833, living in America with my encreasing family gave me no chance to take the proper steps towards the recovery of this claim and my agents in Rome intirely neglected this affair so that on my return her[e] in 1833 I found everything in a very confused state, and I see now plain enough that unless I can get a protection from our Government of the U S I will never be able to obtain a dollar of this claim and thought that one of the best means that I have now will be for you to see my brother Vincent and with his direction to go in that public office where all the deeds and documents are kept and for you to examin the reality of the facts and make up a certified document of it that I may be able to send to our Government at Washington as a preparatory act to induce the administration to guarantee the protection that I will ask, and then our Government may send you such instructions that may be wanted for urging my claim against the Roman Government with some effects. I wish you therefore without loss of time to call at my brother Vincent and deliver him the enclosed letter and that you both will examin this affair and satisfy yourself of the truth of this transaction so that you may be able to draw up such ample certificate to have from our Government at Washington the desired effect without delay.

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[9] See note 7, p. 5. Lehman, in addition to the following documents, encloses a copy of Pickering to Sartori, June 11, 1799 (*ante*); also a copy of his account showing the purchase of the following properties: Abbey of SS. John and Paul, property called Valentani of Propaganda, Commanda Tianucci in Pictralunga, S. Maria in Carbara, SS. Croce and Cassiana, S. Lucia, St. Maria in Castel Avaldo, St. Giavanne ad Templum, Bonacasi, all valued at $73,846; rent for 11 yrs., 2 mos. in which he was out of possession, $82,461.36½; further purchase of vineyard and orchard belonging to the Noviziate della Missione $7500, rental for 11 yrs. 2 mos. $8,375, making a grand total of $172,182.36½. Of this amount Sartori had received sums amounting to $13,995.47½, so that over $150,000 he claimed still to be due him.

Comand me freely if I can do anything for you in this place it will give me a very great pleasure, with my best respect to Madam Brown and to your family beli[e]ve me most sincerely. . . .

(*Copy*)

ROME, ITALY, April 29th 1847

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

I the undersigned, having examined all the instruments of purchase of the real-estate, bought by Mr. John Sartorie of the French Government during the first invasion of the Roman States, by the French, in the year 1798, have thus verified such sale, by the French commissions ordered by their own Government, in order to ascertain the income & receipts of the Roman States; they were besides authorized to convey & sell every sort of national property, especially those belonging to ecclesiastical & religious communities, in order to furnish by such sale support to the French troops, according to the stipulated agreement with the authorities then in power in the Roman States and to assume the obligation of maintaining, the purchasers of the above mentioned property in quiet possession of the same, as stipulated in the contract.

In consequence of which, in the treaties made with all the powers, in 1815, the French Government was obliged to return a certain sum to the Roman Government, which though not sufficient, the said Roman Government was compelled to accept.

The Roman Government considered only those debts contracted by the French Government in the last invasion, in 1808, and a large sum remained in the hands of the Government. Such sum has not been employed; it therefore seems just that the residue be distributed among the creditors of the first invasion, otherwise France would be always responsible for every contract made at that time, in which they took the obligation of warranty in favour of the purchaser stipulated in all the contracts made by French representatives, exclusive of contracts made by the Roman Republic, in which the French Government has taken no obligation.

Consequently the said John Sartorie finds himself a creditor of $150.257.–85 cents, up to the year 1810, as appeared, by the account here annexed, & that in quality of citizen of the United States of America he claims assistance & protection & in order to obtain satisfaction; and asks the Government of the United States, to act directly or thro' its representatives, near the papal court, & to take such grounds in this matter and make such representations as will induce the Pontifical Government to do him justice.

Done under my hand, and the seal of this consulate, at Rome, Italy in the year 1847—April 29th of the Independence of the United States the 72 ——

Signed NICHOLAS BROWN
Consul of the United States of America at Rome

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME, ITALY, September 8th, 1847.

Excellency,

Though the affairs of Italy are nearly (as you can recollect yourself), in the same state, of which I had the honour to present it in my report No.6, I am exposing to you the state and the mind of the Eternal City, always animated with the same enthousiasm for obtain liberty.

General Bentivoglio, has been send by order of the Pontifical Government at Forli, for the establishment of a camp; everywhere this general has been received with the greatest enthousiasm. Every population of Romagna are prepared to make the greatest sacrifices for the triumph of their cause. These peoples have wrote to the Pope, saying that he may cast upon them the impositions necessary: they are even ready to give all they possess (the poor fellows have almost nothing), provided the Government do not retrograde and stop in so handsome way.

One declaration verbal in answer to this offerings of generosity, make by the Pope, and Cardinal Ferretti, says that for answer to the just vows of Italy, Pius IX and Cardinal Ferretti would be the first to get on horseback for lead them to the war, and defend their just rights.

A letter from the celebrated Ciceruacchio, (sort of tribun of the Roman people, upon which he excercising a great influence) has lately appeared in the *Italiano,* from which I extract the following. It is nearly certain that all Roman princes will administer the money necessary for manufacturing a piece of mounted artillery for each. His Holiness is in good humor, therefort [*sic*] it appears there is no[t] so much to be afraid of. Ferretti stands at his side: union then—let us clasp each other's hands and at all events it will be better to die sword in hand than under tyrants. Pius IX is determined to lose even the cupola of St. Peters, Ferretti equally so, rather than draw back, no, not a single line. You may be certain, and say it for all Rome to the Bolognese, that Rome will not recede a single step. Let us be ever united, and a word from Pius IX will be the signal to conquer or die. Courage union, and all shall be surmounted. The prisons are full of thieves, all are manauvering (alluding to exercises of the civic guard). Farewell.

Lastly is gone in the provinces of Pontifical States, the Marquis d' Azeglio, man of observation who was always the friend of liberty and not considered by the last government, and by the sovereigns who known his opinion. This man known and loved by all Italy, has gone for assure by himself of the number of national guards disposed to take arms in case of event: the result has been that they may count upon 160 thousands young men, all animated of the better spirit, ready to march and combat and to die, rather to do any concession. This forces it may be joind near 10 or 15 thousand men, that the Tuscany is ready to give; and almost 30 thousand that the Piedmont can give, because the events of Ferrara have made a great impression on the Piedmontese troops: the infamous and gratuitous insult offered to the venerate independence of the Italian standard, has been in Turin, regarded by all with the same sentiment of generous indignation; officers and men would demand nothing more readily than to fight with the Austrians, and fly to chace them from ferrara. On the 16th August, by order of the king Charles Albert, 8 cars loaded with chest full of fusils, left the arsenal of Turin, to be conduct to Rome.

Tuscany and Lucca, have after much claims obtained the consent to form the national guard, and since few days they are occupied to organise it.

After the affairs and the relations of intimity established more and more between the people of Italy, I am not far of the believe to see one of those days the fall of every Italian *monarchie.*

In spite of the insurance that the Austrians give to respect the States of the holy Seat, she do not fail to riunite troops in the *Lombardo Veneto* Rovigo City (upon a channel upon the Adige, riuniting it to the Po at 14 leagues of Venice, popul. of 7 or 8 thousand inhabitants) that proves that Austria feel his position difficult, and she take defense.

Always disposed to be useful and agreable to you, and to execute yours orders in the absence of the consul . . .

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME ITALIE, September 18th, 1847.

Excellency,

Almost nothing is emerged from the state of fluctuation in which Rome, and the principals towns of Italy are since the 8th of September whereof I wrote to your E. A great deal of rumour, many patriotics transports but nobody do not stir, and things are always in the same situation, that is, the Austria keeps always Ferrara and Comacchio; Austrian troops unite themselves at Rovigo: a strong recruit of men is make in Austria.

The insurrection that has break out in Messina this first days of this month, has had no other result than, a military commission created for repress it and permanent in Sicily and in Naples, who judge, condemn and punish immediately as so[o]n as an individual is defered to his judgement. Already more fifty persons suspected to be chiefs or authors of the plot have been executed, and many others have empoisoned themselves rather to be submited under a military judgment. All is dark and silent at Naples, and they say that Austria, will help with troops the king.

I join here a pattern of the spirit national, or of the civic guard of femal[e]s, who is organised in many towns of the provinces, and numbers of the English papers published in Rome.

The frequent relations that I have with the Secretary of State, induce myself to communicate to your E. the great desire the Pontifical G. would have to enter in direct relation of trade with the United-States, in order to tie tog[e]ther the bonds of friendship, subsisting since a long while, as I had the honour to announce to your E. in the systeme I suggested to Mr. Brown, that I have send the last April 1847.

I will add for avoid expenses of representation, that instead to send a chargé d' affaires the Gouvt. of the U. S. could send a *consul general* with 2000$ of appointments and one secretary of the consulate with $1000. per annum, for establish a trade, that afterwards would prouve very advantageous for both governments. According the ideas the holy Father show for the happiness of his people, he would accept with pleasure the propositions of a treatise of trade between the two powers, if a consul general should be loaded to act and give instructions to others consuls and vice consuls of the various ports of the Pontifical States, above all, now, that rails roads shall be established, crossing Italy in every side.

I profit of this new occasion for remember to the Government of the United States, that since I am secretary of the American consulate in Rome, I have gained nothing at all, I have neglected my concerns. I have had much trouble for assist the consul in his functions and in his representations, and for that I call the testimony of every Americans who have passed in this city. In consequence whereof I beg your E. to take interest in favour of the justice and truth that I have the honour to expose to you. . . .

Antoine Ardisson to James Buchanan

Rome Italy, September 28th, 1847.

Excellency

With the present, I have the honour to send you the Roman *Advertiser* where you will find consigned near about all is occured worthy of mentioning in Rome and in the peninsula, as the fear and the hope wich by turns strike the heart of the Italians, and furnish matter to think to the methodicals and cold heads of the Austrians statesmen, and disturb the exalted and volcanic minds of the protectors of the tyranny Neapolitan.

The report generally spread over Rome, and seems take greater consistence every day, motived by the measures tooke from the government, is, that every regular troops shall left Rome, that a choice of young men shall be done in the battalion of the citizen militia, in order to obtain a new company who, as the regular troops, will be put in activity at the first moment.

The great part of the battalions of the civic Roman guard leave nothing to desire for the regularity and perfection of manoeuvres: they are always in search for the ground of a camp of observation at Forli. Austria has strenghstened the garrison of every principal town of the provinces *Lombardo Venete* above all the city of Milan, beyond Austria has united a body of 32 thousand men at Udine and Triest, Adriatic sea. I join here the table of the disponing strength of Austria.

Prince Canino, from the Bonaparte family has been compelled by the Austrian police to leave Venice where he was, for preside the 9th congress of the learned united in that town, he has been received with acclamations at his arrival in Rome, but the following day the Pope has ordered to put him in arrest, in his own house: this measure of vigor against that prince proceeds from some exagerate pretentions he has shown at the Quirinal Palace.

In the day of the 26th inst. Cardinal Ferretti secretary of state has make a solemn review of the garrison of the Castel St. Angelo. His speech has been free and noble. We observe particularly those followings words: —Your love and devotion for our beloved sovereign, leave no doubt upon your readiness to give your own life for defend his sacred rights, and your native land; but the danger do not exist, he will never exist; but at all event you should not be alone. I should be your companion! though clothed in my sacerdotal dress I should be your drive. In every circumstance the things you must keep in your heart: religion fidelity, disciplène. He conclud with the universal cry Viva Pio IX, and full of joy the whole garrison repeted Viva Pio nono.

A few Americans travellers are arrived here and set out immediately.

In order to justifie the claim of my report No. 4 upon the sacrifices I have done for manege the consulate and upon the postulation for an indemnity[?], I claim from the U. S. I have done nothing more than fulfil the vow so often expressed by Mr. Brown during my administration and yet before his departure following words are his own: Apply to the U. S. for be paid; write to Mr. Hbl. Buchanan and you will be satisfied. As the rent of the houses are very high, as the merchandize of chief consumation, and the business goes very badly by reason of political trouble I take the liberty of recieving again to your impartiality and to your justice.[10]

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[10] Enclosed were tables showing the disposal of the Austrian troops, the population of the several provinces in which they were stationed, and some historical observations; also copies of the Roman *Advertiser* for Sept. 25 and Oct. 9, 16, 1847.

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME ITALY October 4th, 1847.

Excellency,

The perseverance with which the Pope prosecute the great reforms for the happiness of the Romans States and of his peoples, induce me to transmit to your E. united with the present, a new[s] paper of the week, and an ordinance issued and published the 2d. of this month, who has produced in Rome, the highest and most evident proofs of gratitude and love.

This ordinance published Saturday evening, change the face of every administration as much as governmentals than civil and military. A sort of representative chamber, shall be formed where the interest of the nation will be discuted by the deputies of the provinces who ought unite themselves with those of the metropolis. A senat directing, composed by several learned men, shall be instated, who has the right to take knowledge of every business, but whose decisions shall be valid only when approved by the sovereign.

As I had not time enough for translate this document so important for Italy, I send it to Your E. as he [h]as been published, with the intention to translate it as soon as I can.

Saturday evening at 7 o'klok the whole population of Rome and the civic guard as leader, everyone reaching a burning flambeau, starting from the Piazza del Popolo, toward the *Quirinal Palace,* with military music singing patriotics songs, returning thanks to God and to the prince promoter of so valuable benefit. Arrived at the *Quirinal* repeted acclamations have induced the Pope to appear upon the balcon[y], then the joy has been manifested with indescrivibles enthousiasm: it is impossible to give an idea of the effect of those hundred thousand moving lights, and of this immense crowd, who, after obtaind the blessing of the Pope, has withdraw with so amazing order and tranquillity, that they can be take for a meeting of mute wises. Sunday at twelve, the same spectacle has been shown in the same order and in the same manner, with the difference that instead of tapers, the scene was enlightened by one of the most glorious sun of the revival of the Italy.

Called by the cries of this immense crowd submit and respectful, the Pope has appeared again upon the *balcon* of his palace, after a moment of deep emotion, he has saluted this great reunion of persons of every rangs and every sex, has granted them his blessing and after he disappeared, the heart full of joy to be the instrument of the future happiness of Italy. The crowd has withdraw calm and blessed as usual.

In the flattering hope that your Excellency will deign take in consideration my earnestness in maneging the consulate, endeavouring myself to become usefull and agreable to the Government of the United States of America, and to his citizens . . .[11]

Antoine Ardisson to James Buchanan

Italy, Rome October 18th, 1847.

Excellency

I avail myself of the opportunity of Mr. A. Terry citizen of U. S. who is going at Washington, for direct to your E. this 11th. report upon the events of Italy, with two journals and one new law issued yesterday for the formation of the representative house in Rome, and some respectful considerations, that the absence of Mr. Brown, induce me to submit to you upon the indecision of my situation, as I cant allow myself to accept the lessons offered to me in the beginning of the season seeing the duty of representation of your consulate at Rome I have the honour to submit these considerations to the great wisdom and impartial justice of your Excellency, entreating you to promote and hasten an happy decision in my favour.

Rome advance with steps of giant in the improvement of her news institutions, growing firm every day, giving great hopes to the whole Italy, who hold the eyes fixed upon her and follow and unite her, (as much as the different yokes under which she is subdued allow), in every thing aiming at the liberty and happiness of the peoples.

The 10th of October the Tuscans troops took possession of the duchy of *Lucca* in virtue of the abdication of the *Duca di Lucca* who shall be incessantly invested of the sovereignty of the duchy of *Parma and Piacenza,* until now governed by *Maria Luisa* widow of Napoléon.

The 13th of the inst. month the American frigate, *Princenton* has anchored out of the harbour of Civita Vecchia having nine canons, 178 sailors, and commanded by the Commandant Engle. This frigate has started off the same day for Naples, having landed, seven officers, who are presently in Rome, and are setting out tuesday for rejoin their vessel at Naples. The presence of the ship has been the subject of great comments everywhere he has passed, especially in Rome, where they sought, he was came for the conclusion of a treatise of trade with the Pontifical Government, and established a chargé d' affaires, or even, to sustain the cause of Pius IX against his foes.

The relations of the journals Roman Advertiser beeing exact enough, I pass to submit to your Excellency the considerations respecting my situation and for confirm the numerous proofs your E. may have of every American citizen upon my behaviour I join here a certificate of the hbles. officers of the *Princenton* frigate.

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[11] Enclosed: Roman *Advertiser,* Oct. 2; and copy of the Pope's ordinance respecting governmental changes.

Without recapitulate all I had the honour of exposing to your Excellency in my precedents dispatch relatives to my situation, I take the respectful liberty to submit to Y. E. the following considerations.

We are in the begining of the season, just the moment when the foreigns families fix their professors: now in my present position I cant accept none engagement, beeing occupied with the representation of the U.S. consulate; and above all beeing ignorant where is Mr. Brown and when he will return. Mr. Brown told me, write to the U. S. and you will be paid, and so I have done since near three months, but as I have not yet received any reply, that give me much trouble, though I am inwardly persuaded that your Excellency will have a regard for the eagerness I ever put in the service and for the true and loyal maner I ever acted for the interest of the U. States and of his citizens.

Besides the two better rooms of my house, that I have reserved for the office, the rent of whom is at least 10 dollars a month, every dispatch, I had the honour to send to your Excellencie, containing the news papers and other document, cost to me more than 6 francs, whether I send them from Rome or from Paris, and as I cant take those expenses upon the passports of which I must give account to Mr. Brown, I am obliged to charge myself with the expenses of the rent, and to frank the letters, and too, the idle expenses caused in every consulate and in every legation for the handsel which it must be give to the various officers of the government at three different epoch of the year; the expenses for the letters of the vice-consuls and others—the transport and *reparations* and placing of the coat of arms of the consulate and a great deal of others little expenses that it is necessary to do for the honour of the nation here represented.

As justice is always united with the liberty near the wises peoples, I have the flattering hope that all these considerations of a father of family, little favoured by fortune, directed and submited to a statesman so distinguished and so just as your Excellency will be value and quickly rewarded.

(*Enclosure*)

We the undersigned are pleased, & satisfied with the manner with which Mr. A Ardisson conducts the consulate of the U. S. the consul Mr. Brown being absent. *Rome 17th Oct. 1847*

Chas. W. Boggs
A. Welch
W. S. Van Horn
E. McIlvaine

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME ITALY, OCTOBER 19th.1847.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE

Excellency

The object of the present, is first, for inform you, that I have delivered a passport to the officers G. W. King & G. Donald U. S. Navy, for Naples, where they rejoin their frigate. As I have no printed instructions refering to this subject, I have considered these officers, who are in Rome, for their own pleasure, as out of service, and accordingly, I requested them to pay their passport; but those gentlemen having made some observations, I agreed with them; I delivered a second passport to the Hble. Boggs, Van Horn, A Welche, McIlvaine & Revd Dr King, *gratis,* which are too, setting out for Naples where they will met their vessel. I offered to those gentlemen, the amount of the 1st passport (what they refused to do) asking them to return it to Mr. King & Donald, alredy gone, liking better expose myself, to reimburse the 3 dollars of the aforesaid passports to Mr. Brown, than miss in the administration and duty of the consulate. So of the two passports expedite, one alone has been paid, I suppose by error.

The second design, is to send to your Excellency in the present, a duplicata of the dispatch No. 11th I had the honour to direct to Y.E. under the date of 18 Oct. that I consigned to the care of a young artist Mr. A. Terry who re-enter in his country: but as I heard he embark on a sailing ship I thought that my pressing sollicitations should be not promptly submitted to your wisdom, & that, such delay, would make worse my position. Therefore, in directing the present to your Excellency, by a more quick conveyance I join in form of duplicata the whole contents of dispatch No 11th which included a certificate upon my behaviour, delivered and underwritten by the Hbles. officers of U. S. Navy who have stopped at Rome, conceived as it follows. . . .[12]

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

U. S. CONSULATE ROME ITALY, October 25, 1847.

Excellency

Before his departure for the United States, the Revd. Priest Brocard,[13] has kindly offered to me, to carry the commissions of the consulate, to the Government, and I take the liberty to direct to your Excellency a journal, with the present; where you will find the price of the provisions in course upon the markets and places; the prosperity which Rome assure to her subjects, and a few words upon a man whose Y. E. will find the name in this journal, who endeavour himself to debase the considerations of this agents of this consulate in order to obtain it.

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[12] He then repeats his despatch of Oct. 18 (*supra*) and its enclosure.

[13] Ignatius Brocard, S.J., Md. provincial. See Gilbert J. Garraghan, S.J., *Jesuits of the Middle U.S.*, I, 526, 530–533.

Public business continue to go better and better, as Y. E. may see in the journal here included. Weather is beautiful; the crop of wines is plentiful and besides the good quality it will be sold at moderate price. The fear of dearth cease because the corns of the country have suffered a considerable diminution of value, and a great quantity arrive every day of abroad: the first quality is sold in our markets from 9½ at 10 dollars each measure containing 640 pounds, and others farinaceous and vegetables are under the same diminution.

Foreign families are in great number here, and all is promising a good season, many appartments, notwithstanding the dearness of the rent, are hired, becaus the convocation of the house of deputy, attracts people from every part.

A person, whose name is in the journal, here united, intrigue in a very audacious way; besides the various advertissment scattered in every newpapers, this man, inn-keeper, incite every Americans dwelling in his house, inducim them to make reclamations against the presents consular agents, saying to be the most capable for represent the nation; nevertheless, the Pontifical Govert. has seen with pleasur his dismissall, and if by means of his artifice he has been introduced before the Pope, it is only by regard of the hbls. officers U.S.N. he has presented. Every American citizen here established may assert same thing to Y.E. and I have sought of my duty, to relate these facts to you, in order that you may fix and rule in a definite way this consulate, which has been too often the subject of observations little pleasing for the nation.

I intreat your Excellency to do justice to my claims contained in the dispatch No.11, 12 and to have the kindness to hasten a happy issue.[14]

In this flattering hope I have the honour to be . . .

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME, ITALY, November 17th, 1847.

Excellency

It is according the consels of the Réved. Thomas Mulledy of the Company of Jesus,[15] presently in Rome, consulted by myself upon the incertitude of my position, and the silence that the Govert. of the United States keep upon the eagerness and the affection I have shown in serving him, that I take the respectfull liberty to inform again your Excellency of what is happened in those last days, and to give some particulars upon the spontaneous feast of the 15th of November in the occasion of the installation of the 24 deputies who are forming the counsel of State: the first session of which has been kept in one of the immense hall of the Vatican Palace in S. Peter, destined by the Pope to be the provisional place of the réunion, instead of the Capitol before designed.

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[14] The Dept. of State seems not to have replied to any of Ardisson's despatches.

[15] President of Georgetown College, 1829–1837, 1845–1848. About this time he was designated coadjutor of Hartford, Conn., but was not consecrated. Garraghan, *op. cit.*, II, 120.

As it was gave leave to every nation of represent herself in body with their flag and national cockard, every American now in Rome, meet in my house in order to concert the proper means for appear in that assembly. It was unanimously concluded to make a national silk flag, and to go in body, as every others nation a branch of laurel in hand. Notwithstanding, as I wished not expose myself to receive any reproof else from your Excellency or from the Pontifical Govert., I asked first the leave from the Minister Cardinal Ferretti secretary of state, and I consulted the American citizen more commendable, who assured me that the United States Govert. should not be dissatisfied with such a demonstration; such were the things when the vigil of the feast, (the 14th. the evening at eleven ½ o'clock) Cardinal of State dispatched to me a brigadier of dragoons in express for make me know the new decision of the Pope, forbiding the intervention of any strange flag in the feast of the 15th, by reasons dictated from very delicat motives entreating me to use of all my influence upon every American citizen for make them obey to the Pope's orders. With the greatest haste I communicated the dispatch to every Americans citizens, who had a mind to reunite themselves in the consulate at 8 o'c. of the morning, in order to follow the train, and I had no trouble to induce these gentlemen to renounce to their design. In effect nor flags or cockarde foreigners were seen in the great reunion, not even the colours of the neighbouring Italian States. The numerous train of the deputies arrived at 12th o'[clock] in S. Peter, in Vatican, after having been received in particular audience by the Pope, in the Quirinal, whence the deputies started. They assembled themselves in the hall for the nomination of the senators and the formation of the offices; of which I will transmit the summary to your Excellency the next messenger. The rest of the day was spent in songs of joy and walking, the evening a general illumination took place in all the town, festivals were given in every theatres lighted a *giorno.*

Notwithstanding every nations who had designed to take part of the train, were much grieved with the counter order forbidding them to intervent in the train because each of them had made great expenses for the preparatives, and above all the English, who had prepared two flags instead of one.

I join with the present two Italian printed sheets containing the name and the provinces and caractere of each deputies, as much as others particulars, and the Roman *Advertise*[*r*] that perhaps your Excellency shall be not dissatisfied to find.

I entreat your Excellency, to allow me to say that if I have not observed writting to you the American politness, which do not permit to write in the *verso of the page,* I was not ignorant of it, but I followed it by system of economy, the letters are so excedingly dear in Europe, that I have sought it was not necessary to fulfil that formality without, not withstanding, wish to miss the respect I owe to your Excellency and to the great fame of superior stateman who adorn so eminently your Excellency. . . .

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME, ITALY, November 28th, 1847.

Excellency,

I have the honour to send you by the mean of the Revd. Father Thomas Mulledy, two numbers of the english new-papers published here every saturday, and any little particulars upon this city. The most Revd. is good enough to assume the charge to tell you some words in my favour; he who has seen the consulate heard many persons which have applied to him, and knows well all the care I take in order, the American eagle may appear worthily.

Rome, is presently entirely calm and quiet, and she fear no more a retrograde march. The counsel of state is formed with the best part of the nation. The senate is formed too, and has for president the Prince Corsini. It was parity of vote between Prince Borghese, Dorià and Corsini. All Italy shall found improvement in this good and salutary institution. The municipal counsel composed of hundred members is too create and inaugurate since the 24th inst., his aim is to reform the old regulations, the laws and abuses. . . .[16]

JAMES H. TITUS, JAMES W. WHITE to JAMES BUCHANAN

7 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY, December 2d, 1847.

Sir

At the meeting held on Monday evening in the Broadway Tabernacle for a demonstration of the " earnest sympathy with which the American People regard the efforts of Pope Pius IX and the Italian People for National Independence and Constitutional Liberty," the following resolution was passed.

> *Resolved,* That the address to His Holiness Pius IX. duly authenticated and signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, on behalf of this Meeting, together with such other portion of the proceedings as may be deemed necessary fully to convey the sentiments with which we regard the enlightened and liberal policy of the Soverign Pontiff, be forwarded to Rome and presented to Pius IX, in such manner as shall be deemed proper by the Committee of arrangements

In compliance with the instruction contained in this resolution the committee are anxious to forward the address to His Holiness as early as may be practicable—and they also have it under consideration to send at the same time a copy of six resolutions which emanated from the general committee and were unanimously passed by the meeting

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[16] Several copies of the Roman *Advertiser* and the *Journal of Italian Intelligence* are enclosed.

The committee are desirous of availing themselves of the most sure and proper medium of communication with the Sovereign Pontiff and believing that you can advise the best course to be taken, we, by authority and on the part of the committee, take the liberty of asking such information.

It has been suggested that the American consul at Rome would be the proper medium of communication—and the committee know of no objection to the availment of that convenience, but they prefer first to obtain the information and directions which your habit of communication with foreign powers enables you to afford. Please excuse, therefore, the liberty taken in soliciting of you such information and directions—

You will confer a particular favour by granting us an early answer, as the committee wish to decide on the matter in hand at a meeting appointed for Monday next.[17]

JAMES BUCHANAN to JAMES H. TITUS and JAMES W. WHITE

DEPT. of STATE, 10th Dec. 1847

Gentlemen

I have received your letter of the 2d inst, referring to the proceedings of the " meeting held in the Broadway Tabernacle, for a demonstration of the earnest sympathy, with which the American people regard the efforts of Pope Pius IX and the Italian people for National Independence & constitutional Liberty: " and transmitting a copy of a resolution therein adopted, that, " the address to His Holiness Pope Pius IX, duly authenticated, & signed by the President, Vice President, & Secretaries, with such other portions of the proceedings as may be necessary, fully to convey the sentiment, with which we regard the enlightened & liberal policy of the Sovreign [*sic*] Pontiff, be forwarded to Rome, & presented to Pius IX, in such manner, as shall be deemed proper by the Committee of Arrangements."

In reply to the suggestion made by you, in behalf of your committee, that, " the American Consul at Rome, would be the proper medium of communication," I have to state, that in the absence of Nicholas Brown

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[17] The liberal reforms of Pius IX were followed by numerous suggestions by the American press and through numerous meetings such as the one here mentioned that formal diplomatic representation be opened with the Papal States. President Polk in his message to Congress, Dec. 7, 1847, recommended such action. In the following April, Jacob L. Martin was commissioned *chargé d'affaires,* Stock, *U.S. Ministers,* pp. xxii–xxiii; Feiertag, *Am. Pub. Opinion on the Dipl. Relations between U.S. and Papal States,* ch. I; Howard R. Marraro, *American Opinion on the Unification of Italy,* pp. 1–24.

Esq. present consul of the U.S. at Rome the discharge of his official duties, has been, by him confided to Mr. Antoine Ardisson, a resident, & understood to be, a native of that country. If it shall be the pleasure of your committee, to entrust to him, the charge of these documents, it will afford me great pleasure to transmit them to him. I beg leave respectfully to suggest to the committee, that Major I. L. Smith, a distinguished officer of the U.S. will sail from New York on the 24th inst, with the intention of visiting Rome; & that he possesses high qualifications for the discharge of a trust so interesting & honorable. Whatsoever may, however, be the final determination of the committee, in reference to the transmission of these documents, they may be assured of the great satisfaction, which it will afford me, in any manner, to contribute my aid, to promote the object in view.[18]

Nicholas Brown to James Buchanan

Rome, Italy, United States

Consulate of America December 31th, 1847.

Sir

I have the honour of sending to you the account of the last six months of 1847, the number of passports and acts here signed, and the postage of dispatches send [*sic*] to the Department, the amount of the expenses the restoration of coat of arms of the consulate, which was otherwise unfit to remain in use.

Soon I shall have the honour to send to the Department a statement of the products and of the value of the imports and exports during the last six months into the Roman States.[19]

Nicholas Brown to James Buchanan

Rome, 16th Feb. 1848.

D.Sir

I had the honer [*sic*] to forward to you, last spring, such letters from those connected with the Papal Govt. as, it seems, has satisfied our Govt., as to the propriety of sending here a diplomatic agent.

It has often been suggested to me by friends here & in the United States that I ought to have no hesitation in asking of you such an appointment.

I venture to ask the favour of you to say what conclusions you have come to as to who shall fill this diplomatic station about to be created.[20]

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[18] Instructions, X, 453.

[19] Signing 66 passports $132, postage $28.50, restoration of coat of arms $7.50, rent of office during his absence $69. See Buchanan's reply of Apr. 20, 1848 (*post*).

[20] Jacob L. Martin received the appointment. Mar. 15, Brown transmitted a copy of the new constitution promulgated that day by Pius IX.

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

U. S. CONSULATE of AMERICA ROME, Italy, April 3th, 1848.

Sir,

I am charged by the Ministre Secretary of State, to inform you, that on saturday the 18th of March, they have send at Washington, the collection of the engravings of Raphael, and the collection of every medals coined under the pontificate of Pius IX, to be offered in gift to the United States of America, as sign of gratitude and friendship for the sympathy showed by the Americans to the holy Father.

JAMES BUCHANAN to NICHOLAS BROWN

DEPT. of STATE, April 20, 1848

Sir.

I have recd. a communication from your consulate, under date 31st. of Dec'r. last, covering an account against this Dept. signed by "Antoine Ardisson, Secretary of the U. S. Consulate." No such officer being known to the Dept. it is presumed to have been transmitted by your consular agent. By reference to your consular instructions, it will be seen, that "office rent," one of the items is not allowable. The postages charged, if stated, as the instructions require, to have been paid for letters or despatches "from or to" this Dept., will be passed to your credit, as will be, the item, for repairing the arms of the consulate, when properly supported by a voucher. For the payment of any amount, your own draft, is indispensable.[21]

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, ROME, ITALY, June 8, 1848

Sir,

In answer to your dispatch from last April 20, about the secretary Antoine Ardisson, office rent, postage and repairing of arms; alluded to in a communication directed to the Department of State, under the date of June 18th. 1847 where the leave is asked to be absent from Rome, during that portion of the year in which is not considered healt[h]y, I availed myself of the authorization issued, of the Department of State, under the date June 9th 1846 prescribing to me, to appoint such person able to represent me, as in these art: "You will therefore to notify to the Department, of the period of time you propose to be absent, during which you will also cause yourself to be represented officially by a proper person, for whose official acts, you will be held responsible."

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[21] Instructions, X, 464.

Enabled by that authorization Antoine Ardisson, was recognized by the Pontifical Government and he has counter signed the consular return of the Dec. 31st as having right to an indemnity since his appointment, 20 month ago, and for the time he keept the consular office in his house, during my absence from Rome

For the other items I am occupied to do an authenticated document accompanied by my draft.

Antoine Ardisson to James Buchanan

Rome, Italy, July 1, 1848.

Sir,

I have the honor to send you the compendium of the register book of the American passports and others acts done in the consular office during the first six months of the year 1848.

I also send an account of the expenses incured by this consulate for various letters, which expense is comformable to usage, charged to the U. S. Government.[22]

Antoine Ardisson to James Buchanan

Consulate of the United States of America

Rome, Italy, August 28th, 1848.

Sir,

I have the honour to announce you with feelings of deep affliction the sudden death of the Hon'ble J. L. Martin Esq. chargé d' affaires of the United States of America to the Papal States, happened the 26th of August at half past ten a.m. in the Hotél Serny, 3 Place d' Espagne. In his short illness he has been cured by the Dr. Pantaleone.

The Government of the U. S. will give communication of this sad new to the family of the deceased.

At three quarts past 11 o'clock I have been called by Clinton Hooker Esq. to verify the decease beeing assisted in this painful task by the said Hooker Esq., Luther Terry Esq., James Wray Esq., and L. Lang Esq. who have signed with me every acts done in that sorrowful circumstance.[23]

The late Mr. Martin caries away the regrets of every persons who have been acquainted with him: the whole diplomatic body shall assist to his funeral at 5 o'clock in the evening to day 28th. inst.

Waiting the return of Mr. Brown or of an other representative I beg you to give me instructions relative to the deposit of the corpse in the churchyard and of the effects I have here to the disposition of you or of his family.

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[22] Signing 109 passports $218 (10 signed gratis), 2 powers of attorney $4, postage $10, rent of office $69. For a list of "American Travellers in Rome, 1848–1850," see Howard R. Marraro in *Cath. Hist. Rev.*, XXIX, 506–509.

[23] See details in J. C. Hooker to Buchanan, Stock, *op. cit.*, pp. 15–16; see also letters of Richard Rush, U. S. Minister in Paris, printed by Marraro, *Cath. Hist. Rev.*, XXIX, 491–494.

ANTOINE ARDISSON to JAMES BUCHANAN

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROME September 4th, 1848.

Sir

I have the honour to send you the present dispatch to accompany the inventory of the effects belonging to the late J. L. Martin Esq. chargé d'affaires of the United States of America at Rome, and the act of the verification of the decease of which I had the honour to inform you in my last message under the date of 27th. of august 1848. Though we are all extremely sorry, I deplore particularly his death, for he was the first worthy representative of the free and glorious America.

In his to[o] short stay, he felt extremely satisfied with my administration, and told me he was about to prepare and send to his Govert. a report on this consulate, in order to have his form and attributions regularly fixed.

Pray give me orders for every dispatch of the United States Govert. I have received bearing his direction, as much as for those that I can receive: for the cost dreadfully dear.

(*Enclosures*)

No. 1. Verification of the death of Mr. J. L. Martin Esq. chargé d' affaires of the United States of America near the Holy Seat, deceased in Rome on the 26th day of August at half past ten o'clock A.M.

I undersigned vice consul of the United States of America near the holy Seat, acting by authorization of the consul Nicholas Brown now absent from Rome, declare to have been called by Mr. Clinton Hooker, citizen of the U. States of America to verify the sudden death of the Hon. J. L. Martin Esq. chargé d' affaires, born in the U. S. of America, and deceased in Rome, on the 26th. day of August at halfpast ten o'clock A. M. on[e] thousand eight hundred forty eight.

In consequence I transported myself to the Hôtel Serny Piazza di Spagna, three quarts past eleven, I have been introduced, assisted by Clinton Hooker, in the bedroom of Mr. L. J. Martin Esq. chargé d' affaires at Rome, and I saw him on his bed, lying on his right side in the position of a person quietly sleeping, after verification that Jacob L. Martin Esq. chargé d' affaires was really deprived of life, I have extend the present act in presence of the witnesses who have signed with us.

Witness { J. M. WRAY
LUTHER TERRY
JAMES CLINTON HOOKER
LOUIS LANG.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States consulate to be affixed . . .

Having been called to see, as a medical man, the Hon. J. Martin Esq. the evening before his death, and the me[thod?] that it took place I can declare, that the cause of his death was an apoplectical attack, as it may be seen from a short account that I delivered on the subject. Dr. PANTALEONÉ M.D.

No. 2. Inventory and appointment of the effects belonging to the late Jacob L. Martin Esq. chargé d' affaires of the United States of America to the Papal States, born in the United States of America, deceased in Rome on the 26th. day of August one thousand eight hundred forty eight at half past ten o'clock A. M. at 3. Piazza di Spagna Hôtel Serny, executed by Antoine Ardisson Vice Consul of the U. S. of America and assisted by Clinton Hooker Esq. Luther Terry Esq. James Wray Esq.

1.	Six pairs of pantaloons of different colour	$ 15
2.	Two coats of black cloth	14
3.	One riding-coat, black cloth	7
4.	One woollen riding-coat	6
5.	Four pairs black pantaloons	10
6.	One pair of blue pantaloons with gold fringe	20
7.	Six bundles of gloves	6
8.	One pair of gray woolen pantalons	2
9.	An other black surtout	5
10.	One pair of white cashmere pantalons	5
11.	One diplomatic uniform with gold trimmings wrapped in 3 white handkerchief	60
12.	Seven shirts, one of them in colour	10
13.	One blue paletot worn out	2
14.	Twenty one pairs stoking	4
15.	Three pairs drawers	1
16.	Thirteen silk handkerchiefs	6
17.	Nine white cravates	1
18.	One pair pantaloon for summer	2
19.	Collars, (five)	1
20.	Nineteen waist-coats	25
21.	Two dressing-gowns	2
22.	Three black collars, some old gloves etc. cravats	1
23.	One pair of slippers, undone	1
24.	Three gilets of flanelle, 2 prs. of old gloves	1
25.	A black hat, one cap, and 2 prs gloves	1
26.	A sword, court hat, a belt	5
27.	A box with a cameo (of Saulini) in the little trunk	35
28.	A bundle containing a watch of gold a gold piece of 20.fr.	80
29.	A bundle containing a basin, a presse-papier, folding-stick, a cameo, portrait of the Pope	10
30.	A bag with seven pairs of shoes	3
31.	Several pomatum pots, oils, dressing case, razors, box for razors, soap, sundry articles of toilet	5
32.	Two black trunks and a chest of commun wood	4
33.	Five bundle containing private and public letters	
34.	Severals books & two maps, white paper, covers, a seal and a box of steel pens	6
35.	Three shirts, a wais-coat, two pairs of stockings, a cravat	4
		$360.

The foregoing is a true inventory of the effects found in the possession of the late Jacob L. Martin Esq. chargé d' affaires of the United States of America to the Papal States, with their probable value to the best of our knowledge & belief. Signed in duplicate.

Dated at Rome 26th. August 1848.

Antoine Ardisson
Vice Consul of the United States of America

36. More, a gold ring drawn from his finger after his death.

James C. Hooker
Luther Terry
Thos. Crawford
J. M. Wray of New Orleans
Louis Lang . . .[24]

Antoine Ardisson to James Buchanan

Rome, 4th September 1848.

Sir,

In order that the Govt. of the United States of America may better know the interest every representative of the various nations at the Court of Rome have show for the establishment of an American Legato', near the Holy Seat, and the [*sic*] of the simpathy they manifest, I have the honour of sending you among the number many of original letters addressed to this consulate. The following gentlemen having expressed personally those same simpathiy: Ambass'r of France; Minister of Chili; Minister of the Central America; the chargé d' affaires of Belgium; the representative of England and Austria, and many Roman princes and gentlemen.

The number of dispatches contained in this pack is 4, more 2 newspaper under cover where I have notified his death.[25]

Antoine Ardisson to James Buchanan

United States Consulate of Amercia

Rome, Italy, September 24th, 1848.

Sir,

In absence of Mr. Nicholas Brown Esq., United S. consul, I have the honour to dispatch you the present, including the originals accounts of the expenses, since the arrival of the lamented Mr. Martin, till now a day, asking you to have the goodness to send them to the family of the deceased.

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[24] There was also enclosed a statement by Dr. Pantaleone concerning cause of death, as duplicated above.

[25] There are enclosed four letters of sympathy on the death of Martin from Cardinal Soglia, from the representatives of Tuscany and Sicily, and from U. P. Bonaparte.

Those account are $634–52 cents beeing all seen by the witnesses, and chiefly by Mr. Hooker, who gave me a part of the sum, taken upon a bank bill of frcs. 3000 upon Green and C[o.] which Mr. Martin had delivered to him a few days previous his death.

The effects of the late Mr. Martin are always in deposit in the consulate, my house, sealed up, untill some orders shall be issued for them. . . .

James Buchanan to Antoine Ardisson

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 23d, 1848.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 25th. ult. informing me that upon the death of Mr. J. L. Martin, late chargé d' affaires of the United States at Rome, you had according to the usage of other consulates, drawn upon the bankers of that gentleman for francs 3000 to defray the funeral expenses and that your bill has not been paid.

In all cases of the death of a diplomatic agent of the United States at his post in a foreign country, the reasonable and necessary expenses of his funeral and of a suitable monument are defrayed by his Government.

The sum for which you drew however exceeds the amount allowed in similar cases.

You are requested to transmit with vouchers, to this Department an account for the expenses incurred upon the adjustment of which the amount allowable will be placed to your credit with the bankers of the United States at London. You are requested also to inform the Department of the [cost] of erecting a suitable monument over the remains of Mr. Martin, and should that not exceed one hundred dollars, to take means to have it erected. Direction as to the inscription will be transmit[ed] to you hereafter.

The account will be in, or, reduced to American currency, estimating a pound sterling at four dollars, and eighty four cents.

Antoine Ardisson to James Buchanan

Rome, Italy, October 25th, 1848.

Sir,

The want of a chargé d' affaires, the absence of the consul and many reclamations directed to this consulate by several persons for values consigned to the late Mr. Martin, as some difficulties raised by the Banker Green and Co. who refuses of paying to Mr. Hooker Pakenham & Co. the expenses done for the funerals, induce me to take the liberty of addressing to you Sir, the present in order to announce you that Mr. Pakenham Hooker &c. directed to me a letter where they require of their being reimbursed of the expenses by the consulate, and God knows in what state of wealth and splendour is the consulate. I entreat you Sir, to issue orders relative to the affairs, avoiding disagreable debate, particularly when it is for the last duty rendered to a representative of the wisest nation of the world, so much admired by Europe, and enjoying the higher reputation in Rome. This consulate has already given too much reasons to complaints without adding new grievances against the legation hardley established.

I think it is equally my duty to inform you, Sir, that every American travellers has some reclamations to do against the vice consul of Civita Vecchia for his exacting a fee upon the passports, having not for that the authorisation of the late Mr. Martin. This vice consul is Mr. Alfred Lowe, English, in function since four months, about, filling the place of Mr. D. Bartolini resigner. All that I have wrote him on this subject has been useless. I am sorry to see the worthey American travellers so wronged, but I have no power to restrain the evil.

The Austrian empire being on the verge of destruction and a strong shake being expected in Italy, as much the fall of the King of Neaples I beseech you, Sir, to forward orders sure and precise to face whatever events.

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME, Dec 12th, 1848.

Sir

It seems almost superfluous to shew that European politics, more especially as connected with the progress of the old world, in its commercial & manufacturing relations, not only cannot be indifferent to the enlightened Governt. of our own country, but must, on the contrary, from year to year, increasingly occupy their attention. As arts & arms, & above all, well directed industry, have brought the once " toto remote orbe Britanné " into close contact with the whole universe, so must the United States, called by the exact extent & boundless fertility of her territory, the illimitable increase of her population, her numberless resources of every kind, & the immense facilities afforded by Fulton's great invention, to far higher destinies, become, 'ere long, for her own sake, an actively mediating, if not controlling power, in all that regards the European continent. Far be it from me to reccomend, in the remotest degree, any deviation from the wise policy of political non-intervention, so happily decided upon, & so judiciously persevered in by our Govern't. Far more than any force could have done has been already effected by the bright example of our country, shewing as a great beacon light to the world, the sure road to wealth, to greatness, & to happiness.

If Italy has been slow in profiting by the great lesson read to her by the history & progress of the United States, it cannot, nevertheless, be doubted that she has now warmly & energetically entered into the career of social & political improvement; and that whatever hindrances the perverse policy of neighbouring powers, or deep-rooted prejudices, & ignorant or interested opponents, within her own bosom may throw in the way of her progress, will eventually be completely overcome or set aside. Numerous, & most of them of much more than secular duration, have been the obstacles to the progress of Italy; some of them general & influencing the whole Peninsula, others local, acting for the most part on particular States. Of the former, the principal has been, nor has it yet spent its effects, the ambition of the House of Austria; stupefying Italy so far, that, when at length Prince Metternich himself saw the necessity of some improvement, the late Gregory 16th, desirous to die in peace, declined making any changes. Of the latter, the chief, perhaps is the confusion & strange intermixture of civil & ecclesiastical rule; an immense evil, which has been already much abated, & which, it is confidently thought, will be entirely remedied by the party now at the helm.

The long contest between the Gue[l]phs & the Ghibellins having ended in submission to the House of Hapsburgh, all was quiet in the Roman territories, till Europe submitted to the sway of Napoleon. Then, in the quasi-martyrdom of her Pontiff Pius 7th, the Papal See renewed the touching scenes of early christianity, & regained a vast moral influence over the Catholic world. After the fall of the modern Caesar, & under the blighting influence of the Holy Alliance, her liberties, with those of all Italy, were sacrifised by Protestant England; & Rome fell, under Gregory 16th into a lethargic sleep. The Austrian Gov't. had virtual, if not nominal authority, in all matters whatsoever. As a galvanized corpse she arose in 1820 & 1831 to fruitless convulsive movements, then fell more cold & stiff than ever, seemingly to rise no more, to perish in corruption. Yet was she not dead but slept. The Eternal city at once started into life, at the bidding of Pius IX. Incredible was the joy with which was hailed the amnesty. Thousands of citizens, very many of whom had been consigned to du[n]geons, solely from being suspected of liberal tendencies, were at once set free from thraldom. Thousands more, leading a precarious & miserable existence in exile, were speedily restored to the bosom of their families & to the embraces of their friends. The universal feeling of happiness gave a roseate hue to every occurrence; & thus cabinets formed of heterogenous elements, many of them little inclined to the serious adoption of views favourable to civil & religious liberty, for a time, found warm favour with the public.

The courts of Naples, Tuscany, & Sardinia, apparently anxious to distance the Supreme Pontiff in the race of popularity, conceded to their subjects constitutions more or less democratic, & Pius IX saw himself constrained to grant a charter under the title of "*Statuto*"; contrarily, perhaps, to his own mature opinion as to the opportuneness of the measure: this document, as it bore not the name, so is it wanting in the essence of a constitution. Political rights granted only to citizens of the dominant creed, the press still subjected, in some measure, to ecclesiastical censorship, the immutability of the civil list, (if such a designation be appropriate and applicable to the salaries of the Pope, and of the superiour functionaries of the Church), all these features broadly distinguish the "*Statuto*" from modern charters of liberty. Nor does this quasi-constitution contain within itself the germs of future growth. If the words of the decree seemed to some here as only intended safely to guard the tender growth against the enterprising tyranny of a successor, it may be safely avered that this object was more speedily, & far more completely, attained by the constitution of a civic guard in every parish of the Pontifical States. To confide arms, & to teach every Roman the use of them, whose position, whether by property, industry, or intelligence, was in any degree above that of the lowest class, was, in fact, to put absolute power into the hands of the nation. Were this position not self-obvious in a country, where a handful of mercenaries, & a few thousand native police & military, constituted the whole standing army at the disposal of Govern't, the events now passing around us, would sufficiently demonstrate its truth. Many & multiform were the heavings of the popular volcano in Rome, until the pent-up lava spent itself in the lagunes of the Adriatic, & the plains of Lombardy. There the ardor of Italy was met by the hardier & more enduring spirits of the North; & there speedily, not ingloriously, she once more succumbed. The warlike, democratic, active ministry Mamiani [26] was paralized by the gloom which spread over the people. Daily & hourly thwarted by the ill favour of the Pontiff, & the insidious, untiring efforts of the *Oscurantisto* party, they threw up their portfolios in dispair. An anomalous ministry was now formed, headed by an excellent & well meaning liberal, Fabbis,[27] an octogenarian of acknowledged literary & administrative abilities. He was rather to be considered as representing a principle as a living tradition, than as calculated to be serviceable in times, when to hold an office of such importance, it was necessary that the incumbent should possess not only the wisdom of age, but the vigor of youth. But the object of the Govern't. of the Vatican, as appeared by the result, was to bring in an administration which should gradually, almost imperceptibly, but so much the more effectually, restore things to their original condition as regarded politics, properly so called. Meanwhile, one of the most distinguished heads of Europe had placed his services at the disposal of the court of Rome, & no time was to be lost in employing these to the greatest advantage, for the furtherance of their deep laid schemes. Born at Carrara, Rossi attained a high reputation while yet teaching law in the University of Bologna; his opinions, then too liberal for the powers that were, compelled his flight to Geneva, where his fame was not only sustained, but increased from year to year. Louis Philippe invited him to Paris, to fill a vacant law professorship. Whether the opinions deemed dangerous if not treasonable by the Austrian authorities, & found so satisfactory at Geneva, appeared cold, stationary, or even retrograde, to the hot youth, of the Gallic schools, it is hard, from conflicting evidence, to determine. Be this as it may, an "*emeute*" amongst the students signalized his opening efforts, but was soon quelled by the hand of power. In proportion as he became obnoxious to the liberal party, his favour increased at court; & he was at length trusted with a delicate mission to the court of Rome, partly connected with ecclesiastical matters. By the fall of the Orleans dynasty Count Rossi's position, was of course, entirely altered, & after recovering from the state of stupor into which the glorious days of the 24th 25th of feb'y had, for awhile, plunged him, he appears to have decided on profiting by his vast knowledge of Italy, her language, laws, & literature, to regain, in his native land, a position even more eminent, if less lucrative, than that of which the fates had deprived him. No doubt his eminent talents, so fully appreciated even by his most ardent adversaries, during his life-time & since his death, struck with admiration the Sovreign Pontiff. Pio IX embraced the earliest opportunity of entrusting him with the formation of a cabinet, of which he was the Alpha & the Omega; the other members of the administration, which was never filled up, only serving to shew, like cyphers, the value of the figure that headed them. Whence then sprang, it may be very naturally asked, that deadly hatred, that gathered over him, that moral thunderbolt which could only spend its deadly electricity at the dagger's point? As his friends & masters in politics Louis Philippe & Guizot, so erred Count Rossi. To turn to account all the baser passions of the human heart was their science. Mean fears, & hopes more vile, selfishness & low cupidity, were successively called into play. That portion of the clergy, by far the smaller one, to the honor of the Roman Church be it said, whose worship was rather that of mammon than their maker, were flattered by the hope that a small present sacrifice of gold would exempt them from future just payments towards the public exigencies. Old abuses were to be cloaked under new names, political hostilities were to be got rid of by places, of which the salary was to be increased; offices, retained in the hands of the premier, were employed to dazzle the eyes of formidable opponents. In a word, the flood of reform which threatened to wash out the filth accumulating for centuries in the Augean stable of Roman civil corruption, was to be diverted from its salutary course. Such were generally supposed to be the views of Count Rossi's cabinet. Whilst speculating upon the meaner passions of the human mind, the cabinet had however omitted to take into account those noble & generous impulses, alike indwellers in the breast of man, at all times. In youth, the latter are frequently predominant. The large share in the events of 1848 borne by the young head & arm, is a circumstance well worthy of meditation.

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[26] Count Terenzio Mamiani, Minister of the Interior, whose ministry, May 4–Aug. 3, 1848, represented the liberal and national interests. R. M. Johnston, *Roman Theocracy and the Republic, 1846–1849,* pp. 147 *et seq.*

[27] Aug. 2, Count Odoardo Fabbri, over 70 and stone deaf, succeeded Mamiani. He was succeeded in Sept. by Count Pellegrino Rossi. *Ibid.,* pp. 171–178.

The papal counsellors appear also to have overlooked the vast change which has, for more than thirty years, been going on in the Italian character. It seems strange that so deep a thinker as Count Rossi, should not have called to mind that the Rome of 1848, however little its material exteriour has changed, has partaken largely in this mutation, & is no longer the Rome of 1815. The sun of truth & liberty has risen on the horizon of Italy, & however the fogs of superstition, & the clouds of *obscuranitism* may, for a while, hide its bright orb, yet shall its vivifying influence in time disperse them.

Within a few yards of the spot where Caesar expired, fell Count Rossi; the hand that struck him is known of course, but only to the initiated few. Not a voice, not an arm, was raised in his defence.[28] It was deemed a bold act of his servant, to raise up & bear away the bloody corpse. The keystone of the arch of corruption thus removed, the edifice fell at once to the ground. The remaining ministers resigned. Was his death deliberately planned & plotted, or the result of a sudden, vindictive impulse? Those who were acquainted with the cold, contumelious manner of the unhappy statesman, & the susceptible pride of the Italian character, will be prone to favour the latter supposition. The former, will be as readily acceeded to by those who take more into view the unfeigned, rejoicing over the fall of the victim, by all the ultra section of the liberal party, the bold impunity of the chief actor in the tragedy, the songs which echoed in his praise through the streets of Rome, as were honoured, of old Athens, Harmodius & Aristogiton. The whole truth, will, under any circumstances, probably never come before the public. The party, improperly called *conservative,* because their obstinacy in the defence of antient abuses generally ends in the destruction of empires, would fain ascribe the death of Count Rossi to a deep-laid plot, directed by Sterbini minister of commerce, with his friends & asociates. But such accusations, prompted by deadly animosity, are of little value. Yet may the accusers, in uttering them, only express their real belief; how natural that perpetual conspirators against human rights & liberties, & without any scruples in furthering their own ends, should judge of others by themselves! A painful & irritating evidence of the *animus* of Rossi's ministry was the order, given on the 13th Nov, to remove the Italian tricolour, that symbol of national feelings, from the bosom of the noble guard. This wanton & foolish act was followed up by a menacing parade of police-cavalry, through the quiet streets of Rome, where no movement had given the smallest ground for apprehension. This same force was foremost in the insurrection of the 16th Nov. As the Roman administration resigned en masse after Rossi's death, it was natural that the people should, at once, insist upon the formation of a cabinet embodying the views & feelings of the nation, & willing to carry them into effect. Nor can we wonder at a collision between the excited people & the Swiss Guard, whose traditional valour & fidelity are unreasoning, instinctive. The evidence as to the first shot fired is defective. To carry their point at any sacrifice was obviously the intention of the insurgent leaders, as it was that of His Holiness's prefidious advisers, to yield nothing, except under compulsion, & to make that compulsion as obvious & extreme as possible.

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[28] He was assassinated as he was leaving his carriage to enter the Assembly. Cesare Constantini was executed in 1854 for the crime. Another conspirator named Grandone was also sentenced to death, but committed suicide before the day set for his execution. E. Michel, "L'assassinio di Pellegrino Rossi," in *Nuova Antologia,* May 16, 1914, pp. 271–276; "Storia dell'assassinio di Pellegrino Rossi tratta dei processi," in *La Civiltà Cattolica,* ser. 2, pp. 5–24, 129–153, 374–389, 505–516, 593–610; R. Giovagnoli, *Pellegrino Rossi e la Rivoluzione romana* (Rome, 1898–1911), 3 vols.

If it was bitterly to be regretted, for the sake, not only of Catholicism & Pius IX, but of Rome, Italy, & the progress of humanity, that such an opposition should have been made by the Pontiff to the unanimous voice of his people, how much more lamentable still is his ignominious flight.[29]

The following considerations to which this occurrence has given rise in my mind, are in harmony, not only with the views of a vast majority of the educated portion of the laity of Italy, but likewise of a large & influential portion of the clergy, as I have had sufficient opportunities of ascertaining.

To fly from the people has been a step taken frequently by kings, whether from fear or deep laid design. If fatal to James of England, to Charles 10th, & more recently to Louis Phillippe; in other instances it has proved a successful stratagem. Probably the course of the French Revolution would have been stayed, had Louis 16th effected his escape, & the Austrian Emperor has proved a highly useful tool in the hands of the Austrian " Camavilla."

The intent of this flight of the Sovereign Pontiff is but too obvious. His spiritual authority was implicitly venerated & obeyed. Nor was the exercise of his constitutional authority put in question. But the constitution was expected to be a truth, not a deception. After so many disappointments, & evasions of pretended ministerial responsibilty, a terrible punishment met the most able, & wily of the offenders. Yet with this expiation the popular fury was spent, & order at once restored. Thus it is apparent that Pius absconded: 1st because he repented of concedeing the franchises he had sworn to maintain; & 2 because he is indifferent or averse to Italian nationality, hence favourable to the rule of Austria, & inimical to a war with that power. The aim of this flight, advised by his Austro-Jesuitic counsellors, was to bring discredit upon the Italian movement among the fervent Catholic believers, of Europe. Will their calculations, founded upon the eclat given, in past days, to Romanism, by the persecutions the church had to suffer from the French Govern., prove groundless? It may be hoped so. Pius the IX, say the Liberals, wears not the aspect of a victim, but rather that of a tyrant. No personal violence was attempted or initiated against him. His hated advisers alone were aimed at. Nor can he be exhibited as a martyr. Pius the 6th & 7th were sufferers from religious persecution; France waging hostility at once against the Crown & the Altar. But the Italian movement only developed more fully the religious feeling, as the crowded churches & confessionals could testify. It is of slighting this sentiment, of harbouring worldly thoughts, of sacrificing the spiritual to the temporal, his religious duties to his kingly ambition, of abandoning the seat of the church, the tombs of the Apostles, solely because despotism can no longer harbour there, that he is by the Liberals accused.

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[29] Pius, disguised as a simple priest, fled to Gaeta on the night of Nov. 24, 1848. He returned to Rome, Apr. 12, 1850. The most vivid account of the Pope's flight is that given by an " Eye-witness " in the *Metropolitan* (Balto.) I, 49–62. See also R. de Cesare, *The Last Days of Papal Rome, 1850–1870* (abridged and translated by Helen Zimmern, London, 1909), ch. I.

Foreign invasion, or at least foreign diplomatic intrigue, civil discord, turmoil & war, may prove the results of this inauspicious step. Nay more, many pious clergymen dreads schism as a result of politico-religious conflict. And where has the Pope taken refuge ? with him who only gave a constitution that he might exercise despotism under the color of Liberty, whose soldiery in Naples exercise lawless brutality & wanton murder, after, in Sicily, devoting to, destruction one of the finest cities in the world.

I am happy to state that the Romans of all classes, since the recent struggle, have exerted themselves most meritoriously to preserve that order, which, but for their rulers perverseness, need never have been endangered. They are fortunate, indeed, in having found men of character willing, under the present arduous circumstances, to take the helm; let us hope they may prove equal to the task, & safely navigate the ship of State. The few cardinals who have had sense & courage enough to remain quietly in the Capital, are the special objects of popular favour, & admiration. May they continue to deserve it by duly confining their attention to religious duties, without ever again attempting to hold appointments as lay-ministers, for which elations[?] the inviolability connected with their sacred office, (so strangely contrasting with ministerial responsibility, & consequent liability to punishment) morally & logcially disqualifies them.

That there is, however, on the part of the liberal leaders, more of that hostility to religion which animated the French Revolutionists of 1789, is obvious enough from the presidency of the cabinet having been, at first, offered to the distinguished philosophical writer Abbé Rofmini. He declined the office; but another clergyman, Monsignore Mazzavelli, one of the prelates, is now premier.

I shall have the pleasure to communicate to you at an early day any further remarks to which the present interesting crisis may give rise.[30]

Nicholas Brown to James Buchanan

Rome 3d, Jan. 1849.

Sir

As might easily have been anticipated, on Pius IX' safe arrival at Gaeta, his first official act was to declare null & void all he had done subsequently to Count Rossi's murder, &, at the same time, to appoint a comission, at the head of which was named Cardinal Castracané, General Zucchi a man of some military reputation, & supposed ultra-Italian political opinions, & the Marquis Bevalacqua, whose political colour is not so well defined, formed part of this ministerial combination. I particularly mention these two names, as the steps subsequently taken by these gentlemen, are not without importance. The other persons designated in the Pope's communication, quitted Rome almost as soon as they were informed of its contents, consulting in this step, only their personal safety. The document was made public by the ministry appointed on the 17th, & a lucid & interesting debate arose in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject. Sign'r Sturbinetti the president (or speaker) clearly demonstrated the nullity of an act not signed by any responsible minister " We cannot " said he, ["]consider the Sovereign Pontiff, as regards his temporal authority, except in the position of a constitutional prince, & being as such inviolable & irresponsible, it follows, that no act of his not duly countersigned by a party ready & willing to answer personally for such act, can be taken cognisance of by us." Logically accurate as is this view of the subject, it did not, by any means, satisfy all parties. At the same time it transpired that another more private communication had been made by Pius to Cardinal Castracané, of a like tenor, but devolving upon his Eminence, with the presidency of the governmental commission, something of the character of an " Alter Ego." The ministry doubtless fearing that, in the event of the Pope's restoration to absolute power, whether thro' the intervention of a foreign army, or a popular insurrection, under reactionary colours, they should be looked upon & punished as traitors, at once laid down their appointments. These, however, at the earnest instance of large majorities in both houses, the more courageous of them resumed. Mess. Lunati & Seriné have persevered in withdrawing altogether from office, & their places were filled by Mess. Mamiani & Sterbini.[31]

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[30] For an account of these events *cf.* despatches of Jacob L. Martin, May 1, Aug. 20, 1848, Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, pp. 4–15. Good works on the period are Geo. F. Berkeley, *Italy in the Making*, II; and Bolton King, *Hist. of Italian Unity*, 2 vols.

The difficult question next arose, who should assume the executive authority. It has been justly observed by several members of the Roman houses, to stand upon extreme punctilios in moments of such supreme importance to the well-being of a people, is futile; "Salus populi suprema lex." But no small danger was to be looked for, from precipitancy on the one side, while the perils of delay were, on the other, not less obvious. Nor could the opinions & feelings of the people be rapidly ascertained in a country where railroads & electric telegraphs do not exist, & where the postal organization is lamentably imperfect. Besides some time is everywhere required to collect, & present in a tangible form, the scattered elements of popular sentiment. Danger arose in a quarter where it might least of all have been anticipated. Bologna, ever foremost in the national struggle against foreign rule, shewed herself indifferent at first, if not averse, to the movement of the Capital. General Zucchi in command there, & the Marquis Bevalacqua, appeared not only disposed to ignore the authority of the new ministry, but even to form a local or provisional Government., ruling provisionally in the name of the Pope & ostensibly founded on his *patent* issued at Gaeta. Nor was this project without favourers & adherents at Bologna. At this, one might indeed wonder, reccollecting that only a few months ago the citizens of Bologna, with the assistance of some thousands of imperfectly armed peasantry of the province, had successfully attacked & repelled an Austrian regular corps commanded by Baron Welden, taking several prisoners, & some pieces of cannon. To the councils of many highly respectable but timid persons, to the occult intrigues of others, conscientious or interested adherents of the old order of things, more still perhaps to the patent spirit of municipalism, so often a fatal source of weakness against a powerful foe, however calculated, to preserve the embers of the sacred fire of Liberty from extinction: to these causes must I attribute the quasi-defection of Bologna. Happily it has not been of long duration. Whether Zucchi found less support than he originally counted upon, & saw that his views could not be carried into effect by civil war laying open the country to the calamities of Austrian invasion, or whether, in fine, his feelings as an Italian & a patriot, prevailed over his obligations as a soldier, serving the Pontiff, I cannot determine. But after, for a brief space of time, refusing obedience to Sig. Campello minister at the time, he wisely laid down his command, & quitted the Roman States, accompanied by the Marquis Bevalacqua. In a parting address to the people, he states his intention of endeavouring to obtain a personal interview with His Holiness, & of inducing him, if possible, to return to his loving subjects, & accede to their views, as far as may seem just & practicable. Should he, he further states, be unhappily baffled in this attempt, he will, on his return, resign himself to a private station wholly withdrawing from public life. These sentiments were responded to by his colleague Bevilacqua. Subsequently to the departure of the Gene[ral] Bologna gave in her adhesion to the Roman authorities not however without a decorous expression of regret for the tragical occurence of the 15th—the murder of Rossi.

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[31] Pietro Sterbini, minister of agriculture and public works. In connection with these despatches of Brown, see Howard R. Marraro, "Unpublished American Documents on the Roman Republic of 1849," *Cath. Hist. Rev.*, XXVIII, 459–490.

From all parts of the Pontifical States, seemingly undismayed by the sudden departure of a large portion of the wealthy & titled civilians & ecclesiastics for Gaeta, have poured in, the warmest protestations of sympathy & cooperation. This circumstance ennabled the Roman authorities to proceed calmly in their mission of liberty & renovation. They first deputed commissioners to visit Pius at Gaeta, & request his return to Rome. These messengers were not even suffered to cross the Neapolitan frontier; & in their communicating their wishes to the Pope, in writing they were informed, that having appointed on the 27th Nov. a commission to act in his stead, he had only to reccommend to Divine Mercy, his people & city. What remained for the Chambers, in this position, but to appoint an executive, according to the best of their judgement. In carrying out their intention, I cannot but admire their discretion & moderation. The Pope might but too justly be considered as having virtually abdicated, & having forfeited all claim & title, to his temporal sovreignty, after flying from his people, of whose affection to his person & spiritual authority, he could feel no doubt—worse still, after rushing into the arms of a prince yet red with the blood of his subjects; after blessing the weapons of the mercenary foreigners who had been the instruments of that Sovreign's iniquities; after eulogizing the dutiful & orderly conduct of a soldiery, the terror of the foreign peaceful visitor, no less than the estimable citizen of Naples: after all this, his forfeiture was not declared, a provisional Govt. was appointed to rule in his name, who expressed their readiness to resign their powers into his hands on the instant of his return!

The provisional trumverate [*sic*] Corsini, Zucceri, & Macerata were stated by the speakers of the Chambers, to have been chosen more from their holding office as senators of Rome, Bologna, & Ancona, & having been called by popular suffrage to their honourable stations, than even from respect to their undoubted merits. The first named, an octogenarian representative of an antient house, one of whom wore the triple crown, has, for more than half a century, been remarkable for his patriotism. Under Clement XII he was appointed senator. He celebrated the event by festivities of a character in accordance with his great wealth. Soon after, by virtue of the supposed privileges of his senatorial office, he ventured to interceed in behalf of the oppressed people. His remonstrances passing unheeded, he threw up his office, in disgust & quitted the Holy City; some short & flying visits he paid it at intervals, & only returned to inhabit his palace, & resume his long abandoned functions, when the accession of Pius IX promised fairer & brighter days to benighted Rome. The other noble triumvirs are slated, to hold the same high rank in popular esteem, in the cities, whose senatorial robes they wear, as I have known Prince Corsini to enjoy in Rome.

The Constituent Assembly of Italy, long since dreamt of by those who saw the only salvation of their country in *union,* at length seems to have a chance of realization. The *democratic* ministry of Tuscany, now in office, unhesitatingly placed this grand principle as first in the programme issued on their taking office. It had been boldly, forcibly, & ably, sustained in the writings of the illustrious & popular Gioberti, who has also given it the most prominent position in the manifesto lately published by himself, & his colleagues, the members of the just-born democratic ministry—so they call themselves—of Sardinia. That the brave & truly Italian-minded leaders of Sicily should adhere to this principle & carry it into effect, if her seperation from Naples be realised, I think can scarcely be doubted.

Numerous & varied have been the speeches & writings & some very creditable nay truly elegant discourses have resounded from the tribune of Rome. All the arguments in favour of the "*Constituente*" with a careful refutation of the objections to it, have been laid before the houses by a committee named to report upon the subject. Altho more than sufficiently lengthy, this document is not so obnoxious to the accusation of magniloquent verbosity as most productions of the Italian pen. Even the best of their modern writers are indeed, easily led into this infirmity, by the melodious beauty & grandeur of the language.

The fable of the bundle of sticks might have sufficed for a justification; Holland Switzerland, not to mention our own happy country, for examples of the benefits of a *Federal Union*—the only sort of union at present possible, as I think, in the Italian Peninsula. But the report to which I am now refering, takes higher ground; thus their view of the matter, if more extensive, is proportionately, more undefined. It might be said that some of their assumptions may require proof, & that the premises not being undeniably established, the conclusions drawn from them must partake of their imperfection.

England, after setting aside the Heptarchy, & being united under one head, subsequently incorporated with itself Ireland & Scotland. Spain united its different kingdoms under a single crown. The French monarchs not only made the royal power supreme over the great vassals, but greatly increased their own territorial possessions. Russia became consolidated, & still pursues the same path, with gigantic strides. Like changes were, to a great extent, occuring in many other States. Whilst, during all this period, Italy alone remained subdivided into petty sovreignties, often hostile to each other, or at least indifferent to their neighbours' weal or woe, however closely affiliated to them by the ties of race, of language, of religion, & however little seperated by those natural limits which Providence seems so often to have set up as the boundary lines of nations. To this circumstance, to the want of union amongst the Italian race, at a period when other nations were daily consolidating their powers & seeking *unity,* the report of the Roman comittee attributes directly the decline of the Peninsula, while those nations, once so imperious, were rapidly progressing. It follows, of course, that the remedy for the evil is to be sought in an opposite course; that the confederation of the twenty four millions, who inhabit Italy, & its islands, their union by strong, " indissoluble " bonds can alone restore the country to its pristine greatness. There are few, amongst the natives of this land, who are mindful of its past glories; few indeed who are not firmly convinced that they are not, even now, the first & greatest people on earth; an opinion, which the most learned & those who at least are esteemed the wisest of their people, continue sedulously to inculcate. Gioberti's work the " Primato d' Italia " is bassed upon this fond assumption of supremacy; & with other works of the kind from less able pens, has done much to engender & perpetuate the present political & social excitement. It might perhaps be asked, why this movement of consolidation so general elsewhere as to be all but universal, had not taken place in Italy. From the absence of this impulse might be inferred, by some Teutonic opponent of the present movement, an inherent incapacity of the people: their division might be adduced as a substantial proof of their degeneracy. Nor would the poetical view of the matter communicated to me by a stagedriver, " that Italy was too fair & lovely a Mistress to be possessed by one admirer, & was a victim to the combats of those who disputed, with each other, her favours," be satisfactory to all enquirers. The great feeling of nationality so extensively pervading Europe, & actuating all her struggles, appears however to be one of those providential causes by which the Supreme Ruler of human affairs makes manifest his intended changes, in the condition of our species; for history has no record of so rapid a succession of stupendous events. Amongst those not improbably ensuing may, I think, be anticipated the renovation [of] the new birth of Italy.

The Pope, it was thot, would visit France; & the answer of His Holiness to the invitation of Cavaignac's cabinet, seemed to give some countenance to the expectation. But the election of Louis Napoleone Buonaparte, has, I think changed his views.

The Chambers were dissolved, on the 26th ult. & a new election is ordered to take place on the 21st inst. On the 5th feb' the newly chosen representatives of the Pontifical States will meet in Rome.

A few days after this event, the Supreme Junta resigned: so that now the executive power is in the hands of the ministry of which Mazzavelli continues the chief, retaining also the portfolio of foreign affairs.

I cannot omit, in closing, to say how great praise is due to the Roman people for the perfect order & tranquillity which they maintain amidst these frequent changes of rulers.[32]

Nicholas Brown to James Buchanan

Rome, 16th Jan. 1849.

Sir

Since I last had the honor of addressing you, the attention of every one here has necessarily been turned to Gaeta, where the Pope continues to reside. His views & intentions as stated by himself, through the medium of the Cardinal Sec'y of State at Gaeta, & put forth in the subjoined document copies of which were first circulated in print a few days ago. It has now appeared, in the principal Roman papers. All the copies agree even in seeming blunders of the press, which tend to obscure the meaning—*sense* I cannot call it.

I transmit "*The Circular note addressed to the Representatives of foreign powers accredited to the Holy See.*"

The undersigned Cardinal Sec'y of State considers it his duty to place before the eyes of Your Excellency, in continuation of his note of Nov. 27 last, in which he informed you of His Holiness' departure from Rome, arrival at Gaeta, & the "*Motu proprio*" published by him, on that day, as account of the steps subsequently taken by the Pontiff for the Govt. of the states of the church. His Holiness did not neglect, on appointing the commission of Govt. named in the abovementioned "*Motu-proprio,*" to address an autograph letter to His Excellency Cardinal Castracane, directing him to assume the qualification of President of the abovesaid councils; to prorogue the two chambers; to direct that they should not meet again without orders from the Sovereign; and that the commission, during his absence, should have authority over all the affairs of the State; that all appointments to public offices should be provisional, & as such, submitted to the sanction of his Holiness, on his return to his own dominions.

On the third of Dec. there was transmitted to His Holiness, through the medium of the Marquis Sacchetti, former-Major of the Holy Apostolic Palaces, a letter from that ministry which had, by violence, been forced upon him. In it, they professed to be left by his Holiness in the care & guardianship of public peace & order; they conjured him to make known his further desires, &, in general terms, expressed a wish (for his return?) declaring that, without a head to the State, & without a new moderating political power, public order would not remain unharmed.

Not averse to corresponding with an unlawful ministry, His Holiness confined his answer to handing to the Marquis Sacchetti a copy of the "*Motu-proprio*" of the 27th Nov. by which he, not only made known his will, but deprived the Ministry of every motive for supposing themselves legally constituted.

Meanwhile the acceptations of many persons composing the commission were received at Gaeta; & enquiries were made how best to carry into effect the office committed to them, according to the true intentions of His Holiness. Then, in the first place, to facilitate the labours of the commission, His Holiness tho't fit to publish an ordinance on the 7th Dec, by which, according to the twelfth article of the fundamental Statute, the Sessions of the two chambers were prorogued; His Hol[iness] reserving to himself to determine eventually the day on which they should meet anew, & directing the Cardinal President to aquaint them with his Sovereign determination. This ordinance was transmitted to His Eminence on the same day, by the undersigned, as Pro- secretary of State. As to the explanations required by the Commission, the following answers were given by order of His Holiness. The Commission were directed, besides assuming the temporary management of public affairs, to take upon themselves all ministerial powers for conducting them according to the Laws in vigour. As to extraordinary affairs, except in urgent cases, they were ordered to apply to His Holiness. The commission was authorised to select, as coadjutors, confidential persons, & to distribute them amongst the different ministries; always, excluding, however, all those composing the pretended ministry, imposed upon his Holiness on the 16th Nov. The ministry for foreign affairs was not entrusted to the commission, the same remaining confided to a Cardinal residing with His Holiness. However the President of the Commission was authorised to grant passports to foreign parts. In consideration of the wants of the Exchequer, & the gravity of circumstances, the Commission were authorised to issue Bonds to the amount of six hund[red] thousand dollars, secured upon public property. The commission were however empowered to make use of every means calculated to uphold the power of the Sovereign, & to maintain public order, & ensure the free exercise of the authority temporarily vested in them; &, in case of any impedement, they were enjoined to transfer their residence to any other city of the State, where the authority of the Pontiff, & the Laws, should be respected.

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[32] Jan. 1, 1849, Brown's report for the preceding six months gave receipts of $62 for 31 passports. He charged the Department with $9.36 postage, and $13.18 for "letters due" since the death of J. L. Martin, chargé.

It was further explained that, if any of the parties appointed to the commission should be absent, or decline accepting office, other persons should be named by the Cardinal President; all such appointments being entirely entrusted to his discretion; & that in case the number should still remain incomplete, *three,* including the Cardinal President, should constitute a quorum, with full powers for carrying on the Govt.

These elucidations had already been transmitted, upon another letter from the illegitimate ministry, dated Dec. 3, & reached His Holiness. In this, they admitted the " moral certainty " of the authority of the " *Motu proprio* " of Nov 17th; but still acting in accordance with their assumed authority, sent in their resignations. This letter necessarily remained unanswered, lest, by accepting their resignation, His Holiness should seem to accredit the legitimate origin of a ministry imposed upon him by violence. Subsequently, the Commission, under the impression of moral constra[i]nt, as was stated in the letter of December 6, caused it to be understood that the news of the publication of the " *motu-proprio* " by His Holiness had excited a general ferment, that his departure was painted in the blackest colours, the Revolutionary party bruiting about that he was a prisoner at Gaeta, in the fangs of diplomacy, & that in Rome there were at least (5000) thous. turbulent strangers, who had, more than once, attempted to proclaim a Republic. From these circumstances, it was suggested to Him to maintain the spurious ministry in office, as a certain intercourse had been kept up with them, & they seemed fully intent upon preserving order. Subsequently, on the morn' of the 6th Dec., three letters reached the undersigned from the Deputations sent from Rome; to-wit, from the municipal body, the upper chamber, & inclosed in the latter, one from the Chamber of Deputies. These stated the object of their mission to be, to pray the return of His

Holiness to Rome, & they complained of having been detained, on the frontiers of the Neapolitan Territaries[?].

The Holy Father thought proper not to receive them, for reasons your excellency will easily perceive. He caused them to be answered, the same day, that the chief causes which had induced him to depart, were known to all, & that therefore he regretted to be unable to admit them to his presence; that meanwhile he did not cease to pray the Lord to hasten the moment of his mercy upon Rome & all the State.

It was tho't that the ministry, distrusting the illegality of their position, would have abstained from exercising any sort of power; but it was soon known that, on the news of the refusal experienced by the Deputation getting abroad, the movements of the Revolutionary party had increased, & that it was intended speedily to proclaim a provisional governt. Under the apprehension of this occurence, & the apprehension that the National Guard, unwilling to mix itself up with political questions, would not oppose such a step, Cardinal Castracane & Monsignore Roberti, intimidated by the promoters of disturbance & under the impression of the violence manifested, & the hidden swords which had a little before perpetrated a well known assassination, proposed in a letter of the 8th to maintain, by a new nomination, the whole, or part, of the ministry of the 16th Nov.; they therefore suggested that their resignation should be accepted, or that they should be induced to offer it anew; so that, under the dependence of the commission, they might be legitimately invested with their respective functions: & the commission felt themselves under the necessity of imploring from His Holiness full power to act according to these views in this matter.

His Holiness, however, firm on his resolution, gave the commission to understand that the instructions given must remain unchanged; attesting, however, that it was perfectly well known here, & elsewhere, that he found great consolation in being surrounded by the estimable diplomatic body, who, by thus manifesting the int[e]rest they took in his situation, completely gave the lie to the accusation of his being a prisoner in the fangs of diplomacy. Moreover his Holiness did not think fit in anywise to accede to the plan of retaining the ministry in office, whether entirely or partially, nor to recede from the resolution he had formed. And as to the desire of a carte-blanche, His Holiness observed that he had very grave reasons for refusing it, foremost of which was his objection to subjecting the Govt. Commission to violence, greater even than he had personally endured previously to his quitting his Capital, & being thereby induced to sanction proceedings more & more contrary to the duties of the Sovereign. Thus the urgent solicitations to accede to their wishes remain unnoticed.

Such was the course of things when, on the 12th, it became known that the two chambers had, as Your Excellen. are aware, appointed a *Junta of State.* It was added that the erroneous opinions prevailing in the minds of many, in support of this most illegal act of the Chambers, had been preceded by a violent opposition to every step taken by the commission, which could not hope for support from the Civic Guard, for the reasons given above, & much less from the paid troops, whose want of discipline & demoralization precluded all confidence in them. The surprise occasioned by this intelligence was so great that the undersigned could not refrain from expressing the astonishment of His Holiness at no steps having been taken by the commission, not even after the publication in the newspapers of the ordinance by which His Holiness prorogued the chambers, more particularly as the commission had been fully authorised to transfer their seat to any other city in the State where the authority of the Pope & the Laws were respected, if the exercise of the powers conferred upon them should be in any manner impeded.

The enormity of this act, however, is such as not to permit His Holiness to pass it over in Silence. Hence He thought it fit to publish the enclosed protest.

The undersigned etc.[33]

In spite of the anile, tautologous prolixity of this extraordinary document, I have thought it better to transmit it entire, in as close a translation as the genius of our language will permit, than to attempt an abridgement, which could hardly do justice to its imbecility. Comments upon its contents must even to the least enlightened citizen of our great republic appear superfluous. The whole proceeds upon the assumption, hardly to be conceived in the nineteenth century, that the throne of this country, & the despotic rule over its three millions of inhabitants, is vested in the *Papal Chair.* But these absurdities are quite out of date. Even the little penny papers, sold about the streets here in Rome, make merry about them. One of these, wittily enough observes that " if, as the Pope's people maintain, their lives & liberties were made a present of by Charlemagne to the successors of St. Peter, the Emperor only gave away what was not his own, & the Popes have ever since been receivers of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen!!! "

But, as if the measure of inanities must be filled to overflowing, a *Bull of Excommunication* has since been hurled against all who may take any part in the calling of the coming constituent assembly,—convention.

Possibly some superstitious spirits may be detered from depositing their vote in the electoral urn, by this proceeding; more, however, will be withheld by the increasing fears which daily gain more & more evidence, of armed foreign interference, subsequent sanguinary oppression & reaction. Nor is an interdict from *bell book & candle,* the last weapon in the obsolete armory of superstition, very unlikely to follow the almost-forgotten display of excommunication. For the honor of true religion, which always suffers severely from the transgression of its ministers, who thus subject sacred truths to the derision of infidels, let us hope that the Catholic world will be saved from so lamentable a spectacle.

Meanwhile public order continues to be carefully ensured by the unrelaxing vigilance of the authorities, & national guards; though from the absence of visitors, Rome, unhappily too dependent upon foreigners for support, suffers most severely.

Notwithstanding the straightened circumstances of the finances the Govt. has fearlessly respected a most obnoxious tax; that on wheat ground at the mill, which in country parts had been a ground of bitter complaint, from time inmemorial. But the greater part of the revenues of the Pontifical States is collected by *monopolies* of very kinds, as was customary in Great Britian & elsewhere, a couple of centuries ago. These are fruitful sources of misery & mischief, the eradication of which, however, as well as the introduction of a new & judicious system of imports, will prove a most arduous task. At any rate the good work has begun. Wine, for example, could a few weeks back be sold in Rome only by privileged individuals, whereas now, every one freely disposes of the produce of his own vineyard. It is needless to state that this is felt as a great boon, where the number of little growers is considerable.

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[33] For the several documents on this general subject see *Atti del Sommo Pontefice Pio IX,* pt. II, vol. I.

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME, 24th. Jan. 1849.

Sir

I continue the remarks to which the present circumstances of this country successively give rise.

Few periods in the history of nations have afforded the interest which attaches to the present movements of Italy, & particularly of the *Pontifical States*. Shall the Roman Territory continue to bear that designation, or rather, I should say, how long will it continue to be appropriate? For how often does a name, the shadow of a thing, for years & tens of years survive the substance!

To the liberal party, by which name, vague as it is, I wish particula[r]ly to designate those who strive for the independence of the Temporal Power, & its total separation from ecclesiastical authority, whether this severance is a means or an end; to this party the question is indeed that of to be, or not to be? success or destruction. I speak, of course, with a view to persons, not to the great cause, which, whatever may happen in 1849, must prove triumphant, through the progressive evolution of the human mind. In 1821, & again in 1831, risings took place similar to those of 1848, & by many short-sighted persons were supposed to be put down for ever; but truth & sound principles never die. So that, whatever misfortunes in this "Annus Mirabilis" of 1849 may befall the leaders & movers of the free party, the final success of the cause may safely be augured, even if long after the present generation shall have been mingled with the dust.

Not resting satisfied, however, with the prospect of discoursing, at a future period, in the Elysian Fields, about the success of their plans through the efforts of their descendants, the Roman ministry are wisely turning the present moment to the best account. *A Committee of Public Safety* has been established composed of three efficient members, all reputed able & energetic. The name of this committee, savouring so strongly of the days of 1793, while it serves to terrify the favorers of the old order of things, has unfortunately the effect of alarming many excellent but timid persons, who, while earnestly desirous of sound & radical improvement, think that the times are not yet mature, nor the people, for much that is now being done. Twenty years, they say, not without some appearance of reason, would barely suffice to effect what is now attempted, in as many weeks or days. What stability, what duration, they exclaim, can be anticipated from a hastily built-up structure, where the foundation can only be laid deep, broad, & solid, by the labours of a generation. The powers the Committee of Public Safety are to wield, are great, & extensive because vague. They may apprehend or confine, or banish, all persons " directly or indirectly " hindering the progress of the elections, or disturbing the public peace. It may be expected notwithstanding, from the temper of the people & the times, that this authority will be exercised mildly & judiciously, & that the well-intentioned, will have no cause for apprehension & their antagonists be inspired with caution.

The civic guard too, especially the younger portion of them, manifest a very judicious extra-official vigilance, of which a pleasing instance was afforded a few days back. A priest, not, be it observed, a parochial minister, but what is called a private clergyman, began harangueing the passers-by from the steps of one of the churches situated in a principal thorough-fare of the more bustling part of this city. He discanted, at great length, with loud voice, firm & pulmonating manner, & awe-stiring phraseology, on the enormous wickedness of the times. He showed how the evil-doers, haters of all laws—human & divine, had rebelled against the holy one, their father & benefactor. He depicted him assailed in his sacred abode by the sacriligious hands of recucant infidels, his holy associates menaced & reviled, his ministers feloniously assassinated, his faithful secretary & trusty guards slain in his palace, & himself at length, driven into ignominious exile. There, on a foreign shore, he portrayed the Pontiff appealing to the divine power that sent him, for speedy vengeance on the accursed heretical offenders, the spawn of Freemasonry & infidelity, who had up-lifted their arms & voice against the Lord's Vicegerent on earth. He was proceeding to urge, on the quickly-assembled multitude, the ergent necessity of coming out at once from amongst the wicked, & above all things, avoiding the threatning of God's wrath, & the impending sword of temporal justice, wielded by Catholic invaders, & refraining from giving any countenance to that most atheistical & abominable conceit the *Constituent Assembly,* & that device of Satan the ballot-box, so awfully denounced by the *Excommunication* just promulgated from Gaeta! Meanwhile, a few young men, attracted by the bustle, soon gathered enough of the tenor of the discourse to form, according to their ideas, a sufficient appreciation, of the meaning & intentions of the clerical orator. They quietly stepped-up to him, seized & bound him hand & foot, & " nemine contradicente," bore him away, however loath, to the adjacent common jail, where, it is supposed, the worthy preacher will be permitted to exert his powers theological, & oratorical, most freely in the good work of converting the rogues & thieves with whom, he will have to mix, for some time to come. No one will, I think, be very anxious just now to set free an emissary of civil war & bloodshed, more especially as he has been recognised as a known spy in full employment during the dark days of the late Pope Gregory 16th. Another of the men of those days, but of far higher station, has just been arrested within a couple of miles of Rome, on his road to the Neapolitan frontier. This is no less a personage than Gene[ral] Zamboni, late commander of the papal cavalry. Though now about 86 years of age, he is still remarkably hale & robust, whilst his mental vigor is shewn by the active part he seems to have taken talking conjointly with General Zucchi, of whom I spoke in a former letter, in carrying into effect a deep-laid conspiracy to bring back Pius IX, & submit the new order of things. After being kept twenty four hours at the palace of the police, (an humbler name would scarcely be appropriate to any of the magnificent structures with which this city abounds) he was transfered, under a strong escort, to the Castle of St. Angelo. This was much more needed to protect him from the enraged multitude, who hissed & groaned around the carriage in which he was removed, than to obviate any chance of his escape, or possibility of his being rescued. The history of this veteran officer is not without intrest [*sic*]. If general report may be credited, his origin was obscure. According to the statement of one of his family, with whom I am acquainted, he is a native of Tyrol; but from the long period of years that he has held property at Rieti, in the Papal States (of some extent, but said to be greatly encumbered), he is generally reputed a Roman. In the campaigns of France he is supposed to have been actively engaged as a spy, alternately enacting the characters of a peasant, a travelling pedlar, or a tranquil citizen, wilst rising, under Austrian auspices, to the rank of colonel of cavalry; in which capacity he was, in the dark days of 1821, commandant of Naples, & assisted in precipitating Italian liberty into that abyss from which it labouriously emerged, to be again prostrated in 1831. After the fall of Murat, he had entered the papal service & raised a body of cavalry, which was efficient in upholding the despotic sway of the Pontiffs, & hunting down political victims. Such a man could scarcely escape from suspicion in 1849. Being carefully watched, a correspondence was detected between him & Zucchi, & his having proceeded to leave his headquarters without permission formed a ground for an arrest. The inspection of his papers, & probable interception of despatches, may very likely lead to other & severer measures against him, which I hope, however, for the honor of the age & nation, will be tempered by mercy. Two officers, who were with him, have been liberated from arrest, probably as acting under his orders & some members of his family, who were in the same conveyance at his departure, were furnished, at their own request, with passports.

Preparatory to the great day of the election on the 21d instant, two preliminary meetings have been held at the principal theatre, the "Tordinane." The first, on the 15th inst, was numerously, and respectably, attended; many ladies appearing in the three lower tiers of boxes, which had been expressly appropr[i]ated to their use. After several addresses had been read, explanatory of the nature of this reunion, & detailing the steps taken both verbally, thro' the newspapers, & by means of a political cathechism adapted to the humblest capacity, & of which vast numbers have been circulated over all the Pontifical States, to make the nation fully acquainted with the importance attaching to the assiduous & careful discharge of their duty as electors, the ballot-box was circulated, & probably a couple of thousand preliminary votes deposited in it.

This meeting has however been quite eclipsed by that of the 17th inst.; boxes containing in a full house, at a theatrical representation, from four to six persons, has a dozen to accommodate; larger ones a proportionably greater number. The pit was, if possible, still more crowded. Great applause greeted the patriotic sentiments uttered by the speakers. This was more particularly the case with respect to a long extemperaneous harangue delivered in a distinct & sonorous voice, clearly heard over every part of the vast space, by the celebrated advocate Sig. Vinci-guerra. The auditors, too oblivious of the solemn nature of the occasion, a[nd?] led astray by the genius of the locality, repeatedly encored (exclaiming "*Vi's-Vi's*") every touching or exciting passage. Of the latter, the worthy orator was not perhaps sufficiently sparing; expressing himself, in language of doubtful justice & propriety, respecting the erring but illustrious immate of Gaeta, the ruler of Sardinia, & the great French nation. A happy tirade, encored as usual, & with the loudest acclamations, concluded his harangue; & I must draw upon my memory for its words,—not original, however apt: "The history of King's is the Martyrology of nations." This speech was followed by an eloquent exposition of the sublime efforts of Venice, whose constancy & patriotism have shewn forth with a hallowed splendor, unparalled perhaps in antient or modern times, unequalled indeed, even in the great annals of our own glorious & immortal Revolution. To do justice to the "Queen of the Adriatic" is foreign to my mission, & so noble a theme would worthily occupy the pen of the ablest authors, the eloquence of the sublimest orator.

Over powered by the intense heat of the spoilt air; while the stone walls of the edifice ran down with vapour condensed from multitudinous breaths, I quitted the assembly in spite of the intense interest of the proceedings which continued to a late hour.

Numerous other meetings have been held, preparatory to the great event of the 21d, the importance of which is, no doubt fully apparent to all. The mere act of voting is a protest against the past; a flagrant disobedience—shall we say rebellion—to the Fugitive at Gaeta. The stoutest hearts have not seen the 21d approach without anxiety; a rising of the old faction being anticipated by all. Nor has an attempt been wanting "the lame & impotent conclusion" of which has greatly served to strengthen the liberals, by showing the weakness of their adversaries. A handful of common soldiers, enlisted, it is said, by Zucchi from the Galleres[?], rushed from their quarters, calling for the liberation of Zamboni & thence proceeded to the barracks of the dragoons, whom they endeavoured to induce to join in the cry of "down with the ministry"—"down with the *Constituente Assembly.*" Neither from the citizens nor from the troops did they meet with any sympathy. The latter indeed, led by their officers, ordered the rioters to disperse &, on their refusal, charged them sword in hand. Several were wounded, seventeen made prisoners, twenty-five fled. The latter lost time in robbing & plundering on their road to the Neapolitan frontier, previously to reaching which, they were all captured & bro't back to Rome.

On the morning of the 21d favoured by the finest weather that can be conceived, *the poll* opened briskly, amid the war of cannon & public rejoicings. It closed on the night of the 22d, without the least confusion or disorder. In Rome alone 23,053 votes were recorded. As far as the news has come in, the same spirit has been everywhere shown. Cardinal-Archbishop Opizzoni at Bologna has protested against the *Excommunication*; as no step had been taken against religion with which, says he, politics should not be mixed up.

At Rieti the Bishop opened *the poll,* voting first himself amidst the cheers of the by-standers.

At Civita-Vecchia of 2500 male adults, 2132 came to *the poll* with banners flying, who, one & all voted for the same popular candidates. The square called "Gregoriana" was by acclamation named "Constituente."

At Terracina the Bishop acted the same wise & patriotic part as his brother of Rieti.

In my next I shall be able to acquaint the Government with the result of the elections, & what has subsequently occured, adding such remarks as may present themselves to my mind on the present important conjuncture of events.

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME, Feb. 1, 1849.

Sir

Satisfactory as is the progress of the elections, both from the almost universally peaceful manner in which they have proceeded, the very considerable number of votes polled, & the supposed liberalism of the vast majority of those whom the popular suffrage has designated, the very peculiar position of the Roman States is nevertheless a source of great difficulty. Supposing, as I do, that the hostile jealousies of the great continental powers, no less than the internal difficulties & troubles with which they all, more or less, have to contend, prevent any intervention, &, the ci-devant Pontifical State is left to organize itself as it may please; the great and arduous question will speedily require a solution: what form of Govt. shall be adopted? This problem, arduous enough elsewhere, is here peculiarly complicated by its connexion with the papacy. Many long years have elapsed since the Chair of St. Peter was filled by a Pontiff as amiable & worthy as Pius the IXth—yet even *his* star has set, it may be feared, forever! What measure shall be meted to his successor, what hope is there for a satisfactory reconciliation of civil & ecclesiastical rule, when the opinions of the leaders are in a very great measure those we meet with in the columns of the daily press, & from which I here subjoin an interesting extract

> When the Emperor Theodosius, whom History styles the great, & Humanity an Executioner, issued His merciless mandates, & consigned to slaughter thousands of his fellow-christians, he was encountered at the portal of the Temple, by a venerable Pontiff, who, with majestic mien & awful voice, exclaimed, avaunt! thou second Cain, what hast thou done with thy brethren! Then indeed the anathema was just & sublime; and the Catholic world soon learnt the penitence of the Emperor, his purple laid aside, his fasts, his macerations, & his humiliation in sack-cloth & ashes.
>
> Modest & immaculate was then the spouse of Christ, who protected the feeble against the mighty, & inscribed on the register of her saints, the name of her Pastor Ambrosius, whose frail staff had shattered the Regal Sceptre & the Soldiers' Sword.
>
> And how, in our days, acts the ninth Pius? Does *he* call a Bourbon to account for the carnage of Palermo, of Messina, of Naples, of Pizzo, for the blood of the aged men, the women, & helpless infants, immolated by his hands? Does he, as another Ambrosse, exclaim to him " Avaunt! O Cain! profane not the Temple! " Ah no, Pius the IX presses tenderly the Bourbon's right hand, proclaims him greatest, most clement, most religious, best of men, and—oh! horrible profanation of the most august sacrament—again & again proffers, with his own hand, the bread of the angels, to this perjured assassin-King! And as if so vertiginous a delusion had not sufficed to reveal the epileptic mind of Pius, He hurls his anathema against those Roman citizens who seized the reins of the State to save her from the anarchy, the civil war, the blood-shed that Diplomacy had so coolly calculated upon, and deemed so infallibly certain a result of the Pontiff's.
>
> An Excommunication in 1849! and to what end? To recover the lost temporal dominion; to restore intact their powers, to the Sacred College of Cardinals, that execrable Aristocracy, that sink of all impurities.
>
> Spiritual arms, to support the temporal power, as in the infamous days of the Guelphs and Ghibellines!
>
> The loathsome records of olden times, the sacrileges of profanations of the faith of Christ during the ferocious struggles with the House of Swabia, the bones of an Emperor disintered by his own sons, the poisoning of a Henery [*sic*] by the consecrated host, the flesh of the divine lamb: all this sufficed not. It was reserved for another misdeed of a Pope to evoke all these reminiscencies, so fatal to Religion, so fatal to the Pontiffs, that slumbered undisturbed beneath the dust of ages.
>
> In the days of Paganism the powers of Rome pronounced the interdiction of fire & water against those convicted of *perduellio* or treason. This heathen rite, Chris-

tian Rome borrowed from her idolatrous predecessors; and such was the stupid credulity of those days that the Excommunicated were surrounded as by a circle of fire. A like fate was foolishly thought to befall the giver of succour as the offender, in another world—and thus food & fire & water were denied the hopeless outcast.

An enumeration of the instances in which the spiritual thunderbolt was abused by the Papacy, would be a narration of a series of iniquities registered in the annals of every nation, & which with spurious Decrees, Simony, & the sale of indulgences, gave rise to the Schism of Luther.

An Anathema in 1849! to recover temporal power. Whence arose this much-vaunted power, but from falsehood & usurpation!

From St Peter to the Second Gregory, for seven hundred years, the Pope's had no civil power in Rome; and no crown, save that of Martyrdom, was theirs, during the first three centuries.

The profound ignorance of the People, which ensued upon the invasion of the Barbarians, emboldened many to forge written documents, in proof of the Temporal authority of the Church, bearing the names of illustrious deceased; thus, in the 6th century, Vigilius, Bishop of Thaspe in Africa, piously confessed his having published, under the pseudonym of St. Athanatius, a work of his own against the Arian heresy.

If a title was wanting to confirm a usurpation, it was forged; or citations were made from imaginary documents. Such are the pretended deeds of donation of Constantine, Pepin, Charlemagne, & Leuis the Good, which all quote, & no one ever saw. The Cardinals shelter themselves under the donation of Leuis the Good, because he mentions in it his Ancestors; but Muratori pronounces it Apocryphal; nor has the Court of Rome ever chosen to produce the original, confining itself to shewing a copy, bearing the date of 1192.

Already, in the Sixth century, a monk, named Dyonisius the Minor, composed a long collection of decrees which were attributed to the first Pontiffs; and in the ninth century, one Peccatore or Mercatore presented, fabricated Canons & Decrees to the Popes, who accepted them as genuine.

Nor were these collections discovered to be false until the 16th Century: but the detection due to the progress of Science came too late; the temporal power of the Papacy was insubvertible.

In the eight[h] century, after the decree of the Emperor Leo Isaurus abolishing the worship of images, Gregory the Second excommunicated the Iconoclasts, & calling the people to arms, stoutly opposed the Emperor of the East. Then were laid the first foundations of the Independence of the cities of Italy, & Rome was constituted a Republic, under the protection of the Popes. A great Council (Congregatio major), of proprietors (cives honesti), and a lesser Council (congregatio minor), of the lower order (plebs), held a divided sway; the Republican form of Govt. sometimes partaking of an aristocratic, at others more of a democratic character, continuing until the 15th Century. (See Baronius, Muratori, & others.)

The Lombards founded the Kingdom of Italy, & Gregory the third called for the aid of Charles Martel to destroy them, writing to him as follows: "St Peter is doubtless strong enough to defend his own Patrimony, but as he is pleased to test the zeal of his sons, he conjures Charles not to turn a deaf ear to his desires, & to have a just fear that one day, if he neglect them, St Peter will close against him the gates of Heaven." As Liutprand, King of Lombardy was an ally of Charles Martel, the latter only begged of him to respect the territories of the Roman Church, then falsely called the Patrimony of St Peter.

In 711, Pepin the brief propounded to Pope Zaccharias the famous case of conscience; whether he, the descendent of the Prefects of the Palace, or Chilperic the third, heir of the Carbovingian race, was worthier of the throne. The Pope decided in favour of Pepin, whom, by his Legate Boniface, he caused to be consecrated at Soissons. On that day, was established the contract between Princedom & Popedom, between the Vicars of God, & the Rulers of the earth; from that day, the spiritual became subservient to the temporal power.

Astolfo, following up the plans of his predecessors for the founding of the Kingdom of Italy, took Ravenna, & advanced upon Rome. Stephen the 2d swiftly proceeded to France, recognised Pepin's authority, &, as a recompense for the legitimation of his usurpation, requested the expulsion of the Lombards, & the gift of lands & dominions to the Church of Rome. Pepin, & subsequently Charlemagne (anointed Emperor of the West, on Christmas day, anno 800.) favoured the Papal pretentions. Thus was formed the terrible league between the Pontiffs & the Princes; thus arose the absurd, unjust, & anticatholic, usurping, temporal authority of the Popes.

Striding onward more boldly still, Leo the 3d deprived the People of Rome of the right of electing the Popes. He transfered that privilege to the College of Cardinals, who in their selection were said to be illumined by the Holy Ghost.

Thus the temporal power of the Church, born of fraud, of falsehood, of forged decrees, and in the dark ages of ignorance, donations, must perish in the enlightened century of reason. It *is* about to come to an end, & not absolutely by an act of the people. Pius IX, yielding to the suggestions of Diplomacy & the Cardinals, takes flight; Three millions of Italians, left without a government, provide for their own wants; they preserve the same mechanism of Administration he had established; they invite him to return, are insulted & devided, and then consult the opinion of the entire People, concerning the reorganisation of the State.

To all these acts of the most humane, most prudent people, upon earth, Pius IX replies by anathematising them! Oh Pius! when—with pallid countenance, in the Church all decorated with gloomy sables, thou pronouncedst the fatal curse—thou heardest not the voice which issued from the Sanctuary; it was the voice of *GOD* that spoke to thee: Bishop of Rome thou art not the Shepherd of thy flock, but the wolf. Thou hast fornicated with the Kings. Be thou accursed!

And the word of malediction, when thou exclaimest anathema! anathema! fell not upon thy just ones of Rome, but upon thee, the crowned executioner of the two Sicilies.

Oh ye Catholic Clergy, why delay the calling of a Council to consult upon the fall of the Church, to proclaim the deposition of Pius IX—make haste ye Priests lest your delay produce another schism, of which not ours the responsibility!![34]

While such language, the forcible character of which cannot be effaced even by the imperfections of my translation, is met with in the much-read pages of the Italian papers, & finds but too loud an echo in every bosom, it is indeed difficult to foresee how the dread abyss, so recklessly opened between the unhappy Pontiff & his people, shall be bridged over, upon what foundations shall be laid the arch of reconciliation.

But the true friend & wise lovers of their country, whose mind is still unobscured by the giddiness of passion, are not blind to the fact, obvious to the unimpassioned observer, that the material prosperity, if not the very existence of the Roman Capital, is intimately, perhaps indissolubly, bound up with the residence of the Popes within its walls.

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[34] Source not given.

A temporary lustre will speedily be shed, it is true, over the august city by the presence of the *Constituent Assembly* of Italy.

Thirty seven deputies from Tuscany will shortly sit, with the hundred Romans selected from the two hundred of the Pontifical *Constituente* & Central Italy be thus fully represented. That Sardinia & Sicily will speedily follow the example, & send about 160 more, if not 200, is most probable. The relief thus afforded to a population, hitherto accustomed to & pampered by the wealth[i]est & greatest of France, Russia, Germany, & England, can be but trifling; whilst the removal of the papal residence from Rome, which added in the eyes of those opulent personages so very materially to its attractions, would greatly diminsh their afflux. The city would then only be sought after by some admirers of the acts, whose curiosity a few days or weeks soon satiate, the searchers of antiquities, less important in number & wealth, & the forlorn aspirants to health, who seek (too often alas! in vain) for recovery from the invasions of that dire malady to which intellect, youth & beauty, in our hyperborean regions, so frequently fall victims. The Italian visitors are little likely to lavish wealth, of which they but rarely, except in those lands now groaning under Austrian despotism, have much superfluity. The penury of this country, at least of those who are likely to be deputies, & until some years of a regenerating administration shall have develloped its resources, is, in some degree, shown by the scanty remuneration (two dollars a day) allotted to the deputies of the National Convention—I think I may safely predict that the compensation, awarded by Tuscany, Piedmont, or Sicily, is not very likely to exceed this scanty pittance.

The Roman princes have, I regret to say, for the most part, gone to Gaeta, & though the families of some of them continue here, yet their establishments have been generally reduced, as likewise the tolerably liberal expenditure on works of art, & virtû, in which they generally indulged. This most unwise proceeding—as their incomes have suffered but little—from political changes, & the very moderate increase of direct taxation—appears only to arise from an aversion to the regenerative reforms of their own country, which manifests itself in a hostile feeling towards the poor & middle classes of their fellow citizens. This is the more singular, as there is no government under which the higher orders of nobility have fared worse than under the popes. All honors & dignities, all offices, whether civil, political, or military, were reserved for the clergy. Their only princely priviledge, the dignity of Roman Senator, was but a biting, bitter mockery; they were never able to form a genuine aristocracy, nor had they any cause to fear the resentment of the people, whom they had never offended. It is but just to say that they had always sought popularity by exercising a hearty & generous patronage, which was extensively benificent, & yet by no means humiliating to those who partook of their liberalities. Nor had they aught to fear from the influence of *socialist* *principles,* upon this worthy people, whose morality, & bold bearing-up against want, are far from being appreciated as they merit. Shall we suppose that these personages thought too much of the origin of their wealth, but seldom, it is true, due to the well directed efforts of honest, steady industry, & persevering frugality & economy; too frequently springing from other less honorable sources. For their sakes, I am willing to hope that they will only a short time remain entangled in the meshes of the great diplomatic net spread for them, & that mindful of their countrys weal & reassured, if need be, by the nobly tranquil demeanor of the nation, they will speedily return to Rome, there to set a good example, by devoting a portion of their expenditure to their suffering fellow countrymen, & employing their talents in forwarding the political maturity of this fair land.

Yet when *they* return, when the Italian *Congress,* undisturbed, as I hope, & imagine, by the war of barbarian cannon, shall have met; may, even if Pius himself aware of his error, be suffered by his evil counsellors to return to that city which so lately rang with unfeigned, unprompted exclamations of heartfelt love & admiration of his person & conduct, should he even successfully evoke the genius of christian love to assist him in filling up the gulph that now yawns between him & his people: should all this be successfully accomplished, the anxious query still remains unanswered: what form of govt. shall Rome select for herself?

In these times of perpetual changes, changes which for a long period will be far more frequent than of old, when civilization progressed with slower strides, secular duration for any form of govt. cannot reasonably be anticipated, however broad its basis. All *constitutions* should without doubt, like our own, contain, in a palpable form, the elements of self renovation, even if the periodical appeal to a convention be not formally written down in the charter which records the nation's will.

But in referring to the difficulty of framing a constitution for the Roman people, I contemplate that of discovering any that shall work satisfactorily, for even a decade. Monarchy, however democratical in form or reality, has hitherto kept afloat amidst the raging ocean of revolution, & seems inherent to the densely peopled States of Europe; whilst a true republican rule appears almost incompatible with their imperfect civilization —for so I cannot help considering it—and their still more deficient education.

But monarchy in Rome, side by side with the Supreme Ruler of the Roman Catholic Church, how should it be possible? How—independently of the expenditure inevitably incurred, & that with a population scarcely larger, & far less opulent, taken collectively, than that of one of our large States—how can the two potentates be imagined relatively to each other? Equal both, or one superior. If the latter, which?

This brings me back to the probable solution—however difficult—a Roman Republic.

The form of govt, already discussed by every political, which means now almost *every* writer in books, pamphlets, & newspapers, all over Italy, must soon after the 5 of Feb'y engage the attention of the *Constituente.* It is however as much a *national* as a *state* question; & by many, indeed, will be considered more so. Hence a considerable time may elapse before any solution is given or perhaps attempted to so difficult a problem.

The election for the Capital could not be said to be decided until the successful candidates were proclaimed on the 28th inst. The counting of the votes was not completed until the morn'g of that day, & at noon the names were announced from the hall of the *Capital* to a very crowded assembly.

A certain number only of the different armed bodies, civic guards, student-rifle corps, fire companies, artillery, light & heavy cavalry, & infantry, were present in the circumscribed locality, which was beautifully decorated with banners, flags, emblems etc. With the names, were stated the number of suffrages obtained by each candidate, amidst the harmony of the bands, the roar of cannon, & the solemn peals of the antient bell of the *Capitol,* the harbinger of so many great events in the world's annals. Shouts, cheers, & waving of handkerchiefs, were not wanting, & a brilliant illumination of the Capitol completed the festivities of this ever memorable day.

Between the most favoured candidate Sturbinetti & the last of the successful twelve, I observed a wide interval of numbers. All seemed equally welcome to the applauding assembly, notwithstanding that Charles Buonaparte (Canino) to whom (unjustly in a great measure) so much of the movement is attributed barely escaped omission from the list. He had only 6000 & some hundreds whilst Sturbenetti, at the head of the poll, had upwards of 16,000. If *ultraism* be justly laid to the first named gentleman's account, its favourers are shown to be comparetively [*sic*] a minority.

I might, without abandoning the field of *politics,* speak of a most successful & fully attended *opera* of Verdi, a very popular composer, whose music is well in keeping with the Italian patriotic character of the libretto.

Antient Rome had her Tyrtaeus, & modern Rome could not do without one. May she be as successful in finding able generals & legislatures to perfect her regeneration.

Whatever malevolence or timidity may insinuate, order & peace never, reigned more profoundly, within her antient walls.

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME 12th. Feb. 1849.

Sir

In my last, of the first instant, I had the honor to acquaint the Govt. with all the events which had occurred up to the hour of my writing, adding such remarks as a careful consideration of the past had suggested to my mind. I indicated a republican form of Govt. as the only probable, perhaps, all things maturely considered, the only possible result of the condition in which the Roman States were placed. My prediction has been fully verified, but much more speedily, than seemed to me likely.

On the fifth inst. the *Constiuent Assembly* met at the *Capitol,* & from thence moved, in solemn procession, to their hall at the *Cancelleria.* I thought it my duty, as an American citizen, to do homage to the principle of popular sovereinty, of which our glorious republic is the living incarnation. Accordingly, I accompanied the splendid procession in my official uniform. The immediate proclamation of the *Republic,* proposed by Charles Bonaparte, was unhesitateingly rejected by the assembly. This circumstance, the nomination of Galletti (considered a moderate), to the presidency or speakership of the house, & the removal of a Roman regement, supposed to be ultra-liberal, to the frontier, were believed to be indications that no step would be taken which would be deemed rash, or inconsiderate. It was presumed that a *constitution* would be framed, of such a character as to guarantee all popular rights, leaving to the sovereign a mere honorary title, a power little, if anything, more than nominal, such, in short, as is theoretically vested in so called *constitutional monarchs.* Thus, it was thought appearances might at least be saved, an entire rupture with Pius averted, the *Republic* at last proclaimed when reconciliation with His Holiness was proved, not only to the people of the Roman States, but to the whole of the christian world, to have become impossible without the sacrifice of that greatest of human blessings, Liberty.

This was indeed the theme sustained by Mamiani deputy & minister, in the mem[o]rable discussion respecting the form of govt. which commenced in the afternoon of the eight of this month, & terminated at one in the morning of the 9th inst. with the vote of the following *Fundamental Decree.*

ROMAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Fundamental Decree

Article *1.* The Papacy has fallen, in fact & in right, from the temporal government of the Roman States.

Art. *2.* The Roman Pontiff will have all the guarantees necessary for the independent exercise of His spiritual power.

Art. *3.* The form of the Govt. of the Roman States will be purely democratic, & will take the glorious name of the *Roman Republic.*

Art. *4*. The Roman Republic will have those relations with Italy which a common nationality requires.[35]

This fundamental decree was carried by a majority of one hundred & twenty, out of one hundred & forty four members present; sixteen having abstained from voting, altho' agreeing to the principle, & eight, rejecting it absolutely. Forty six members were wanting, as many seats are still vacant, the same deputies having been simultaneously elected for two or more places. The chamber will be completed by the elections, which will take place, here, & elsewhere, on the 18th inst. The solemn sound of the great bell of the *Capitol,* booming thro' the silent midnight air, announced this extraordinary event, and from that beauteous edifice executed by one of Italy's greatest sons, was formally proclaimed at noon on the 9th inst, the birth of the new Republic.

This great fact was officially communicated to me by Monsignore Muzzarelli, President of the Council of Ministers, who, with his colleagues, had been provisionally confirmed in their offices, by the *Constituent Assembly.* I have the honor to enclose this official communication & my reply.

On the tenth inst. the Constituent Assembly named an executive body, styled the "Executive Committee," composed of three members. Carlo Armellini was first named by 139 votes—all that were present; Aurelio Saleceti next, by 114; and after two ballots, Mattia Montecchi was added to the list, by 82 votes.

The flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, from religious scruples, suggested by the Pope, & the declaration of an adhesion to the *Roman Constituente,* & simultaneous proclamation of the Republic at Florence, have greatly served to strengthen the democratic movement. These events have, in truth, fully demonstrated the impossibility of conciliating his Holiness, by any proposal, short of restoring to him that temporal power, which is generally deemed as incompatible with a judicious exercise of the spiritual authority of the Church, as it has proved itself to be, by centuries of misrule, with the progressive improvement & well-being of Italy in general, & of the Roman States in particular.

I must not omit to mention, that I assisted likewise at a solemn "Te Deum" sung, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, all the deputies, public authorities, & a numerous body of civic guards & troops, at St Peter's, on sunday the 11th inst, where thanks were offered up to Divine Providence, for the advent of the *Republic* of which I had witnessed the proclamation at the *Capitol.*

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[35] To the Italian version enclosed are signed the names of G. Galletti, president (who had twice been Minister of Police and later Minister of the Interior under the old regime), and the following secretaries: Giovanni Pennacchi, Ariodante Fabretti, Antonio Zambianchi, and Quirico Filopanti Barilli.

(*Enclosures*)

C. E. MUZZARELLI to NICCOLA BROWN

Ministero Degli Affari Esteri
Li 9 Febbrajo 1849

Il Sottoseritto hoc l' onore di' parteciparle, che l' Assemblea Nazionale nella tornata di' j'eri confermó provvis oriamente nelle sue attribuzioné la Commissione dí Governo; indi nelle ore avanzate della notte discusse, a proclamo' a grandissima maggioranza il qui' unito decreto, dí cuí Le sí fa colla presenté formale communicazione.

Papa lo Serivente a ripeterla i' sensi dell 'alta sua considerazione. C. E. MUZZARELLI.

Sig. Niccola Brown
Console Generale degli' Staté
Unitè di' Ameríca

NICHOLAS BROWN to MONSIGNOR MUZZARELLI

ROME, 11th Feb. 1849
AMERICAN CONSULATE

Sir

The undersigned consul of the United States of America at Rome feels too lively a satisfaction in the progress of liberty in the Roman States, to allow the occasion of the proclamation of the Republic, of which he hereby acknowledges your official communication, to pass away, without tendering to the nation, through you, his warmest congratulations.

Although the undersigned cannot take upon himself to make any declaration, upon this momentous subject, in the name of the Govt. of the United States, he feels confident that he is not oversteping the bounds of propriety by manifesting his personal satisfaction at this memorable event.

Nor can he feel any hesitation in stating to you that it has ever been a cardinal principle, uniformly, & under all circumstances, acted upon by the Govt. of the United States of America, to acknowledge, as supreme, any Govt. which a people may choose to institute; as in them, & their delegated agents, is solely vested the fundamental right of subverting old forms of rule, or of establishing a new order of things.

So thoroughly known is this great truth to every citizen of his republic, so deeply rooted in every American heart the love of liberty, that the nation will at once hail with joy the independence of the *Roman Republic,* long before their diplomatic agents can have had time, in due official form, to give expression to the generous sentiments of their constituency.[36]

In assurance of which the undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself with the most profound respect.

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[36] Cass, the U.S. minister, had not yet arrived in Rome when this republic was erected. Buchanan wrote him, Feb. 16, that while it was the policy of the U.S. to recognize existing governments without inquiring into their legitimacy, such governments must first give evidence of their power to maintain their independence. He thought this extremely doubtful of the Roman Republic and he considered the restoration of the Pope "highly probable, if not absolutely certain" (Stock, *U.S. Ministers,* pp. 17–18). Recognition of the provisional government had not been accorded by a single foreign power; on the contrary the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See had accompanied Pius to Gaeta where it remained to return with him to Rome. Recent studies of value, based on documentary sources, are H. R. Marraro, "Unpublished American Documents on the Roman Republic of 1849," *Cath. Hist. Rev.*, XXVIII, 459–490; and Jos. T. Durkin, S.J., "American Diplomats and the Risorgimento," *Historical Bulletin,* XXI, 51–52, 63–64.

Nicholas Brown to James Buchanan

American Consulate Rome, Feb 23d, 1849

Sir

Having so recently addressed you, I should not have communicated further for some time to come, had I not been expressly requested to do so by the Roman Govt., as will be apparent from the enclosed document of feb 21. It would require much time, on my part, & more patience on yours, to enter into the details of the Ferrara question. The fortress or citadel so completely commands the unfortunate city, that a few hours bombardment would inevitably reduce the latter to ashes, in spite of the great solidity of the antient & once magnificent palaces which adorn, nay, chiefly form its streets. Lonely & destitute as it appears at this day, the population of Ferrara, now dwindled to twenty thousand, exceeded in the middle ages double that number. Its absorption into the Pontifical States gave, a destructive blow to its greatness, centuries ago. Since 1815, the Austrian occupation, stipulated by treaty, has of course paralyzed every struggle for improvement. In spite of the danger ever impending over the city, some shew of resistance to the arbitrary exactions of Austria, was made in 1848, and some kind of convention entered into respecting the communications between the citadel & the city gates, corps-degarde, etc, the Austrians still maintaining that they had rightfully entire possession of the city by virtue of their occupation of the forts. In order to avoid collisions between them on one side, & the civic guards & Roman inhabitants on the other, it was arranged, that the former should always pass thro' particular streets, at detirmined hours, when communicating with the outposts, changing guard etc. etc. This arrangement being deviated from, a squabble ensued, which resulted in the death of a townsman, & three Croats, & a few wounded, on both sides. The Austrians, who found it impossible to squeeze anything more from exhausted Lombardy, thought this an excellent pretext for recruiting their finances by levying "black mail" on the helpless city. A predatory incursion was rapidly planned, & executed with an ability worthy of the most illustrious brigands of antient or modern times. After a three days stay in Ferrara, they departed on the 20th inst at noon, taking with them one hundred thous' dolls in silver, & one hund' & six thous' in bills on Rome, & other places. As security for the payment of the bills, they dragged with them into captivity, six of the first noble men & gentlemen of Ferrara, who nobly proffered themselves as hostages to the odious invaders. This, you will observe, if not exactly in harmony with the usages of, so called, civilized warfare, is by no means without a precedent, being closely imitated from the time-hallowed forays of the most famous robber-chiefs of the Appenines. The Roman Govt. have, notwithstanding, tho't fit to make an energetic protest against what they term "a most un-heard-of proceeding."

I also forward official communications made to me the 13th & 16 inst, but received at the office of the consulate a day or two after their dates. Chronologically speaking, I should have noticed these papers before reverting to the Ferrara protest, to which, however, from its greater importance, I have given precedence. Of this, I shall confine myself simply to acknowledging the reception; to the former I returned an answer, of which I enclose a copy.

Before closing this communication, I think it as well to give a slight outline of the occurrences since my last.

An " Executive Committee " responsible to the Chamber, composed of three persons (as per inclosed " Circolare " No 201) having been named on the 10th inst, this " Executive C'ttee " proceeded, on the 14th inst. to appoint a new ministry, as will be seen in " Circolare " No 238.

Much energy has been displayed by all parties, at least as much, if not far more than could be anticipated from persons reared in a country to which public political life has been wholly unknown for centuries. The public peace has been admirably preserved, even during the festivities of the carnival, which, notwithstanding the number of affluent foreigners, who heretofore partook of the gaieties of the season, & added to their splendour, have proved extremely brilliant. Order & quiet have, of course, not been obtained without unceasing vigilance on the part of the authorities.

A protest of the Pope, calling upon the people to return to their allegiance to him, as a temporal sovereign, has been openly promulgated. What influence this appeal may have upon European diplomacy, I cannot undertake to prophecy; but, founded as it is upon the most unscriplural [*sic*] doctrine that the Kingdom of God will be destroyed by the downfall of the temporal power of the Pontiff, it can only meet, amongst our enlightened people of all religious denominations, with the most decided reprobation.

This unmitigated declaration of hostility to the new order of things, on the part of Pius IX & his advisers, has been responded to by the confiscation of the property of the church. The clergy will henceforth be paid by the State, & monks & nuns be enabled to live according to their vows.

Steps for the improvement of the fi[n]ances, the creation of an efficient army etc. etc. have been taken.

(*Enclosures*)

Ministeri Degli Affari Esteri N. 201
Li 13 Febbrajo 1849.

Circolare

Alle Legazioni Estere in Roma, E Agli Inviati,
E Consoli Della Repubblica Romana All' Estero

Il sottoscritto Ministro Provvisorio delle Relazioni Esteriori della Repubblica Romana, è in debito dì participare a tutte le Legazioni Estere in Roma, e agl'Inviati,

e ai Consoli Romani All'Estero, che l' Assemblea Costituente, con decreto del 10 del corrente, ha formato un Comitato Esecutivo responsabile ed amovibile, composto dei cittadini C. Armellini, A. Saliceti, M. Montecchi, il quale a nome dell' Assemblea, governa lo Stato, fino a che non sia deliberata ed attuata la Costituzione della Romana Repubblica.

Lo Scrivente è egualmente in dovere di render noto, che il Comitato Esecutivo ha provvisoriamente confermati gli attuali Ministri nei loro portafogli.

La Repubblica Romana, che costituisce fin d' ora un Governo munito della pui solenne e sacra sanzione di diritto, e di fatto, aspira ad aprire con tutti i Governi que' rapporti che gl'interessi politici, e materiali d' Europa richiedono, e confida per ciò nello zelo dei proprj Rappresentanti all'Estero, e nelle simpatie dei Rappresentanti Esteri a Roma. C. E. Muzzarelli

Illmo Signor Console Generale degli Stati Uniti di America in Roma.

Ministero Degli Affari Esteri N. 238.
Li 16 Febbrajo 1849.

Circolare

Alle Legazioni Estere in Roma, E Agli Inviati,
E Consoli Della Repubblica Romana All' Estero

Il Comitato Esecutivo della Repubblica Romana ha con Ordinanza del 14 del corrente composto il nuovo Ministero in questo modo.

Ministro di pubblica Istruzione, e Presidente del Consiglio de' Ministri il cittadino Carlo Emanuele Muzzarelli, rappresentante del popolo.

Ministro dell' interno il cittadino Aurelio Saffi, rappresentante del popolo.

Ministro di Grazia e Giustizia il cittadino Giovita Lazzarini, rappresentante del popolo.

Ministro deglo Affari Esteri il cittadino Carlo Rusconi, rappresentante del popolo.

Ministro delle Finanze il cittadino Ignazio Guiccioli, rappresentante del popolo.

Ministro de'Lavori pubblici, e Commercio il cittadino Pietro Sterbini, rappresentante del popolo.

Ministro di Guerra e Marina il cittadino Pompeo di Campello, rappresentante del popolo.

Il sottoscritto pertanto nell' assumere il grave incarico del portafoglio delle ralazioni esteriori, é licto di aver motivo di confidare come nello zelo, nella fede politica, nella intelligenza dei Rappresentanti della Repubblica all' Estero, cosi nelle simpatie e neg li amichevoli rapporti dei Repprésentanti esteri in Roma. Quindi mentre si riserva di dare con altro ufficio communicazione delle ulteriori risoluzioni della Republica, ha l' onore di attestare ai Rappresentanti esteri in Roma, e ai Rappresentanti Romani all' Estero, i sensi della distinta sua considerazione. Carlo Rusconi

All' Illmo. Signore Il Sig. Console degli: Stati Uniti di America.

Nicholas Brown to Sig. Rusconi, Minister of Foreign Affairs. of the Roman Republic

American Consulate
Rome, feb. 21 1849

Sir

The undersigned, consul of the United States of America at Rome, has had the honor to receive the communications addressed to him by the Roman Govt. under the dates of the 13th & 16th inst, & has great pleasure in stating, that in this act

he sees a renewed assurance of a desire on the part of the Roman Republic to maintain the most friendly relations with the United States of America.

The undersigned had lost no time in communicating to his Govt. the official information of the proclamation of the Roman Republic, which had been duly & formally signified to him, by Mons. Muzzarelli, President of the Council of Ministers; and he now begs to assure the Roman Govt. that in receiving the renewal of his "Exequatur" he does so in the fullest belief that his Govt. will take the earliest opportunity to recognize that of Rome, in the most satisfactory manner. Indeed the wonderful calm & order preserved in the midst of the most difficult circumstances, the wisdom & the deliberateness of the proceedings, nothing being done angrily or unjustly, but with a high regard to the eternal principles of truth & right who at all this could refrain from admiration!

We may imagine we see the great men of former days renewed in their successors, combining thus the progressive ideas & knowledge of present days with the noble conduct of the past; we may hope, nay, almost anticipate for modern Rome, more true greatness than was the lot of the antient republic, more durable & genuine felicity, than was ever enjoyed by the citizens of that illustrious Commonwealth.[37]

NICHOLAS BROWN to JAMES BUCHANAN [38]

ROME, March 7th, 1849.
AMERICAN CONSULATE

Sir

In spite of the rapid pace at which events have proceeded here, the time since which I had the honor to address you has been so limited that I have but little to communicate, and that little, more of a spec[u]lative nature, & of dubious import, than immediate tangible practicability.

Those measures, indeed, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be important, such as the suppression of the horrid tribunal of the Inquisition, and the placing of schools & universities under the care of laymen, lose their charm, when we consider that an intervention would, at once, destroy all that has been done.

It will appear strange, that a restoration of the temporal authority of the papacy should necessarily bring in its train, so stupendous, so monstrous a mischief as a total removal of the great & beneficial innovations introduced by the present Govt. In Belgium, in Holland, even Prussia, subsist along with the monarchy all, or almost all, those immunities for which our fore-fathers bled & suffered. In those countries, the press is not preventively restricted. No ecclesiastical censor examines the books, prints, newspapers, previously to their publication; all religions are fully professed; nor is any man deprived of his civil or political rights, nor excluded from a public school or university, on account of his faith, or compelled to attend Mass, take the sacrament, or confess himself, at stated periods. No one is precluded from uniting himself in the bonds of mat-

[37] Brown notes that this was transmitted in Italian.

[38] On this day Jno. M. Clayton was commissioned Secretary of State. Notification to ministers and consuls was sent the following day. Instructions, XIII, 160.

rimony with one of another creed. Marriage is necessarily a civil contract there; the religious ceremony is left to the conscience of the parties. No secret ecclesiastical tribunal rules over, & interferes with, domestic ties, & those moral delinquincies which the Maker alone is felt to have authority to judge & punish.

I must refrain, as I should necessarily exhaust your patience, from enumerating a host of liberties that would fill a volume, and which are so interwoven with the very existence of an American citizen, that to live without them, seems as impossible to him as that he should continue to be without light or air, & which liberties the Romans knew not. The presence of a sovereign may thus doubtless be compatible with most of those vital liberties; &, under ordinary conditions of things, a change of Govt. might imply little more than a change of a name. Some sort of compact between prince & people might still exist. Where the king can do no wrong, his power must needs be nominal, or very limited. But not so with the papacy. This, to exist at all, as a temporal power, must be a *Theocracy,* & thus radically different from any civilized government now established in the world. In this, as in the Empire of the Grand-Lama, the *Church* must be paramount. Rights & immunities there are none, but such as the *Church* may grant, and readily revoke. That such are the opinions & feelings of the Pope, & his advisers, is quite evident from their present & past conduct. Of the innate, inherent rights of man, born, as our glorious Declaration of Independence proclaims, " free & equal," there is not a word in the famous "*Statuto*" of Pius IX. How, indeed, should there be? The Roman State is, in their eyes, the " Patrimony of St Peter"; its people, the vassals only of the soil, created alone for the support & glorification of the Papal See. The governments, who, more or less openly, lean to an intervention in favour of Pius IX, put forward the same plea, most hypocritically it is true, in words of a like import, *if* not so plain.

France, or rather the monarchical party now dominant there, talks of securing " the temporal power of the spiritual head of three hundred millions of catholics"; that is, of enslaving three millions (at the least) of their neighbours, in order to enable them to beguile, more readily, the less reflective portion of frenchmen. The same language, in the mouth of Austria, means the rendering impossible Italian unity, the destruction of all aspirations of freedom in the Italian Peninsula, & the perpetuation of her abhorred dominion over its fairest & most fertile provinces. Nor can the interpretation of the professions of the Neapolitan Bourbon offer more difficulty, whose blood-stained throne would be shattered to dust by the united efforts of a regenerated people. Possibly even Britain might complacently look on. Her proud aristocracy, conscious that their power exists only by the perpetuation of bigotry & prejudice, dread that a republic in Europe, happy & flourishing, should confirm, by another example, the great truths our own stupendous Republic is daily & practically impressing upon the subjects of Queen Victoria. Even the merchants of that kingdom, eager to amass that wealth which shall, some day, enable them or their descendants, to enter the hallowed precin[c]ts of the courtly circle, will, too many of them, dream of that peace, only however to be purchased at the expense of the happiness etc, well-being of their fellow creatures, which will enable them to lay Italy under contribution. Even from an internal enemy, one, who should be a brother, & is perhaps but a most dangerous foe in disguise, from the Sardinian ruler, Rome is not safe. How difficult, indeed, to put trust in one who, there is too much reason to suppose, betrayed his fellow-conspirators to death or exile in 1831, & who is as strongly, if not as certainly accused, of having played false in the plains of Lombardy, in 1848!

I hope, however, that France will be restrained by the liberty-loving portion of their own nation, & that the death of Rossi may prove a warning to Charles Albert, should he really entertain such un-Italian *Liberticidal* views. Naples may, in that case, be kept back by her yet undivided struggle with the brave Sicilians, as well as by the fear of intestinal commotions within her own dominions, where the torrents of blood, shed in May 1848, have not sufficed to extinguish the vital spark of liberty; whilst Austria, weakened by the struggle with Hungary, & fearing other risings in Prague & Vienna, may dread to weaken her precarious hold in Lombardy by removing, even temporarily, any part of her army of occupation. Yet, even so undisturbed, the danger, at least the apprehension, could not cease, untill the Roman Republic (shortly, by her union with Tuscany, to become the Republic of Central Italy) were recognised by some if not all the great powers of Europe. That such an event will not, cannot immediately be anticipated, is obvious. Arms, & military organization, are therefore indispensible. Without money, these cannot be obtained. And how is this to be raised? A forced loan, equitably imposed upon a progressively increasing state, of from one fifth to two thirds of the annual income of persons having a yearly revenue of two thousand dollars & upwards, & to be reimbursed in stock at five pr ct., will produce it is thought, about three millions three hundred thousand dollars, of which one third will be payable within a month; but this is only a temporary resource. New taxes, where every thing is over-taxed, cannot be laid on; and the superfluous church bells, now two guns are cast weekly, will not go far in cannon or copper money.

Tuscany is as poor. The removal of the customs line between the two countries, the adoption of the Tuscan revenue tariff, founded a hundred years ago on free trade principles, cheap postage, telegraphic lines, all most wise, & with security most beneficial measures, can give no immediate financial relief; while the sale of the national property (Church lands) is rendered most problematical by a violent protest of Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope'[s] secretary of State, who declares all such transactions, not only impious, but fraudulent, & utterly null & void. Amongst a people, so lately freed from pseudo-religious sway, such a document could not fail to produce a strong impression. Foreign & native capitalists could not forget that this protest was preceeded by the accumulation of an imposing force on the Neapolitan frontier, of which this Govt. warmly complained in an energetic protest, (a copy of which was officially communicated to me) whilst all the disposable troops were, meanwhile, dispatched to the confines. Thus little money can be raised in that way, whilst the church plate & jewels, in very many cases have been already surreptitiously removed by the clergy regular & secular. The poor are employed at a great expense on roads, church-repairs, & in other ways. Silver too is at fifteen pr. ct. premium. Small notes, it is hard to say why, are very scarce. Yet peace & order, to an incredible degree, reign throug[h]out the land, while all hope, that fortunate events may falsify sinister predictions.

I forward the enclosed communication received from the Sec'y of State of the Roman Republic.[39]

NICHOLAS BROWN to JOHN M. CLAYTON

ROME, March 27th 1849.
AMERICAN CONSULATE

Sir

About three weeks have now elapsed, since I had the honor of addressing you. That this time, at so critical an epoch, might not have been turned to better account than it has by the leaders of the Roman Republic, my respect for truth forbids my saying. But deliberative bodies are prone to waste time in idle words. My experience of those countries where the tribune is not, as in this republic, wholly new, might have enabled me without any extraordinary pretentions to vaticination, to foretell, with precision, the delays, errors, absurdities, etc. into which new fledged orators must fall. Yet if the chamber, paying its tribute to human nature, in the opinion of some, may now and then have erred, its errors have rather been those of omission than commission. Whilst forwarding, as far as lay in its power, the good cause of freedom, it has not been led by the sense of impending danger, to any excesses whatever. We have here happily no " Guillotine en permanence " as under the jacobin rule of France in '93, nor daily slaughter by military court-martial under the *legitimate* sway of Austria, in Vienna, and the fair but grieving cities of the Lombardo-Venetian realm. After all, a little loss of time, by verbose and empty oration, is an error as easity [easily] corrected perhaps in the end, and far less painful to humanity, as the contrary excess of wanton bloodshed, coloured by the forms of justice, or the plea of expediency.

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[39] Not pertinent.

A prolific & very humerous newspaper (*Don Pirlone*) the " Punch " of Rome shews, in a recent print, a fine baby whose sole apparel is the phrygian cap that crowns the infant head, & who is stepping boldly along to the evident delight of her mother, Italy, by whose side, glancing fiercely, stands the she-wolf of the Capitol, her dugs still stored with that milk which fed the founders of the " Eternal City " more than two thousand years ago. The elated parent is joyfully exclaiming " *she makes her own way and is yet but one month old!* " ! So indeed she does, and severe is the judgment of him who will rebuke her for an occasional stumble in her infant career.

Beneath this almost ever-serene sky, & on all sides surrounded by the ruins of early greatness, & the living signs of medieval magnificence, & sacerdotal rule, it is difficult to bear steadily in mind the reality of Rome's decadence, & the obstacles which impede her regeneration & prosperous growth. Yet it may not be irrelevant to notice briefly these hindrances.

To the south of the Roman Republic, a long, & therefore, despite the mountainous character of a large proportion of it, a line of frontier not easily defended, seperates her from the Neapolitan dominions. The possessions on " terra firma " of the Sicilian Monarch (as he chooses to be styled) more than double in proportion those of the ex-Pontifical States, have enabled him to keep on foot a standing army of more than a hundred thousand men, & his treasure has secured him—for many years to come, unless by a unusual act of vigour the capitulations be annulled by the Swiss Govern't.—the services of six thousand of the brave & faithful but too mercenary sons of Helvetia. Careful training & discipline make up, to a great extent, for that courage by some thought defective in the Neapolitans of the lower ranks; and we have Napoleon's authority that victory is always with the large battalions. The cavalry is numerous, & said to be good; the artillery in quantity abundant & otherwise unexceptionable. Of the disposition of the Bourbon King towards Rome there can be little doubt; Pius IX is at Gaeta. Even if the fugitive Pontiff were not there harboured & caressed, what doubt could be entertained of the evil feeling of that court towards this revolution, the leaders of which, Sterbini & Mazzini in the Senate, Garibaldi in the camp, the newspaper editors all & every where, have proclaimed their just abhorrence of the massacre in Naples in May 1848, and the mock legal suppression & virtual annihilation of the press & the house of representatives, unblushingly continued up to the present hour. Can the demon of darkness be otherwise than hostile to the spirit of light! Of this numerous & well-equipped army, many thousands, far outnumbering the untrained ill-appointed troops of the Republic arrayed against them, now threaten the frontier; and in vain have the executive remonstrated against the menacing attitude they assume. What withholds their steps? Why, by delay, do they expose themselves to increased difficulties in their projected march upon this " *rebel-*

lious" city? Living at a great distance from [*sic*] Naples, not geographically speaking certainly, but *morally,* & only enabled to obtain coloured, garbled, or false statements respecting the condition of things there, I feel great hesitation in attempting conjecturally to frame an answer to this obviously occurring inquiry.

Have France or England, or both conjointly, protested against any armed intervention in the affairs of Rome, by the neighbour-state? This is possible, nay probable. Both incline to peace. Both know its blessings. The suffering of intervention by France would, in spite of the existing reactionary spirit now dominant in that country, be a dangerous experiment, & hardly to be ventured upon by the present *moderate* pilots at the head of that State. They are old enough to remember that the supposed jesuitical, in other words, ultra-catholic tendencies, of the restored House of Bourbon, were amongst the most efficient causes of its downfall in 1830. Of the many who now uphold Catholicism in France, the far greater portion only view it as a means of governing, & would be quite as well pleased with any other mode of faith, supposed equally efficacious in teaching resignation in want & misery, to the suffering, & order & obedience towards the established authorities to all. None but the fanatical portion of mankind will conceive, if indeed any party, not actuated by similar & interested views, will maintain, that any peculiar pomp & expenditure, obtained by the sacrifice of several millions of men to the sacerdotal caste, can be advantageous, not to say necessary, to the interests of that vital religion of spirit and of truth, given by the Almighty to guide, console, restrain, redeem mankind. Thence an intervention in favour of the temporal power of the papacy, (the spiritual authority, I know, no one has yet thought of touching upon) as it would obviously be, within a short time, if not immediately, unpopular, will probably be declined by France. Peace, I have said, is the chief interest of England. Her people cry aloud for diminution of expenditure; her merchants and manufacturers seek only extended commerce, & enlarged fields for their fabricks. Intervention in Italy would not forward the views of any of these parties. A government taking part with *Papal* Rome would, too, be not a little exposed to the assaults of the numerous & well-disciplined party of ultra-protestants, who, so recently aroused by the progress of the quasi-Romanist *Puseyites,*[40] would be, beyond measure, exasperated by support given to a power, comonly styled by them that of Antichrist, & designated, every day, in language, more course [*sic*] still, & if possible still more approbrious. Cogent as these reasons may seem for supposing that neither of these powers will practice, or even sanction intervention; yet even, this day & hour, we are told confidently, by the friends of the fallen party, that, with the sanction of the great powers, nay guided by their ambassadors, several thousand Neapolitan troops are shortly to be in Rome without fail.

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[40] Edw. B. Pusey was a leader in the Oxford Movement.

The internal condition of the Kingdom of Naples, where the revolutionary propaganda, always active, would seem likely to be excited to the utmost by the autocratic proceedings of the ministry, who appear to be determined upon governing, not only without, but despite of the parliament, just, for the second time, arbitrarily dismissed; this condition, requiring thousands of men & hundreds of cannon to keep the Capital alone in subjection, must render the invasion of this state, & the consequent dissemination of the armed force, a somewhat hazardous undertaking.

If Naples has, as some think, been awaiting, in order to carry into effect her intervention here, the arrangement with Sicily, in other words the submission of that spirited people, she will, it would appear, have tarried in-vain. I am informed that, too wary to be deceived again, & preferring the possibility of a successful defence of her liberties to the certainty of ignominious slavery, Sicily has rejected the Neapolitan ultimatum, though proffered by friendly hands, & will trust to the chances of a war rather than to the promises of a Bourbon. The conquest of the island will of course require the efforts of a considerable force. It will probably be attempted. The expenditure of military supplies required for this purpose may further explain the inaction of their troops on our frontier. Strange to say the Romans appear without fear of hostilities from that quarter. Every one thinks himself fit to cope with a host of Neapolitans. This sentiment, based upon absurd assumptions, may lead to fool-hardy neglect of judicious p[r]ecautions, & eventual disaster. Heaven avert the omen.

The severe lesson Italy received in the disasterous campaign of 1848 has led to a due appreciation of the power Austria. All saw that, almost without an effort, she could, if undisturbed, strangle in the cradle the infant republics of Rome and Tuscany, & restore the antient rule; whilst satiating with plunder, under the guise of contributions, her craving hordes & unscrupulous leaders. Nor were there wanting those who, firmly believing in the wilful betrayal of Italy by Carlo Alberto, the disasters of whose army were wholly attributed, not to Austrian skill & valour, but his own deliberate contrivance, confidently asserted that he would permit the invasion of the Croats and share their spoils, while ensuring thereby the undisturbed possession of his crown. Their anticipations have happily proved fallacious. Carlo Alberto has remembered that he is an Italian sovereign & that to reign over his subjects in security & transmit his power to his descendents, he must have merited the crown he wears; & that he & his sons must participate in the dangers & struggles of their people.

Again, by this time, the tri-colored banner waves over the plains of Lombardy, may it not rest until crowned with victorious laurels!

To the camp of Carlo Alberto all eyes are now turned, & to cooperate effectually with his warriors every effort, every energy, is directed. He is said to have required from Tuscany an auxiliary force (including cavalry & artillery) of twenty thousand men; and from Rome, proportionately to her population, of double that amount. The requirement, great as it is, will probably be satisfied, & that with all possible speed. All men from 18 to 30 are declared to be *mobilisable*: that is, liable to be immediately called upon for active service. This would, approximately give a supply of 250,000 men or more, young & vigorous. The unmarried to march first, the married afterwards, with limited exceptions in the former case, such as only sons of widows, etc. The first would probably exceed 60,000 men, & the second be forthcoming when wanted. Arms & equipments are almost as easily obtainable, when money is to be had. For these the forced loan, reluctantly submitted to, & but slowly coming in, must suffice. Unhappily all Roman citizens are not like the Marquis Peter Revedin of Ferrara (the name deserves to be recorded) who returned his annual income at $21,000 dollars and placed, not according to the law two-thirds, but the *entire sum* at the disposal of his country. Yet the money required will & must be got in. Muskets are procured from France. The superflous bells give cannon & copper coin. A general is expected from Switzerland, or hoped for at least, or from some other quarter. The want of qualified military leaders is severely felt, altho' a natural consequence of the monkish *régime*: Poles of tried valour are daily awaited from France. Meanwhile the shortest & most obvious plan will probably be adopted—that of incorporating the troops of central Italy with those of Sardinia.

I do not know whether I shall be thought, to omit an important point by refraining to dwell upon a Spanish intervention. Even if the troops could be found, & spared from home, the acquirement of an efficient force, ships provisions, etc. would require a vast expenditure, incommensurate with the finances of the monarchy of Queen Isabella. The extent to which I have unconsciou[s]ly carried these remarks, withholds my pen from considerations respecting the proceedings of the Muscovite ruler. The alarm & terror felt throughout all Europe, to which the limited succour afforded to Austria by a detachment of Russian troops has given rise, are sufficient to shew how little France & England or even the Frankfort assembly are likely to introduce anew her forces to the south.

I am happy again to be enabled to bear witness to the peace, good order, & abstinence from personal & party violence here, in these most exciting times. Little disturbances, hardly meriting the honor of a corner paragraph in the columns of a minor journal, have occured now & then, & always ended spontaneously, without the intervention of the authorities. But even these trifling movements have universally been in support of the measures of the existing government, & in hatred of its opponents.

Little has been done in the chamber towards discussing & framing a constitution—a secondary object, in truth, when all the great principles of Liberty are well known & acknowledged by the majority, and where *existence* is at stake. In fact so strong is the conviction that the expulsion of the foreign hosts—now that the old tyranny has been got rid of—is the one thing needful, that a suspension, or rather a temporary dispersion of the chamber, is by all talked of, & by most thinking men counselled & predicted. A select body chosen by the chamber, either as " *Decem virs,*" or with some analagous designation, will, I think, be shortly named, & invested, as under the antient Republic, with absolute authority, until the end of the war of liberation. The deputies will return, meanwhile, to their respective homes, there to instruct & encourage the population. Similar measures, under the first French Revolutionary govt., were most effectual in supporting & accelerating the warlike & patriotic movements which, under seemingly most adverse circumstances, resulted, not only in the expulsion of an invading foe supported by enemies within; but in the downfall of all the crowned heads of Europe, one only excepted.

I have endeavoured throughout the course of my remarks to give a faithful picture of the occurrences here, & shew the Roman Revolution with its causes & consequences in their true light. I felt this the more incumbent on me as a very large proportion of the European press, eager to gain or preserve the encouragement & support of the aristocratic & monarchical factions, have either substituted fiction for fact, or compelled their readers to view those truths which could not be concealed, through a confusing & distorting medium. To this circumstance, conjointly with a conscientiously erroneous, or hypocriti[c]ally feigned apprehension that the interests of our Holy Religion would suffer serious injury by the sacrifice of the Pope's temporal power: to these causes, I say, is alone owing the non-recognition of the Roman Republic by the whole world, or the far greater portion of it. Yet all the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Republic plead loudly, invincibly for her recognition.

Necessity compelled this country, imprudently forsaken by her sovereign, to establish a government. It could not, to maintain peace & order, be *provisional.* The Pope refused all terms. No worthy sovereign (if such there be) could be found. The people are convoked. By universal suffrage, they name their delegates. The convention, by a great majority, proclaim the Republic. It is by most, joyfully, by the rest quietly accepted. Judicious measures are adopted. Order & peace, at least as much as were ever known before, are secured. Just & liberal laws are enacted. Freedom is preserved, despite of war without, & insidious enemies within. What then is wanting? Nothing, in the eyes of the friends of justice. But the very *merits* of the case are necessarily *demerits,* with reference to those who dread that, in Europe, anything should arise to make its inhabitants too attentive to the happiness necessarily accruing from a judicious evolution of those principles upon which are irremoveably founded the wise institutions of our own glorious Republic.

NICHOLAS BROWN to JOHN M. CLAYTON

ROME, April 30th, 1849.
AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Sir

If, in my previous communications, I concluded a faithful however feeble picture of the events which had occurred in the Roman State, & the feelings which animated its inhabitants, by urging upon our Govt. the justice & propriety of an immediate recognition of the infant republic, I little anticipated so speedy so peremptory a justification of all I advanced.

What is the attitude of this people under the pressure of circumstances the most disheartning? Without, the cause of Italian liberty everywhere hopeless, scarcely a voice & not one sword raised in its defence. All hope of succour gone! "Hannibal ante portas." And who is the Barbarian that menaces? Who is he that comes to restore the Theocratic rule? The leader of the army of the french Republic desirous to restore "the influence of his nation" in Italy.[41] The "punic faith" of this people, who in by gone days vainly likened themselves to the Romans of Caesar, was never more shamefully manifested.

But my indignation—an indigntaion which every true American cannot but participate in—leads me to digress.

Of the futile reasons advanced by the clerical party against upholding or even recognising the present Roman Govt. the only arguments which could claim attention were: the "hopeless anarchy" into which the country was said to be plunged, & the supposed constraint placed upon the popular will by a handful of desperadoes. "Divine right" to rule was, it is true, also prominently held up to view; but of this methinks the sons of Franklin & Washington have long since shown the absurdity. I shall therefore briefly notice the "anarchy," & the "usurpation." As to the former, it will suffice to say that, except when excited or fostered by the enemies of Gaeta, it has never excited in the provinces; & there by the efforts of a handful of militiamen, (here styled "civic guards,") suppressed as soon as it appeared. Not only has no *majority,* but not even a large *minority* manifested itself in any town or village throughout this country, which could merit mention; but even in the few scattered hamlets, where the degraded condition of the ignorant people, & the sparseness of the population render them the more easy prey to sacerdotal craft & cupidity, even there where the neglect of mental culture of a naturally gifted people, & the absence of cultivation of a fertile soil alike bear witness to the deadening & blighting effect of the govt. of a caste: even there but scanty success has attended the efforts of the fallen party.

And in Rome! Truly may the newly-chosen municipal council exclaim in their brief but eloquent address to their constituents: " anarchy indeed. Never truly did Rome see more *calm,* more *order*; as never did she see days of greater peril & alarm." So much for that anarchy which has never existed but in the imaginations of frightened & fantastic dreamers, or in the reports of interested caluminators & mendacious hirelings.

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[41] Full accounts of French participation in Roman affairs will be found in René Bittard des Portes, *L'Expédition française de Rome sous la deuxième Republique* (Paris, 1905); also *Précis historique et militaire de l'expédition français en Italie,* by "Un Officer d'Etat Major."

Next we were told from without, nay those within would, sometimes assert it too, & there was something specious in the assertion, something which could only be rebutted by a flat contradiction, to which a bold asservation might be again opposed: we were told that this govt. was founded by violence, maintained by fear. We were told that a miserable factious minority oppressed the good, the pious, the sober-minded citizens.

But behold the " experimentum crucis." Here are twenty thousand french bayonets at hand to restore the old order of things; here they are to support, uphold, encourage the friends of the cardinals & the Inquisition, the lovers of despotism & bigotry. At Civita Vecchia the gallic invader holds supreme sway. *Yet even there,* of its ten thousand inhabitants not one raises his voice in favour of priest-rule. And *here,* where every citizen has arms & amunition, & where he is certain of support from without, how comes it that this "*oppressed majority*" do not give vent to their loyal feelings?

The proof is now complete. The majority, the vast majority, if worth, and wealth & intelligence be weighed in the balance, aye even the numerical majority are in favour of this govt. of *self-government*—of all those liberties so dear to every American, so interwoven with his existence that he cannot even realize *being,* if without them.

That a few hours may change the scene, that terror & bribery, that violence & corruption may speedily subvert the wise ordinances so painfully, so ably elaborated, & that over the tomb of Italy's liberties may wave triumphantly the gallic tricolour, etc (*proh* [*sic*] *pudor*)—the polluted banner of Papacy, in a foul & unnatural union, is by no means improbable. But the hearts, the minds, the judgement of the Romans will still, in silence & secrecy, in their heart of hearts, revere & cherish the memory of the lost Republic; as the fond mother, whose offspring has been massacred before her tearless eyes by the ruthless hand of the blood-stained barbarian, cherishes, till her dying hour, her grief & her aspirations for revenge.

Not less to be regretted than the blow given to Liberty, at first by the want of support, (at least by the justly due *moral aid* of *recognition,*) and now by the french invasion: not less to be regretted is the stroke so cruelly aimed at the Catholic religion, by its professed friends & advocates. Too prone already was the population of this country to indifference, lip-worship, or scepticism; too great breaches had been already made in the faith of the people, by the substitution of a compulsory worship for the free preaching of gospel-truth, the spontaneous out-pourings of the inspirations, of the spirit imparted by our divine teacher. Compulsion & routine has given rise to dislike & contempt; and now violence & the hated foreigner are come to add to these abhorence.

The Papacy, I regret to say it, is fallen, morally fallen, forever. May the benign light of our faith not likewise become extinguished in the bosoms of the sons of Rome!

NICHOLAS BROWN to JOHN M. CLAYTON

ROME, May 19th, 1849.

Sir

It is not, I am free to confess, without a strong feeling of self-satisfaction, that I look back to the communications which I have had the honor of addressing you.

I ventured, in opposition not only to the supposed best informed journalists of Europe, but to many semi-Italian inhabitants of this country, who might be fairly thought from their position competent judges in the question, to affirm that the temporal sway of the Papacy had lost all hold upon the minds of the nation, & would, with difficulty, be restored, even by foreign arms.

Seven thousand French, horse, foot & artillery, assail the gates of Rome. They no where effect an entrance. They sacrifice, in vain, some of their best troops. A vigorous sally strikes them with amazement. Roman bayonets attack them hand to hand; they are scattered; &, after a loss of at least 1500 killed wounded and prisoners, effect *a retreat*. The want of cavalry alone prevents the patriot-band from punishing still more severely this shameful aggression.[42]

But a large body of Neapolitan marauders are seen descending the beautiful hills that surround this city. Its defenders march upon & speedily disperse them.

The warmest feelings of humanity animate the population, after the battle. The french wounded & other prisoners are treated with the utmost kindness. The same woomen [*sic*] of the Trasteverene quarter of Rome, who urged their sons, brothers, husbands, lovers, to the barricades, the same woomen who sharpened their knives in the blood of their wounded compatriots as they were borne by & swore eternal hatred to the enemy, & those who from *Gaeta* had sent him, those very woomen, proved ministering angels to their captive or disabled foe.

And the reactionary party so much talked of, where did they shew themselves? a few, very few priests were caught, flag in hand, urging on the gallic host, or wisking a shot from a convent window on the patriots.

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[42] The expedition under Gen. Oudinot met with early defeat, but on July 3, the French forces entered Rome. Shortly afterwards the Republican Assembly was dissolved, the triumvirate was forced to yield, and the papal government was reëstablished. Lewis Cass to Clayton, Apr. 27–July 6, 1849. Stock, *U.S. Ministers,* pp. 32–48.

Speedy death was their well-merited reward. Some of the younger clergy used, not ineffectually, the musket against the assailant forces. Many others, true to their ecclesiastical calling, bound up the wounds, bore on their shoulders from the walls their bleeding countrymen, or administered to the dying spiritual comfort.

During this terrible crisis, public order remained undisturbed. Robbery & assassination, which sometimes occured under the pacific sway of the tiara, was unheard of. During the glorious battle of the 30th April, the french were driven by the bayonet from the Doria-Pamphiglia gardens. A subaltern of the Roman troops, with two or three men, broke into the villa, and stole some plate. They have been tried, convicted, & the sentence of death pronounced against them has only been commuted into that of hard labour for life.

Meanwhile, the Constituent Assembly, as if unassailed by a host of formidable enemies, from without, has steadily proceeded in its well-pondered and judicious career of reform. A complete reform has been effected in the tariff of imports & exports. The enormous duties, operative only as a premium upon fraud & smuggling, have given place to moderate imports calculated to produce a steady & increasing revenue. The attempt to force into existence manufactures, in a country where coal & iron abound not, where hands are scarce, & agriculture in its infancy, though promising the amplest returns to well-directed industry, has been wisely abandoned.

The cares too of the municipal authority may have increased in difficulty, & anxiety, where they [are] more actively conducted. The ensuring the subsistence of 200,000 persons alone is no small matter. Extortion on the one hand, & on the other waste, have to be avoided.

A recent enumeration of the persons bearing arms shows 73,000; of whom 60,000 could be trusted to for defence, while the remainder would be effectual in protecting property & preserving peace within.

Meanwhile all the shops are open, many of them filled by ladies making purchases, every countenance cheerful & unconcerned. But for the *powerful,* carefully conducted defences, styled barricades, & the armed thousands & despatch-bearers in uniform constantly in vigilant motion, it would be impossible to realize the state of war!

If the recognition of this Republic, by her great trans-atlantic sister, has not yet taken place this omission (so I deem it) can certainly not be laid to my charge; and, under existing circumstances, as any further insisting on this point would be superfluous, & might be thought presumptious, I shall say no more.

But this act of justice from another & least expected quarter may be *near at hand.* I was, yesterday, agreeably surprised by a visit from the French envoy Monsieur Lesseps, well known as consul at Barcelona during troubled times & who has numerous relatives settled in New Orleans,

& citizens of our Republic. Sent by the French Chambers to ascertain the true character of the Roman Republic, he appears to have entered on his enquiry with equal candour and discretion. The aspect of the city alone sufficed to impress him, as he declared to me, with views respecting the position of matters here, which subsequent investigations have only helped to confirm, and which, from his apparently unaffected statements, I have reason to suppose identical with my own. He represents all parties, not only in Paris, but even in Gen. Oudinot's camp, as utterly unacquainted with the real state of Rome. He is apprehensive that the statement he shall feel it his duty to submit to the french chamber & gover't., will scarcely meet credence from its being in direct opposition to all their preconceived notions upon the subject. He fears that altho known through a diplomatic career of twenty years, for moderation & candour, he will have to meet accusations of gross misstatement & ultra-republican propagandism. He, notwithstanding, will do his duty to those who sent him, & to truth, by a candid & explicit exposition of facts. My own statements, he says, are fully borne out by those of the British consular agent, a resident here for very many years, & of numerous other intelligent persons. This is highly satisfactory to me, in every point of view. Meanwhile, he assures us the French troops will refrain from every hostile act, and, if not precisely friends, are not to be viewed as enemies.[43]

Subsequently, the armistice has been officially proclaimed by the triumvirate; and, at the request of Mons. Lesseps, three deputies have been chosen, by the Constituent Assembly, to confer with him & Gen. Oudinot.

NICHOLAS BROWN to JOHN M. CLAYTON

ROME, June 3d 1849.

Sir

Altho' no very material changes have occured in the position of all parties since my communication of the 19th.ult, yet the events subsequent to that date are worthy of notice, and I feel so much the more satisfaction in treating of them, however briefly & imperfectly, as they fully confirm the accuracy of my views respecting the affairs of Rome.

Having undertaken to give some account of the recent history of this State, feeble in its present resources, & limited in population, and yet so important as the heart of Italy, & the capital of *Catholicity*; I have aimed at presenting a philisophical [*sic*] but practical generalization of Roman men & minds, rather than a dry chronicle of events. How far I have succeeded in my endeavour it is not for me to detirmine [*sic*].

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[43] Fredinand de Lesseps in his account of this mission, *Recollections of Forty Years* (N.Y., 1888) I, 1–118, states that Cass, U.S. minister, contrary to the latter's denial, interceded in behalf of the Roman Republic. Stock, *op. cit.*, p. 34; Marraro in *Cath. Hist. Rev.*, XXVIII, 470 n.

In my last, I remarked, that Mon. Lesseps, the French envoy, had done me the honor to call on me, & that he expressed his entire confidence in my views. But though his personal opinions fully coincided with my own, & tho' he professed to be furnished with *full* powers to treat, yet it is, from all that has occurred, quite obvious that the instructions given him limited & restricted his field of action. Hence the recognition of the Roman Republic, which would have turned out so beneficial to the cause of European liberty & so advantageous to the real interests of Republican France, has, to the last, been car[e]fully avoided by him, his personal conviction, in favour of such a step, notwithstanding. And at the eleventh hour, the misunderstanding between the civil & military authorities, long concealed by the dense veil of diplomatic art, but which many an accurate eye had seen through, was held up to broad daylight. French *amour-propre* raised, at last, such a gust of rage, that the flimsy covering was torn to atoms, & concealment was impossible. The arrangement between Rome and France, so long pending, and which would have enabled the former, without fear of gallic aggression to exert all her strength to repel the Austrian invader, whilst carefully guarding the Neapolitan frontier, was rendered nugatory by Gen. Oudinot's refusing to subscribe, or in any way sanction, the terms acceded to and signed by Monssieur Lesseps. The general wholly superseded Mons. Lesseps: by whose authority it does not appear; exhibiting to him, this [*sic*] said, a telegraphic despatch giving full power to the military authority. Thus Rome continues in hourly & imminent peril from the french army at her gates; whilst the Legations are occupied by a large Austrian force, that is partly employed in assaulting Ancona, & partly in advancing towards this city. The Neapolitan army, though far more numerous than that sent from Rome to oppose them, (20,000, of whom 3000 are cavalry, against 12000 with 800 horse) not to mention the vast super[i]ority of artillery (40 pieces opposed to 12) fled at the approach of the Romans. Of this ignominious conduct, the king set the example. Yet they, now that all the strength of the country is necessarily concentrated here, may be expected to display their valour against the unarmed population of the frontier, backed by 4500 Spaniards which we have reason to believe have disembarked at Gaeta. The storm that appears about to burst over the head of this devoted city may annihilate its power for a while, but ultimately (such is my faith in a Providence which rules all for the best) the cause of truth & justice must prevail.

The above was penned about three weeks ago. Led by my hopes, & by considerations which at first sight seemed plausible enough, I defered forwarding my communication from day to day. But as the time passes by the political horizon of Rome grows more & more gloomy, though when & how her sorrows are to terminate, remains most uncertain. For who can pronounce, that the present condition of affairs in France will continue even for twenty-four hours?—And upon the fate of that of her most unnatural Republican sister turn the destinies of this most glorious Roman Republic: glorious indeed from her unceasing efforts, her heroic courage; her firm endurance in the cause of truth & justice.

The mission of Monsieur Lesseps seemed, & we now know he so viewed it, that of enquiring into the real condition of Rome & he conscientiously fulfilled his duty here. His reward has been for his treaty, disavowed; for himself disgrace.

The new french chamber, which for a while had promised well for liberal opinions, offers a large majority of members whose principles & proceedings remind us of the worst days of the Bourbon dynasty; and the "*chambre introuvable*" of 1815. They are evidently resolved on supporting every scheme, every law, contrary to freedom of action & speech; or destructive of liberty political & religious.

If amongst the new cabinet we find the great name of De Tocqueville,[44] so familiar to every student of the philosophy of our glorious institutions, we, on the other hand, recoil, with dismay, from the name of De Falloux charged with the department of public instruction, so all-important in a country where all the schools are organised on the same system, & supported and supervised by the general Gover't.[45]

Bred in the Jesuits' college of St. Michael[?], this man—has proved a pupil worthy of his masters. Not many years since, he published a "Life of Pius fifth V." whom he lauded, & amongst his other virtues (?) he more particularly distinguishes his efforts as a "vigilant *Inquisitor,*" and as having made energetic use of the Holy Office! Monss. De Falloux eulogises that tribunal, & observes that religious toleration is only known[?] to periods of indifference to Religion and of Infidelity!!. Of course, according to this "learned Theban," such were the characteristics of the days of Roger Williams & William Penn!!!

As he taught, so has this minister, aided by his colleagues, practised. The mask is thrown off, the restoration of the *temporal* power of the Pope is the aim: the means blood, slaughter, destruction. Six hundred & forty three (I speak from official data) *bombs* weighing about 42 pounds each, thousands of heavy shot, shells & congreve rockets, have been thrown, within twenty four days, upon this devoted city by the *gallican* satellites of the *ninth* Pius! What else could be expected from the allies of that Pontiff, who in his recent manifesto the, "*Allocution*" (so called) of Gaeta, declares formally, that all his liberal measures were extorted from him, & that he, above all other things, abhors & repudiates the foul & impious doctrine which proclaims the right of free & private interpretation of the Scriptures. Nor is he mistaken. The general diffusion of the book by life, uncontaminated by human note or comment, is the only true means, under Providence, of effectually freeing mankind from thraldom bodily & mentally.

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[44] Alexis de Tocqueville, author of *Democracy in America* (1835) was French minister of foreign affairs for a short time in 1849.

[45] Fréderic A. Pierre, Count de Falloux, originally a Legitimist who worked to bring about the Revolution of 1848, was minister of education under Louis Napoleon in 1849–50.

Meanwhile Rome, strong in the justice of her cause, undauntedly resists. The terrors & privations of a twenty days siege, she has borne undismayed. For the bravery of her sons, the pious endurance of her daughters, Providence has even yet, perhaps, in store, some unexpected glorious rewards.

NICHOLAS BROWN to ZACHARY TAYLOR

ROME, June 29th 1849

Sir

Ever since the commencement of your administration, I have had the intention of resigning my appointment here. I however felt it my duty to defer so doing, until the contest between this Govt. & France had terminated. It occurred to me, as the result has shown, that many circumstances might occur in which I might prove serviceable to my countrymen & others.

As however the struggle has now ended, I revert to my first detirmination, and hereby Sir, most respectfully offer my resignation. . . .[46]

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[46] But Brown's successor had already been appointed on May 29. July 6, Clayton directed Brown to deliver to Sanders, the new consul, the archives and all property belonging to the consulate. Instructions, X, 527.

WILLIAM CARROLL SANDERS

(May 29, 1849–September 10, 1856)[1]

JOHN M. CLAYTON to WILLIAM C. SANDERS

DEPARTMENT of STATE, Washington, June 1st 1849

Sir,

The President having appointed you consul of the U.S. at Rome, I now transmit your commission, a printed copy of instructions to consuls etc, a blank book and other documents for the use of your consulate.

On your arrival at your post you will apply to the Government at Rome, through the representative of the U. States there for your exequatur, and you will do no act as consul until your exequatur is received.[2]

WILLIAM C. SANDERS to JOHN M. CLAYTON

MOBILE ALABAMA, June 18th 1849.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of my appointment to the consulate of Rome; for which I am greatly obliged. The commission and the other documents mentioned in your letter came safely to hand. I shall hasten my departure as soon as I can arrange my business here, and will then inform you what vessel I imbark in.

WILLIAM C. SANDERS to JOHN M. CLAYTON

NEW YORK, August 17th 1849.

Sir.

I shall embark on the steamer *Herman* for Southampton, the 20th. inst. and go immediately to Rome to take charge of the consulate according to the appo[i]ntment. I called at the Department of State to get my passport, which could not be made out during my stay in Washington; but I had the promise that it would be sent to me here before the departure of the steamer. Will it not be better for me to have printed blanks in case it is necessary for me to give passports. I am ignorant on that subject, should it be please have me forwarded some.

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[1] Sanders was from Mobile and mentions in his first despatch from Rome that he had been a student in that country several years before. His service as consul really ended May 27, 1852, when he resigned leaving the office in charge of his brother John who was instructed, June 1, 1853, to deliver to the U.S. Legation at Rome all property of the consular office. Ardisson as secretary of the legation conducted the consular correspondence until Le Roy's appointment in 1856. The office was therefore vacant for three years but the correspondence for that period is, for convenience and because there was no appointment, placed under Sanders.

[2] Instructions, X, 514.

William C. Sanders to John M. Clayton

Rome Italy, October 3d, 1849

Sir

I arrived in this city 30th ultimo. and have applied for my exequatur which I expect to receive in about a week, and as soon as I enter on the duties of the office of consul I will inform the department of State.

William C. Sanders to John M. Clayton

Consulate of the United States at Rome, November 24th 1849.

Sir

I received my exequatur October 8th and was prevented from sending the enclosed inventory from the delay in getting the archives in my possession and from the illness of my family. This inventory made by myself, there being none found among the papers which were in somewhat confused state. I shall be greatly obliged to you for particular instructions relative to the customary fee of $2, for signing a passport. A few persons have disputed the legality of the charge. Having repeatedly paid the amount whilst a student in this country several years ago, and believing it to be just, I was astonished to hear it disputed. The articles No.1. and 9, chapter VIII. in my book of instructions also seem to justify the fee, as the seal and signature are required by the authorities to identify I suppose the person: if not why do they demand them. This fee of $2. (or rather two scudi which is about $1.60) notwithstanding it appears large I fear will leave me in arrears, and it certainly will not compensate for the sacrifice of time necessarily made in various ways. When through your kindness I received my appointment I hoped that the emoluments would pay me for the time employed in consular business; and the facilities it afforded in my studies of the works of art made it very desirable. If the fee for signing passports is not legal, I know of no other fees whatever. This consulate is a pecul[i]ar one. Other ports where there is a small amount of shipping, the duties are consequently few: but Rome being a resort for trav[e]lers there is much to do gratuitously. There are at least fifteen publick places always visited by trav[e]lers, for which it is necessary to get permits to enter. These permits may be bought at an English book store at from 20 to 50 cents each. Travlers call on me to procure them and I have not only written requests for them to be granted, but have gone frequently in person to urge their haste. I neither receive nor expect compensation for this but it saves them at least the amount of $2. the price charged for signing a passport. I have made myself accessable at all times to perform consular duties, or give any information I may possess. I hope you will pardon me for having entered into these details foreign to the duties of the elevated office you hold: and if the only fees are cut off, which amounts to the small average income of three hundred dollars annually, I hope Your Honour will condescend to place these facts before Congress who will no doubt allow a fixed salary however small to compensate the faithful discharge of duties. I have been informed that Mr. Brown the late consul here (who was fortunately wealthy) had in his employ a person who received all the perquisites of the office including the two dollar fee for signing passports and a salary besides. I shall do the duties of the office myself and hope to merit general approbation for their faithful discharge.

(*Enclosure*)

An Inventory of the Archives of United States Consulate at Rome

No.1. A book containing copies of miscellaneous letters from 1824 to 1843.
No.2. A register of names of American travlers from 1824 to 1849.
No.3. Reports of the police of American travlers, nine packages from 1841 to 1849.
No.4. Letters from the vice consul of Civita Vechia from 1837 to 1843.
No.5. Sundry reports of G. W. Greene former consul of the U. S.
No.6. Reports of the vice consul of Civita Vecchia from 1837 to 1845.
No.7. Divisions of teratory during the consulate of Mr. Greene.
No.8. Papers concerning Robert Livingston.
No.9. Letters requesting permits etc. from 1845 to 1846.
No.10. Ten circulars from department of State.
No.11. Letters from the Secretary of State in Rome from 1826 to 1843.
No.12. Letters from the U. S. department of State from 1837 to 1842.
No.13. Letters from the department of State and from the library of Congress in 1843.
No.14. Letters, inventory, etc. relating to the death of John King and John Boardman.
No.15. Letters and circulars from the department of State from 1816 to 1837.
No.16. Letters publick and private of N. Brown late U. S. consul.
No.17. Letters from the Roman State department from 1845 to 1846.
No.18. Letters from the govenor of Rome from 1834 to 1841.
No.19. Names of passports signed in Civita Vechia from 1831 to 1844.
No.20. Promiscuous letters in 1839.
No.21. Movements of commerce of the port of Civita Vecchia from 1831 to 1844.
No.22. Letters relating to Wm. Lowndes.
No.23. Letters promiscuous in 1837 and 1838.
No.24. Letters from the vice consul of Ancona.
No.25. Envelopes and promiscuous letters not official.
No.26. Letters from the ministers of Naples & Florence 1840.
No.27. Letters from the consulate of Ancona from 1837 to 1841.
No.28. Sundry letters of 1845 and 1846.
No.29. Reports of the consulate of Ancona from 1837 to 1839.

No.30. Correspondence miscelaneous during the consulate of G. W. Greene.
No.31. Letters miscelaneous of different consuls.
No.32. Reports of the consulate of Civita Vecchia.
No.33. Letters from the maggor domo from 1839 to 1841.
No.34. Letters from the chamberlain in 1839 and 1848.
No.35. Reports of the vice consul of Comaccio in 1837.
No.36. Correspondence with the chamberlain.
No.37. Correspondence with the vice consul of Civita Vecchia.
No.38. Reports of the vice consul of Ancona in 1840.
No.39. Letters from the do. do. from 1839 to 1841
No.40. Papers of Mr. Harley.
No.41. Letters from the chamberlain in 1837 and 1838.
No.42. do. do. in 1840 and 1841.
No.43. Letters from the police in 1839,1840, and 1845.
No.44. Letters from the secretary of the Roman State in 1841, and 1844.
No.45. Letters from the vice consulate of Ancona in 1838 and 1839.
No.46. Reports of the vice consul of Civita Vecchia in 1845.
No.47. Letters from— do do in 1844 and 1845.
No.48. Report of the vice consul of Ancona in 1837.
No.49. Returns from Rome in 1837.
No.50. Letters from the U. S. mint in 1839.
No.51. Letters on foreign affairs from 1827 to 1834.
No.52. Papers relating to Mr. Gidley's death.
No.53. Circulars from the treasury department.
No.54. Letters from the maggor domo from 1834 to 1837.

Edmund Flagg to Joseph Holt [3]

Louisville, Jan. 9th, 1850

Dr. Sr.

Will you favor me briefly in reply to this note, with the views you yesterday expressed to me in conversation, relative to the ignorance, negligence, & incapacity of some of the consular agents of the United States at the ports of the Mediterranean, especially at Naples, Genoa & Rome.

With your permission, it is my purpose to forward a copy of this note, with your reply, to the Department of State at Washington.

Joseph Holt to Edmund Flagg

Louisville, Ky., Jany 10th, 1850–

Dr Sr.

I cannot better reply to your note of yesterday than by inclosing, which I now do, a copy of a letter drawn up by me at Naples in Dec. 1848, addressed to the Sect'y of State of U. S. The facts which it sets forth are such as can be verified by every American traveller in Italy—& its sentiments are fully shared by them all with whom I have conversed on the subject. The letter was designed to be signed by myself & other Americans then at Naples, but upon consultation, feeling it to be personally unpleasant to assume the attitude of accusers, & as we had already suffered all the annoyances & exactions & could have no redress, we concluded to leave to those who might come after us, the task of protecting themselves as best they could—& thus the letter was not despatched. Our feeling was that to which I presume most travellers yeild & hence the Govt. at home is kept in ignorance of the disreputable course pursued by its agents abroad.

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[3] Flagg, author and diplomat, in 1849 was secretary to the American minister in Berlin, and later consul to Venice (*Dict. Am. Biog.*, VI, 447). Holt, Postmaster General, Secretary at War, and later Judge Advocate General, who prosecuted the Lincoln conspirators and around whom controversy raged over the responsibility for the execution of Mrs. Surratt (*id.*, IX, 181).

The American consul at Rome (& who of all others, according to current rumor & opinion has most abused his position) had ceased, as I was assured by those well informed on the matter, to give any personal attention to the duties of his office.[4] He possesses wealth & has, in effect if not in very terms *farmed the office out* to a foreigner who does not even possess the qualification of speaking our language.[5] This man stamped the visé upon my passport, & compeled me to pay him two dollars for the service. In reply to my remonstrance against the exorbitancy of the charge, he threw open his books, & pointing to them, told me, in french, that although every body complained, yet there was the proof that every body had to pay: that his orders from the consul were imperative etc. This foreigner receives, it is said, some small commission, upon the sums thus wrung from travellers, as a compensation for discharging the duties of the office.

In justice to our late chargé at Naples, I must add that he stated frankly to me, that he knew the system prevalent there, by which the American traveller was turned from the higher authority, which would visé, without charge & forced to *purchase* the consular visé, *was wrong,* but that, on his arrival at Naples, he had found this state of things existing, & he had not felt called upon to interpose & correct it, unless specially ordered to do so by his government.

My own personal experience excepts from all censure the courteous & estimable gentleman, who represents our country, at Leghorn.

(*Enclosure*)

J. HOLT to JAMES BUCHANAN

NAPLES, Dec. 10th 1848.

Sir,

The undersigned American citizens, travelling in Europe, deem it their duty to bring to the notice of your Excellency, certain official abuses, which they have been recently constrained to observe & feel, on the part of the consular agents of the U. S., in Italy. It is well known, that as a matter of courtesy, the foreign ministers of nearly all European governments, visé without charge, the passports of citizens of their own country, as well as those of strangers,—that the consular visé is no where required (except of Americans at Rome & Naples) where there is a resident minister or chargé, & that where the traveller is forced to procure it, the fee exacted is very small. To this liberal system we regret to find that *our* country, & ours only, forms an exception throughout the Italian States. Here, the American traveller, to whom the passport system with its train of annoyances, is unknown at home, is more oppressed & despoiled by it, than the traveller of any other nation—& that, not by foreign governments, but by the consular officials of his own country. To particularise—the American consuls at Genoa Rome & Naples, compel the payment of *two dollars,* for each visé of the passport of an American citizen, while the *Englishman,* who, without any sufficient authority, as we have reason to believe, has *assumed* to represent the U. S. at Civita Vecchia (the port of Rome) exacts one dollar from each American on whose passport, he stamps his name. Whether we look to the slight service performed (the work of an instant) or to the fees required by these consular agents, we cannot but pronounce the charges exorbitant & unjust. It is our deliberate conviction, (& we have not arrived at this conclusion, without the most persuasive evidence,) that in some instances, possibly in all those referred to, an unwarranted arrangement exists between the consuls & the local police authorities, by which American citizens are driven to procure & pay for these visés, which in the absence of such an understanding would be unnecessary. With such rigor & capacity is this system now pursued, that the visés of American ministers of the highest grade, (the most conclusive authority which can be presented elsewhere in Europe), has been totally superseded in the Italian ports where the consuls above designated reside. We have had the mortification to find the visés of our ministers at London & Paris giving full permission to enter Italy, contemned at Civita Vecchia & are forced to seek the consular visé as alone available, simply because it had to be paid for. We have thus found our passports, accorded in a high tone of courtesy by our own Govt, without charge, have become but instruments of extortion, on the part of the officials of the same government abroad. American consuls in Italy, seek, we are aware to palliate this unexampled conduct by saying that the government pays them no salary. To this it may be answered, that if the *legitimate* consular fees growing out of the commerce of a port will not support a consul, then we suppose there can be but little need of one—& if there was no consul it is well known, no visé, would be required. The argument, at best, amounts to the creation of an evil merely that someone may have the profitable job of administering the remedy. The number of Americans travelling in Italy is very large & increasing, & as this is a matter which concerns their protection & the dignity of the government, we have felt it our solemn obligation to urge it upon your consideration. We cannot but blush to observe that we are more kindly treated by the consular authorities of foreign nations, than by those of our own & that while for example, the English minister here promptly & *gratuitously,* visés our passports for Malta, we are obliged at the price of $2, to purchase the same favor from Mr. Hammett, the American consul.

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[4] Nicholas Brown.

[5] Antoine Ardisson.

WILLIAM C. SANDERS to JOHN M. CLAYTON

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES, Rome 29th March, 1850

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2 and feel grateful for your kindness in having taken into consideration the propriety of attaching a salary to this office in absence of the usual fees.[6] I should have made my semiannual report on the first of January but I was at a loss to communicate anything of importance to the department. I now enclose a statement of the consular fees received at this office since the reception of my exequatur.[7] Many of these passports I have taken no fees, as those belonging to officers, students of art etc. There are not many Americans in Rome at this time; the travling [*sic*] season here being nearly at a close.

WILLIAM C. SANDERS to JOHN M. CLAYTON

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES, ROME 25th of May 1850.

Sir

I had the honour of receiving your circular dated 4th of March 1850, in which I was requested to send the names of the consular agents within this district.[8] After having written to the various ports, I hasten to transmit the signatures and seals. The only change I have made in the appointment of consular agents, is the appointment of Antonio Griffi, in the place of Joseph Bonfiglia, (vice consul at the port of Ostia). I found on my arrival here that there were vice consuls at the ports of Civitavecchia, Comacchio, and porta d' Angio; whose seals & signatures are enclosed. Mr. Cass has informed me that most of these vice consulates are useless, and that I should not acknowledge any except those who have received exequaturs from the pontifical government. Whether or not in cases of shipwreck or other accident near any of these ports a vice consul or consular agent would be desirable; you are the best judge, and I shall be obliged if you will instruct me what course to pursue. I feel some delicacy in refusing to acknowledge these vice consulates which have existed for several years without instructions from the department.

The vice consul at Comacchio[9] has stated in a letter to me, that two years ago he sent a report to this office of the produce etc. of the country believing that a commercial interchange of commodities might be effected, advantageous to both countries. As this inteligence may never have reached the department I will examine into the matter and report the same in my next letter. Comacchio as you are aware lies on the Adriatick in the north eastern corner of the Roman States, where the consul has lived 30 years.

(*Enclosure*)

Seal. Mr. Luigi Fioroni, vice console degli Stati Uniti di America di Porto d' Anzio—

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[6] Clayton had written, Jan. 8, that the consul was entitled to a fee of $2, for "such certificate as may be necessary to establish the *citizenship* or *identity* of the person applying"; and that the matter of a salary would be considered. Instructions, XIV, 12.

[7] Signing 150 passports, 243 scudi ($110).

[8] Instructions, XII, 481.

[9] Buonofeda. See Greene to Forsyth, Nov. 6, 1837, *ante*.

Seal. Alfred Lowe, vice consul at Civitavecchia
Seal. Carlo Carli Buonafede, vice console (Comacchio)
Seal. Antony Grifi, vice consul of the United States of America in Ostia.

WILLIAM C. SANDERS to JOHN M. CLAYTON

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES at ROME, 5th July 1850.

Sir

I now send you my semi-annual report, also an account of the postage of letters to and from the department.[10] I have delayed the sending of this letter four or five days to receive the intelegence from the v. consul at Comacchio, relating to the commercial intercourse between that place and the United States. Some cause having delayed it, I thought it better to send this letter immediately so as to begin regularly with my returns to the department. I am now on the eve of going to Aricia sixteen miles distant from Rome, to spend the unhealthy months which usually terminates about 1st of October. I have appointed Antoine Ardeson (recommended by Mr. Cass) to transact consular bus[i]ness during my absence. He will transmit all letters to me which will be responded to as if I was in the city.

You will confer on me a favour by giving me your private opinion relative to attaching a salery [*sic*] to this office, as I shall arrange my future plans accordingly

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WILLIAM C. SANDERS to DANIEL WEBSTER[11]

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES. ROME Oct. 15th. 1850

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of my commission confirmed by the senate, together with the other documents.[12] I also received in due time your circular No.1, announcing your appointment to the office of secretary of state of the United States; and to which I defered the answer, expecting to receive one from my semi-anual report of the 1st of July last.

I have enclosed my quarterly report of the 15th of October 1850.[13]

Nothing has transpired of interest to the department since my last letter.

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[10] Signing 83 passports, $145 or 166 scudi.

[11] Commissioned Secretary of State for the second time, July 22, 1850; died in office Oct. 24, 1852.

[12] Instructions, XIV, 78. The new commission was issued because of change of administration.

[13] Signing 40 passports, $75.

WILLIAM C. SANDERS to DANIEL WEBSTER

CONSULATE of the U. S. ROME 15th January 1851

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Presidents Message and your circular of the 1st of September 1850 in due time.[14] I herein transmit to the Dpt. my semi-anual report also my account up to the above date.[15] The account against the Dpt. up to July 6th, 1850 has not been acknowledged owing no doubt to the unfortunate death of the late President which happened about that time.[16] Will you have the kindness to refer to letter No. 5. from this office in which said account was enclosed: also in letter No. 4, I requested information relating to retaining such vice consuls in office who had not received exequatur from the Roman government. You will oblige me by giving the necessary information.

The vice consul of Civetavechia has requested to be furnished with a new flag, coat of arms, and seal; stating that the ones in use are so old that they are scarcely serviceable. Also the vice consuls of Ostia, and Porta d' Angio have had seals made (since the request of the Dpt. to send in all the seals of the vice consuls) at an expense of about $6 in all. Will the Dpt. defray the above expenses? If I remember correctly the instructions are not explisit [*sic*] on that subject. I shall be obliged if you will have the kindness to inform me what answer to give.

WILLIAM C. SANDERS to DANIEL WEBSTER

CONSULATE of UNITED STATES ROME 1st October, 1851

Sir

I have the honour to present my quarterly report and anounce my arrival here;[17] having obtained permission to leave the consulate for a few months to transact some private business.

The circular and your speech were duly received before leaving Rome.

WILLIAM C. SANDERS to DANIEL WEBSTER

MOBILE Ala., May 27th 1852

Sir

Finding it necessary to resign the U. S. consulate at Rome, I have the honour to announce the same to you. My brother John R. Sanders whom I left in charge of the office will deliver the archives seal etc. to the person who may be appointed to succeed me.[18]

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[14] Instructions, XIII, 320, communicating amended act requiring that all complaints to consuls or commercial agents as to unseaworthy vessels be signed by the first or second and third officers and a majority of the crew before the appointment of inspectors.

[15] Signing 89 passports, $146.30; for the preceding half year, 317 passports, $576.

[16] Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850.

[17] The report, July 15–Oct. 1, shows receipt of $92 for signing 54 passports.

[18] Note 1, p. 179.

WILLIAM L. MARCY to JOHN R. SANDERS[19]

DEPARTMENT of STATE WASHINGTON, June 1st 1853

Sir,

The late consul of the United States at Rome, William C. Sanders, Esqr., having resigned the office, and the President having accepted his resignation, I will thank you to deliver to the United States Legation at Rome, the seal of the consulate, flag, press, archives and all other property of the United States left in your charge by your brother. You will be pleased also to request the consular agents of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the United States consulate of Rome, and particularly the U. S. consular agent at Civita Viechia against whom very serious complaints for official misconduct have been made, to deliver to the U. States Legation all property belonging to the United States which they may respectively have in their possession, and close the agencies till the pleasure of the President be known.[20]

ANTOINE ARDISSON to WILLIAM L. MARCY

ROME, July 2, 1853.

Sir,

In the belief that these observations may add in some way to the encreasing prosperity of that mighty and powerful nation, I have taken the respectful liberty of sending the translation of it, to the honorable Secretary of State . . .

(*Enclosure*)

June 28, 1853

A translated copy of a communication written in french and bearing no signature, sent to the consulate.

The potatoes infection, the vine desease and the desease of the same kind which appeared lately in the palm-trees in Africa could they not be the sad result of the enormous quantity of pit-coal which during the last thirty years, is spreading itself in smoke in the earth's atmosphere and falls almost entirely though imperceptible atoms on the fields?

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[19] Marcy was Secretary of State, Mar. 7, 1853–Mar. 4, 1857. Sanders was the brother of the consul lately resigned.

[20] Instructions, XIV, 556. Cass, the U.S. minister, reported to Marcy, Feb. 15, 1855, that the property of the consulate "was left without any provision for its reception or preservation, and after having remained several weeks in a state of neglect, I took charge of it, paying from that period to the present the sum of $7 a month for the hire of a room in which it is stored." Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, p. 104. A statement made in 1912 by the Hon. Thos. J. O'Brien, then minister to Italy, respecting the archives relating to the diplomatic relations with that country, will be found in *Archives of Government Offices Outside the City of Washington* (62 Cong., 3d sess., House of Representatives, no. 1443), pp. 17–18. According to this report, some of these archives were transferred to Florence and others retained at Rome. They are now in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. *Cf.* C. R. Fish, *Guide . . . to Roman and other Italian Archives*, pp. 221–222. The complaints against Alfred Lowe at Civita Vecchia arose from his charges for viséing passports. Stock, *op. cit.*, pp. 104–106.

If this question submitted to men able to judge of it, was to be resolved in an affirmative way, would it not be a compelling necessity for the present and future generations's sake, that the various governments should have a care to stop, without further delay, the evil before seeing wheat, indian corn and the others alimentary seeds attacked by it?

The author of the writing begs the American consulate of the United States of America, to be so kind as to transmit it to his Government.

In so doing the consul will associate himself to an intention which has no needs of apology to be supported.

And the Government of the United States of America, while pursuing the object of the proposed verification will undoubtedly avoid the premature publicity of his proceedings, as they would be likely to bring forth serious inconveniences until it were possible to divulge with the danger, if it does exist, the measures taken in order to remove it.

Nota. The author does not know if the American pit-coal has the noxious or at least suspicious qualities of the pit-coal they make use of in Europe.

DANIEL LeROY

(September 10, 1856–August 28, 1858)[1]

William L. Marcy to Daniel LeRoy

Department of State, Washington, Sept., 10th 1856

Sir

The President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, having appointed you consul of the United States at Rome, I transmit to you a printed copy of the general instructions to consuls, to the first and second chapters of which your immediate attention is called; a supplement to the same; a form of the consular bond to be executed at once and sent to this Department; and other documents for the use of your consulate, of which a list is subjoined.

As soon as your bond is received and approved, your commission will be sent to the Legation of the United States at Rome with instructions to apply to the Papal Government for the usual exequatur, which, when obtained, will be forwarded to you with the commission.

You will communicate to the Department the name of the state or country in which you were born, also of the State from which you have been appointed, and if you have ever resided in Rome.[2]

Daniel LeRoy to John A. Thomas[3]

New York, Sept. 18th, 1856.

Dear Sir

I received yesterday your favor of the 16th, enclosing my appointment to the consulate of Rome, together with a bond for two thousand dollars, which I enclose you herewith properly executed. I would reply to enquiries contained in the letter of appointment, first, that I was born in the City of New York, second, that I am appointed from the state of New York and thirdly that I have never resided in the Pontifical States.

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[1] LeRoy, a native of N.Y., resigned May 6, 1857, leaving the office again in charge of Ardisson, after James Mortimer who had been appointed consular agent, Jan. 28, 1857, resigned. Stock, *op. cit.*, p. 114.

[2] Instructions, XXII, 666. See Marcy to Cass, Sept. 19, 1856. Stock, *op. cit.*, p. 112.

[3] Asst. Secretary of State, Nov. 1, 1855–Apr. 3, 1857. Sept. 20, Thomas notified LeRoy that the bond had been approved, and Sept. 30, wrote that there was no regulation respecting consular uniforms. Instructions, XXIV, 124, 128.

John A. Thomas to Daniel LeRoy

Department of State, Washington, September 30th, 1856

Sir:

Your attention is invited to the 6th chapter of the general instructions on the subject of consular agents, which is, herewith transmitted, with a particular reference to the appointment of a consular agent to reside at Civita Vecchia.

Many complaints have been made to the Department in respect to individuals claiming to be a consular agent of the Government at the place above named, who, however, has never been recognized by this Department as an officer of the United States. It is to be hoped that you will be able after entering on your official duties in Rome, to appoint some suitable person, who is an American citizen as your consular agent at Civita Vecchia, and thus remedy the grievance of which our countrymen heretofore so much complained.

Civita Vecchia is quite an important place, and it is said to be the port at which two thirds, at least, of all the foreign travellers, especially of those from the United States enter and leave the Roman territories. Every foreign government in relation with the Pontifical States is represented there by a consul general or consul.

It is believed that the emoluments of the office, especially after the 1st of January next when the law of August 18th 1856, regulating the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States goes into operation, will be quite sufficient to afford a respectable support to the consular agent whom you may think proper to appoint.

In the event of your not being able to appoint a suitable person, who is an American citizen to take charge of the office, you will immediately apprise the Department, as it may be deemed expedient, in view of the embarrassments and serious inconveniences to which American citizens may be subjected by a vacancy in the office, to recommend that an appropriation be made to establish a consulate at that port.

The Department would, however, prefer that it should continue as it is now—a dependency of the consulate at Rome.[4]

Daniel LeRoy to William L. Marcy

Paris, 31st October 1856.

Sir:

I have arrived in this city, on my route to Rome. Immediately on my arrival at the seat of the Papal Government, I will lose no time in applying to the proper authorities for the usual exequâtur, to enable me fully to arrange the duties and organization of the consular office, to which the President has done me the honor to appoint me.

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[4] Instructions, XXIV, 128.

Referring to the letter of instruction which the Assistant Secretary of State, at Washington, addressed to me, under date of September 30th, 1856, I have anxiously desired to secure the services of a competent American citizen, as consular agent at the important port of Civita Vecchia. I am happy to believe that I have succeeded, by securing the services of one who will acquit himself faithfully of his duties, and will give satisfaction to the American citizens, whom pleasure or business may call at Civita Vecchia, and who may thus have official intercourse with him.

James Mortimer, a native of Virginia, aged twenty four years, has resided in Paris for the last twenty months, has accepted the appointment, and has agreed to reside at Civita Vecchia, and attend personally to the discharge of the duties of consular agent at that port.

He has been employed for some months in the United States Legation, in this city, and is highly recommended to me by Mr. Mason, the minister, and by Mr. Wise, the secretary of Legation at Paris, as well qualified, by education, character and business habits, to give satisfaction in this official station. He speaks and writes French extremely well, and will soon become familiar with the Italian language.

I have the honor to request that my appointment of Mr. Mortimer, as consular agent at Civita Vecchia, may receive the approval of the Department.

You will be pleased to address to me at Rome, at which city I will probably arrive before this communication will be received at the State Department.

JOHN A. THOMAS to DANIEL LeROY

DEPARTMENT of STATE WASHINGTON, December 20th, 1856

Sir,

Your despatch dated the 31st of October has been received. The Department is gratified to learn you have succeeded in securing the services of an efficient and experienced individual as your consular agent at Civita Vecchia. The appointment of James Mortimer, of Virginia, as your consular agent at the place above mentioned is approved. Cases containing a flag, seal, arms of the United States, press, Wheatons *Elements, Statutes at Large,* record books, and some stationery has been sent to your address for the use of the consulate at Rome.[5]

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[5] *Ibid.,* p. 196.

DANIEL LEROY to WILLIAM L. MARCY

ROME Dec. 31st, 1856

Sir

I beg to submit for your perusal, copies of two letters marked A & B. The one marked A is the copy of a letter addressed to the Honb. Mr. Cass by myself and the other marked B. is copy of his answer to same. Without any argument upon the subject matter of these letters, I beg to ask the department, for their decision upon the point at issue, " whether the visaing of Passports after the first of Jan'y 1857 under the new law, is to be performed by the Minister Resident at this place or by the Consul." [6]

(*Enclosures*)

Copy A

DANIEL LEROY to LEWIS CASS, JR.

ROME, Dec. 22, 1856

Sir

Wishing to submit to the Hon'b. Wm. L. Marcy the interpretation of the present law and that which goes into operation on the first of January p[r]ox. with reference to the duties of this consulate, I beg you will communicate to me in writing, the position which you assumed, when I had the honor of my last interview with you, on the 19th inst. If I understood you correctly you asserted that the consul at this place " had nothing whatever to do under the present nor would he have under the new law " which goes into operation on the first of January next, or in other words, that there were no duties to be performed by a consul here, because there was a minister resident at this place. If I am correct, in this representation of your views, be so kind as to give it your confirmation, so that I can have the opportunity of submitting the same, to the home department for their decision.

My view of the subject is, that the consul at this post, will be entitled on and after the first January next, to the transaction of all the business, indicated by the book which you handed to me, containing a list of the fees to be charged by a consul, which includes the visaing of passports, granting consular certificates etc. and I consider it my duty to claim for the office, the duties & privileges which belong to it.

Copy B

LEWIS CASS, JR. to DANIEL LEROY

ROME, 27th Dec. 1856

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 22d inst. which reached me last evening. In reply I have to say, that it appears to me, you have somewhat misconstrued my remarks, in the interview on the 19th. inst. to which you allude. I do not wish to be understood as having questioned on that occasion in the remotest or most distant manner your right and authority to discharge any consular duties whatever, whether those duties are of questionable origin founded alone upon custom or whether they are specified in the schedules and instructions issued by the Department of State or embraced in the law of March 1st 1855, or in that which will go into operation on the first of Jany. next. I merely observed, in reference to the duties, to which you were looking forward, that a consul would find very little to do in Rome, in other words, that there was little or no business for him to transact here. And I expressed this opinion, in view of the fact, that for several years past, in the absence of a consul, I have performed necessarily and as a matter of course, all the acts and duties which would otherwise have devolved upon such a functionary; & these have been of such rare & unfrequent occurrence, that the entire fees for these services if they could have been demanded & collected would not have amounted annually, during this whole period to the sum of ten dollars.

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[6] No reply having been received on this question LeRoy, Feb. 13, 1857, again brought it to the attention of the Dept. of State.

In reference to passports, I repeat most distinctly & positively, that while a minister is accredited to this Government & exercising the functions of his office a consul has no power to verify passports in Rome.

You inform me of your determination to claim for the office (consulate) the duties & privileges belonging to it. What those duties and privileges may be I have in no manner whatever assumed to define, to describe or even to refer to, I have simply informed you, that a consul has no authority to verify passports while a minister is at this post.

DANIEL LeROY to WILLIAM L. MARCY

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, Jany. 28th, 1857

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 20th Dec'r last and it affords me pleasure to be informed, that the appointment which I made to the office of consular agent at Civita Vecchia, has met with the approbation of the Department. Altho' the gentleman, who now occupies that post, entered upon his duties, early in the present month, and is in all respects a most efficient person, still I fear the government will be deprived of his valuable services, in consequence of the very small remuneration, which he meets with and which he finds totally inadequate to his support. From the books and papers, which are now in his possession, he has derived the information that the number of passports verified during the last year was four hundred & two, thus leaving the sum of four hundred and two dollars as the compensation for his services, provided the number of passports the present year, should equal the last. I feel it my duty to make known to the Department these facts in order that it may be apprised of the total insufficiency of the support to be derived from the fees collected at that consular agency. Should Mr. Mortimer decide to relinquish his present post, which I think there is a strong probability, I know of no American who would be willing to accept the situation and I fear that I shall be compelled to fall back upon the person who has been so offensive to the Department and whom I was instructed to remove. I shall endeavor however to prevail upon Mr. Mortimer to struggle along in his present position until I can receive an answer from the Department hoping that some measure of relief may be adopted whereby his valuable services may be continued.

Daniel LeRoy to William L. Marcy

U. S. Consulate Rome, Feby 13th, 1857

Sir,

I have the melancholy duty to perform of apprising you of the death of an American citizen in this city by the name of Orville M. Anderson. I understand, that his late residence was in Louisville in the state of Kentucky. He was travelling in company with his child, some seven or eight years of age and his sister. I have taken charge of his effects, as the law requires and shall settle the estate, as soon as I am able to do so.!

I will again take the liberty of calling your attention to the subject of my last despatch which was in reference to the consulate at Civita Vecchia. The present consular agent at that place Mr. James Mortimer, has notified me of his attention to relinquish that station on the 1 of April next, unless some provision is made by the Department for his support, as he finds the fees totally inadequate to that object. I have again to repeat the strong recommendations which I have urged in his favor and to state it will be impossible for me to supply his place with an American.

John A. Thomas to Daniel LeRoy

Department of State, Washington March 26. 1857.

Sir:

I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th of February and to inform you that, although the attention of Congress was called to the expediency of amending some of the provisions of the diplomatic and consular act, no essential change was made in the law except the repeal of the seventh section.

The Department regrets the determination of Mr. Mortimer to resign the consular agency at Civita Vecchia in consequence of the inadequacy of the compensation.

In the event of the post becoming vacant you will be pleased, after consultation with the minister resident at Rome, to make the best arrangements that you are able to fill the place, and report your proceeding to this Department.[7]

Daniel LeRoy to Lewis Cass[8]

Paris, May 6th, 1857

Sir

Having been compelled to leave Rome in consequence of sickness in my family and intending to remain in this city for some time, I beg leave to resign my situation as U. S. consul at the former place.

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[7] Instructions, XXIV, 366.

[8] Father of the U.S. minister at Rome. He was Secretary of State, Mar. 6, 1857–Dec. 12, 1860. May 27, he accepted LeRoy's resignation with "regret." *Ibid.*, p. 460.

Robert B. Bradford to James Buchanan

August 17th, 1858

Sir

I have most respectfully to tender you, my resignation as " Consul to Rome " and to express my regret, that circumstances, over which I have no control, render the declination of this honorable preferment, necessary.[9]

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[9] Bradford, of New York, was appointed consul, June 14, 1858.

HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH

(August 26, 1858–August 8, 1861)[1]

HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH to JAMES BUCHANAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1858

Sir:

I received yesterday from the State Department, despatches informing me, of my appointment as consul at Rome, Italy. I appreciate most sensibly the honor your Excellency has been pleased to confer on me, and beg leave to make my sincere acknowledgements and to express the hope, that by a strict adherence to the duties of my office, to merit and retain your approbation.

HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH to JOHN APPLETON[2]

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1858

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatches etc. informing me of my appointment as consul at Rome Italy. I have had the bond perfected in accordance with your instructions and sent to Mr. Sedgewick who is absent from the city and will forward it to the Department as soon as returned. In reply to the interrogatories in the circular I beg to state that I was born in the city of New York, and was appointed from this state, and that I have never been at Rome but have visited the northern parts of Italy. I beg to express, to you personally, my very sincere thanks for the interest you have manifested for me, and the promptness with which you have met the wishes of my friends as well as my own.

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[1] Glentworth was appointed from N. Y. He resigned Feb. 5, 1861, after which the office was in charge of the consular agent until Stillman's appointment the following Sept. Strangely, Glentworth makes no mention in his reports of an incident which for a while threatened to disturb the cordial relations between the governments of the U. S. and the Papal States. Mar. 19, 1860, during a band concert on the Piazza Colonna some persons began to hiss the papal guards, whereupon an order was given by the French commander to clear the square. It happened that the American consul was just then passing from his door to a carriage. He was assaulted and menaced, and believed he owed his life to the interposition of a French officer who was with him. Two other Americans were also assaulted. These acts were at once disavowed on the part of the papal government and full apology made. Convinced that there was no intention of attacking American citizens, since among the victims were also two French officers in civilian dress, and a relative of the French commander, Stockton, the American minister, felt that after so prompt and full disclaimer on the part of the papal authorities, to make pecuniary demand would be taking low ground and would be putting his government in the position of asking a few dollars for the healing of national honor. Stock, *U. S. Ministers*, pp. 167–178.

[2] Asst. Secretary of State, Apr. 4, 1857, until commissioned minister to Russia, June 8, 1860.

JOHN APPLETON to HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1858

Sir:

Your communication of the 11th inst, in which you state that you will sail for your post on the 16th inst., has been received.

I transmit, for your information, a copy of a communication addressed to your predecessor respecting the appointment of a consular agent at Civita Vecchia. The only compensation of the consular officer at that place is derived from the official fees, the amount of which, is presumed to be small. The Department hopes, however, that you will be able to obtain the services of a suitable person for that office, if possible an American citizen. . . .[3]

HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH to LEWIS CASS

U. S. CONSULATE ROME January 15th, 1859.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at my post, and of having received from the Pontifical Government the usual exequatur. It will be my aim to conduct the business of the consulate in a manner, that must reflect the highest credit on our Country, and I trust to the entire satisfaction of the Department.

HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH to LEWIS CASS

U. S. CONSULATE ROME June 4th, 1859

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, that the time approaches when the weather of Rome will not permit one unacclimated to remain without danger of taking the fever.

The business of this consulate does not warrant the presence of the U. S. consul during the sickly season, viz July, August and September, as none or few citizens of the United States are here at that period.

I therefore request, that you will grant me leave of absence for three months. The business of this consulate will be conducted by my vice consul during my absence.[4]

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[3] Instructions, XXV, 403. Glentworth had written, Oct. 11, that he would sail on the *Arago*.

[4] July 1, leave of absence was given for three months provided some suitable person, preferably an American citizen, were appointed to administer the office (Instructions, XXIX, 68). The consular returns, Jan. 1–June 30, 1859, show receipts of $434: 390 passports at one dollar each, $390; 124 signed gratis; 22 powers of attorney, $44.

Lewis Cass to Horatio de V. Glentworth

Department of State Washington, August 29, 1859.

Sir:

A short time since, a package, covered with canvass, believed to have been endorsed, Consulate of the United States, Rome, addressed to me as Secretary of State, and purporting to contain official despatches for this Department, was received here by post. The canvass on being removed disclosed a wooden box. As the package was not accompanied by any letter of explanation, it was opened, supposing that the explanation might be found therein. It, however, contained no despatch or letter, addressed to me or any other person, but was filled with articles in mosaic packed in cotton.

As these articles are subject to duty and have been brought into the United States, possibly without any intention of paying it, the box has been forwarded to the Collector of Customs at New York, to await the result of such proceedings as the case may require pursuant to law.

Circumstances have come to the knowledge of the Department which lead to the belief that the package referred to, was sent by you through an American gentleman at Rome; that it was your intention the package should have been delivered to your father at New York, but that this intention was defeated by its being placed in the mail on the arrival of that gentleman there.

You are requested to apprise this Department if these are the facts of the case, and in this event, to furnish such an explanation as the circumstances necessarily require.[5]

Horatio de V. Glenworth to Lewis Cass

Rome, October 8th, 1859.

Sir:

In answer to the inquiries contained in your last communication of August 29th, I have the honor to inform you, that about the middle of the month of June last, my vice consul, Mr. Ardisson informed me, that an American gentleman in very feeble health purposed leaving Rome, to return to the United States, and that this gentleman would be much obliged to me, if I would give him " Despatches " as on his arrival at Marseilles, they would greatly facilitate his leaving the steamer, and proceeding through France. I having at that time no official despatches to send to the Department informed him of such, but stated I had a small package of mosaics and if he would take them, they were at his service.

I wrote in haste upon the package in lead pencil, to be delivered up on arriving at New York to the " Surveyor of the Port " or employees. I was confident by addressing it thus, and on Mr. Nichols stating from whom it came, that it, after paying duty, would be delivered to my father much quicker than any other way.

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[5] Instructions, XXIX, 94.

The mosaics contained in the package cost me 35 roman scudi, equal to about the same in American currency, and were intended as presents to friends. I learn from your communication, that the package was not delivered according to my directions, but was sent to you by post.

I can only account for this conduct of Mr. Nichols in this light, that in the hurry of leaving the steamer at New York and being in feeble health, the delivery of the package was overlooked and which on arriving at his home, he found circumstances did not permit his returning.

I regret exceedingly, that the negligence of Mr. Nichols required your communicating to me this affair, but hoping my explanation has been satisfactory to you, I remain with great respect and esteem . . .

JOHN APPLETON to HORATIO DEV. GLENTWORTH

DEPARTMENT of STATE. WASHINGTON, November 16th, 1859.

Sir:

Your despatch, not numbered, dated October 8th, in reply to the communication addressed to you by this Department on the 29th of August, last, relating to the alleged violation by you of the revenue laws of the United States, has been received.

I am directed to acquaint you that your explanation of the circumstances attending the transmission of a box of mosaics to the U. States, relieves you, in the judgment of this Department, from any suspicion that you intended to defraud the revenue, but the proceedings were, nevertheless, improper, and you will take care that it is not repeated. Consuls are not authorized to appoint or employ bearers of despatches; and you will allow no one to assume, under your authority, such a designation.

In your communication you refer to " your Vice Consul, Mr. Ardison "; no such officer is recognized by this Department, and you are referred to the 4th chapter of the consular regulations for information touching the appointment of subordinate consular officers. The Department has received no information from the U. S. Consulate at Rome, to warrant the belief, that the nature of its duties is such as cannot be promptly discharged by an efficient consul without assistance.[6]

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[6] *Ibid.*, p. 133.

JOHN APPLETON to HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, December 8th, 1859.

Sir:

Your account has been received from you amounting to $87 $\frac{56}{100}$ for postage, stationery and customary presents. Before the same can be adjusted, it will be necessary for you to transmit a receipted bill of the stationery purchased for the use of the consulate. You are also reminded that no allowance is made to consuls "for customary presents." Your careful attention is directed to the 17th chapter of the consular regulations on the subject of consular accounts, and to the forms prescribed for the rendering of such accounts. You are requested to transmit to the Department the quarterly returns prescribed by the consular regulations, also a transcript of your register of official letters received and sent from the consulate in accordance with forms 12 and 13 as prescribed by the 139th Section of the consular regulations. On receipt of these vouchers, returns, and transcripts, your account will be adjusted and you will be informed of the amount for which you may draw on this Department.

Your attention is called to the circular, herewith enclosed, relating to official postage, and also to the forms prescribed for accounts.[7]

HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH to JOHN APPLETON

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA at ROME January 28th, 1860

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th. of last month informing me that an account had been received from me amounting to $87 $\frac{56}{100}$ for postage, stationary and customary presents which should have been written necessary expences connected with this consulate, this includes the payment of freight on official books etc. sent from France and the United States.

I have also the honor to remit herewith another semi annual account of the expences of this consulate amounting to $69.$\frac{61}{100}$

I am informed through your communication that my instructions require my sending a quarterly return. This will hereafter be complied with. The small account from this consulate for the summer and fall months has alone prevented my not doing so previously.

The Department will see by the consular return No. 2 that the fees received at this consulate amount to $154 for the six months ending with December.[8]

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[7] *Ibid.*, p. 153.

[8] Signing 142 passports, $142; 6 powers of attorney $12; 30 passports signed gratis. For the year, 1859, the receipts were $434: 390 passports $390, and 22 powers of attorney $44.

This with the fees previously received amounts to less than $500 all of which has been paid to Mr. Ardisson, for services as vice consul.

The rent alone of this consulate amounts to over $500, that with living here as the U. S. consul brings my expences to over $2000 per annum.

I shall be satisfied in whatever manner the Department thinks proper to adjust these two semi annual accounts.

In the last a charge is made for "Consular Arms." The arms previously used by this consulate were so old and in such a delapidated condition as to prohibit their removal.

JOHN APPLETON to HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1860.

Sir:

Your despatch No. 1. has been received with its enclosures.

You are reminded that no appointment has been sanctioned of a vice consul at Rome and that the Department is in possession of no information to show that there is any necessity for the services of a subordinate consular officer.[9]

HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH to LEWIS CASS

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA ROME
April 18th, 1860.

Sir

I have the honor herewith to enclose you my quarterly consular return for the months of January February and March.[10]

In my communication of January I enclosed you my account ending December 31st 1859 but which up to this moment has not been adjusted. You will oblige me greatly by giving your attention to this matter. . . .

JOHN APPLETON to HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1860.

Sir

In compliance with your request[11] leave of absence for the months of June, July and August has been granted to you provided a suitable person be appointed to discharge the duties of the office during your absence, whose appointment must first be approved by the Legation of the U. S. at Rome. You will then transmit his name to this Department.

A form of bond to be executed by the vice vonsul in obedience to law is herewith transmitted.[12]

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[9] Instructions, XXIX, 244.

[10] Signing 178 passports, $178; 8 powers of attorney, $16; total, $194.

[11] Apr. 14.

[12] Instructions, XXIX, 274.

John Appleton to Horatio de V. Glentworth

Department of State, Washington, May 24. 1860

Sir:

The attention of the Department has been called by the U. S. Legation to the condition of the consular agency at Civita Vecchia, which office was formerly held by Mr. J. Mortimer who was recommended by your predecessor.

Your attention is recalled to the communication addressed to you on the 12th of October 1857, respecting that place, and the Department now renews the permission then given for the appointment of a consular agent at that port, if it is still considered necessary, and a suitable person can be obtained. Civita Vecchia is within your consular jurisdiction, and you will be held responsible for the official acts of the individual who received the appointment.

The Department cannot recognize the acts of any individual purporting to be those of a consular officer at that place, unless he is duly appointed by the consul at Rome and the appointment is formally sanctioned by this Department.[13]

Horatio de V. Glentworth to Lewis Cass

New York, September 7th, 1860.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st, ultimo and in reply beg to state, that before leaving Rome I appointed Anthony Ardesson as vice consul with the approbation of the Hon. Mr. Stockton resident minister.

Mr. Ardesson has been attached to the consulate and legation for over ten years and is eminently qualified for the position, and in consequence at the request of the Hon. Lewis Cass Jr. I continued him in the employ of the Government.

Jeremiah S. Black to Horatio de V. Glentworth

Department of State Washington, January 12th, 1861

Sir:

I enclose herewith a copy of the application of Mr. Henry Brown, late consul of the United States at Bermuda, for appointment as consular agent at Civita Vecchia.

It gives the Department pleasure to inform you that while Mr. Brown held the office of consul at the above named place, he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Government.[14]

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[13] *Ibid.*, p. 275. On this subject see Stockton to Cass, Apr. 25, 1860 (Stock, *op. cit.*, p. 179). Aug. 29, Glentworth asked for an extension of leave for 60 days, to which request Wm. H. Trescot, Assistant Secretary, Aug. 31, reminded the consul of his failure to appoint a consular agent at Civita Vecchia (Instructions, XXIX, 351).

(*Enclosure*)
HENRY B. BROWN to J. S. BLACK

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 10th, 1861.

Sir,

Having learnt that the consular agency at Civita Vecchia, has long been held by a person not a citizen of the United States, I desire to make application for the position, and in evidence of qualification beg to remind the Department, that I was appointed consul at Bermuda in July, 1856, and retained the office until July, 1859, when I resigned on account of the climate being unfavorable to pulmonary complaints to which I am subject.

I would mention farther, that I have a fair knowledge, of Italian, French and other languages of southern Europe, which I am desirous to perfect [in] residence, where they are spoken.

If my nomination would be approved by the Department, I have to request that I may be provided with such assurance to that effect for presentation to the consul at Rome, as may be thought proper.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK to HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH

DEPARTMENT of STATE WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1861.

Sir:

Referring to the communications addressed to your predecessor on the 30th of September 1856 and the 12th of October 1857, and to yourself, on the 24th of May last, respecting the complaints which have reached the Department, touching the proceedings of the individual undertaking to act, but without official recognition, as a consular agent of the United States at Civita-Vecchia, I have now to enclose a copy of a communication, addressed to this Department by Henry B. Brown, late consul of the United States at Bermuda, making application for appointment as consular agent at Civita Vecchia.

It gives the Department pleasure to learn that an American citizen, who has, heretofore, sustained with much ability the consular office at Bermuda, is desirous of taking charge of the office at the above mentioned port, lying within your consular jurisdiction. The Department has good reasons to believe that the interests of American citizens would be promoted by the appointment of Mr. Brown, as consular agent at Civita Vecchia or vice consul at Rome.

Should this appointment be made by you, it will receive the sanction of the Department.

You are moreover reminded that the instructions of the President (see consular regulations, chapter V, 1) requires, " wherever it is practicable, that Consular Agents, as well as Vice Consuls, should be Citizens of the United States." [15]

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[14] Instructions, XXIX, 450. Black was Secretary of State, Dec. 17, 1860–Mar. 4, 1861.

[15] Instructions, XXIX, 451. See preceding letter. Brown was not appointed until Dec. 28.

HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH to JEREMIAH S. BLACK

NEW YORK, February 5th, 1861.

Sir:

I have the honor to request, that you submit to the President my resignation as consul of the United States of America at Rome, to take effect on the fourth day of March next.[16]

HORATIO DE V. GLENTWORTH to JEREMIAH S. BLACK

NEW YORK, February 5th, 1861.
333 West 23d. St.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to enclose an account due the U. S. consulate at Rome, commencing with my appointment to the consulate August 25th, 1858 and ending December 1859.

I mentioned in a former communication to the Department, that this account remained unsettled, and I now enclose vouchers covering the amount. I purpose to end my official relations at the termination of this administration, from whom I had the honor to receive my appointment.

I have most respectfully to ask an immediate settlement of the same.[17]

ANTHONY ARDISSON to WILLIAM H. SEWARD [18]

ROME le 7 Mars 1861

Sir,

The undersigned vice-consul, acting consul of the United States at Rome, having faithfully served since 1846, respectfully begs, to submit to the President of the United States, that his nomination having not yet been confirmed by the American Government, he is unable to serve to the full extent of his wishes the American citizens passing through Rome, and consequently begs most earnestly that the President of the United States will appoint him American consul in the same city and dependencies in place of Horace de V. Glentworth who has tended his resignation.

A. ARDISSON to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

ROME le 6 Juillet 1861.

Excellency,

I have the honour to send to you, herewith enclosed, the consular return of fees received in the first six months of this present year, and also my account of money expended for the Government service, amounting to $ 35.82. cents.

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[16] Accepted Feb. 6. Instructions, XXIX, 457.

[17] No accounts followed.

[18] Heretofore Ardisson signed his name "Antoine." Seward was appointed Secretary of State Mar. 5, and resigned Mar. 4, 1869. June 30, Ardisson sent the consular returns for Jan. 1–June 30, 1861, showing 332 passports for this period for which he received $128 and $8 for 4 powers of attorney.

I would at the same time observe to Y. Ey. that my situation expose me to a great deal of unecessary expences for which it is impossible to obtain any reimbursement. A great many letters and newspapers are addressed to me by persons who have no sort of claim upon my burse, and that the post office compel me to receive it, and I am obliged to do so for the honour of the office which I fill, and in order not to be deprived of subsequent, and perhaps more important communications.

In the absence of Mr. Stockton, I receive and keep all despatches, letters and newspapers directed to the legation or to the Hon. Rufus King the new American Minister at Rome.

Since the last despatch sent to the Department by Mr. Stockton, upon the political situation of Rome, no sensible alteration was made here, and the last serious illness of the Pope improve now well and very better.

On sunday last 30th June, a great demonstration in favour of Victor Emmanul, take place upon the Corso about half past 9, in the evening, and a collision ensued between people and gendarmes, in the struggle one papal gendarme was killed and some others wounded; the people exasperated was crying out " Viva Vittorio Emmanuelle Re d' Italia, Viva Roma Capitale d' Italia " in the same night 34 arrestation were made.

A. ARDISSON to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

ROME le 14 Juillet 1861.

Honourable Sir,

Depositary as I am of the consular records of this consulate since my appointment as vice consul, of the United States of America at Rome, by the late Nicholas Brown consul in 1846, and then approved of and confirmed in the same capacity by the consuls who succeeded him, and also by the American diplomatic representatives in Rome, I take the respectful liberty to make known to Your Excellency, that I have in my charge and in my house 31 cases of documents and books as follows:

1. No. 1 case consular archives and books belonging to this consulate.
2. No. 28 cases of valuable books successively sent to this legation from Washington, by the Department of State, from the biginning of the first establishment of the United States Legation of America at Rome, 1848 to 60.
3. No. 2 cases, since 1853, containing the consular records and coat of arms of the consulate of Ancona suppressed in the said year 1853 by the order of the Department of State.

Besides this deposit I have also in my charge from 1848 all the furniture, bibles and prayer books of the American chapel, publicly erected here, under the protection of the American Legation, while the respectable coat of arms and venerable colours of the United States of America are hoisted upon the same.

Owing to the " malaria " the American consuls and ministers, are in the habit of leaving Rome, towards the end of May and to return in Nov.

or Dec. Such a disposition compel them to discontinue their apartments which are very dear in Rome, and to look for some other place to deposit their consular or diplomatic records, and if they had been obliged to transfer twice a year, all the cases now in my charge, the Government of the United States should have paid (uselessly and without any profit) a great deal of money for transport, besides the rent of the other 6 month of absence.

I am happy to have past 16 years of my life in the service of the Government of the United States of America and its citizens visiting Rome. I have kept and carefully preserved during that period a large library of about 8 or 9 hundred volumes, as certified by the Hon. Mr. Stockton in his first despatch to the Department of State, No.1 Dec. 27th. 1858, without any sort of compensation.[19] But at the same time I believe that it would not be worthy of a wise Government to permit that such services would remain without compensation, *except that the Government would consider as payment the insufficient monthly salary taken from the $500 that the Department of the United States allows for the usual expenses of the Legation,* part of which the ministers had given me for my very hard managment of the said Legation.

In order that the Department of State should not be induced to ju[d]ge my claim unworthy of its kind attention and impartial justice, I take the respectful liberty to request the testimony of all the successive consuls appointed at Rome, as Mr. Sanders successor of the late Mr. Brown; Mr. Le Roy; Mr. Glentworth, and also the Hon. Ministers L. Cass Jr. and Stockton. I would have also invoked the evidence of the Hon. late Martin, the first chargé d'affaires appointed to that Legation, if three days of illness had not take[n] him away, 23 days after his arrival at his post, August 3d.–26th. 1848. and all those gentlemen can assure Your Excellency that this statement is very correct.

When the Hon. Mr. L. Cass Jr. left Rome, I asked him to settle this affair, because the greatest number of cases were received under his administration and deposited in my house, and his reply was—" do not fear you shall be paid " " c'est une affaire de temps " and he has oftentimes recommended to me not to restore either seals or library without payment.

In conclusion and conscientiously ponderating all the above circumstances, I believe that the Department shall be pleased to pay me *a hundred dollars a year for the time that I have kept their goods,* and that my demand will not be found either exagerated or injust, considering that in Rome the rents are very high.

I beg respectfully Your Excellency, in your high wisdom, will find it of consequence to settle this affair and render an adequate justice to a person who has faithfully served the Government of the United States of America abroad during 16 years, and carefully kept and preserved a large library without (at any time) receiving any sort of compensation.

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[19] Stock, *U. S. Ministers,* p. 126.

A. ARDISSON to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

ROME July 14th, 1861.

Hon. Sir,

In my last consular return No. 1. July 6th, I had the honour to inform Your Excellency, among other things, that a papal gendarme was killed (June 30th) some others wounded and among them also a french gendarme who had interposed in the struggle; that the health of the Pope was improving very much, and that no important alterations had taken place in the political affairs of Rome, since the last diplomatic despatch of the Hon. Mr. Stockton. Now I will add to my report, that "*Monseigneur De Merode,*" [20] on the death of the said gendarme ordered that the same military honours should be paid to him as were given to a general killed on the field of battle. The sumptuous funeral ceremonies were performed in the Church of " S. Carlo al Corso."

As the American Legation at Rome, is not suppressed, but there is only a temporary absence of the minister, the chief servant of the Papal Court "(Addetti alla Famiglio Pontificia)," has sent to me the bill, herewith enclosed, of the usual presents that the diplomatic body is in the habit of giving them on August; Dec. and new year's day.[21] The other servants of the diplomatic body and papal government have also made the same application to me as usual.

For the honour of my adopted and beloved country, which I have for sixteen years had the honour to serve, I would have paid it as I have done till now, but I beg Your Excellency, to have the goodness to inform me, if I must put these sums on account of the contingent expenses of the legation, or if I must send a separate bill to the Department of State, to be paid together with my account of monthly salary of $ 35 from June 7th.

As [at] the present moment there are no American travellers in Rome.

(*Enclosure*)

ROME le 12 Juillet 1861.

Nota delle Mancie dovute dalla Legazione degli Stati Uniti di America in Roma ai servi delle diverse Amministrazione di questa Citta.

Agli addetti alla Famiglia Pontificia No.1.	$9.40
Agli addetti alla Famiglia di Monsignor Girand	1.
Agli addetti alla Ambasciata di Francia	1.
Agli addetti alla Ambasciata d' Austria	1.
Agli addetti alla Villa Albani Castelbarco	1.
Agli addetti alla Villa Torlonia	1.
Agli addetti alla Villa Andriana	1.
Agli Dragoni di Segreteria di Stato	1.
Agli Portieri di Segreteria di Stato	1.
Agli addetti al Ministero dell' Interno	1.

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[20] Msgr. Saverio de Mérode, papal minister of war, was a nephew of Lafayette, and at this time was active in organizing regiments of volunteers from all countries. His life and works were edited by Msgr. L. Besson (Lille, 1898). Stock, *op. cit.,* pp. 187, 204–207, 264, 349.

[21] See enclosure following this despatch.

Agli addetti alla Direzione Generale della Poste	2.
Alla Guardia Svizvera del Papa al Vaticano	.50
Alla Direzione Generale di Polizia	2.
	$22.90

A. ARDISSON to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

ROME August 3d, 1861.

Hon. Sir,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that saturday last (July 27th.) I have received two cases of books, bearing the address—Dept. of State—to the Legation of the United States of America at Rome. Dept. of State—to the Pontifical Government at Rome, Italy. Both to the care of Austin Baldwin, Amer'n and European Express at New York; then T. Taylor, U. S. Despatch Agent at Havre France, and from there to the care of the U. S. consul at Marseilles and G. Marsanich U. S. vice consul at Civitavecchia, who wrote me as follows:

> CONSULATE of the U. S. of AMERICA, CIVITAVECCHIA 23d July 1861, No. 83.
>
> A. Ardisson Esq. U. S. vice cl. at Rome
>
> *Sir,* I have received by the French steamer " Annis " from the U. S. consul of Marseilles two cases of despatches marked B 13,16. one for the Government of the Pontificial States Rome, the other for the U. S. Legation at Rome, which I have forwarded without loss of time by railway train of yesterday to the address of the latter, per accompagno. Please care the retirement en régle and dispose accordingly, accepting my draft in reimbt. of my expenses of $ 12.93 *a piacere* to my order. . . .

And on the other side,

" Expenses on B 13, 16, assigt. for Marseilles	$11.02
Collatico, port, charges	.42
Transport & Cust. H. fees & rope	.86
Letters	.63
	$12.93

The case directed to the Papal Government was delivered by me on the same day, July 27th, to the Cardinal Antonelli, as I have always acted in similar circumstances, and free of all expenses.

The other case directed to the legation was brought to my house, where, now, are 32 cases of documents, instead of 31 cases as I had the honor to make known to Your Excellency in my report No. 2. besides a package of lb.9½ containing a book directed, from Marseilles, to this legation brought by a French steamer of the " Messagenés Impériales."

I enclose herewith the bills of expenses that I have paid for the said cases and parcel, at the custom house, railroad etc.etc.

Excepting a reactionary movement which continues in a great proportion and extension in the ex-kingdom of Neaples, though energetically resisted and repressed by the active vigilance of the Gen. Cialdini,[22] the new Piedmontese commander in the Neapolitan provinces, all the rest of this part of Italy is perfectly quiet. But notwithstanding this apparent quietness the papal police is always in a great apprehension, whilst large patrols of papal gendarmes are daily scouring through the city in all direction and that frequent domiciliary perquisitions are made in the night, almost followed by arrestations of suspected people.

The health of the Pope is very good and almost every day His Holiness takes a walk out of the town, accompanied, as usual by his " Guardia Nobile," and saluted by the people who met him on his passage.

At this present moment there are no American travellers in Rome, except the Rev'd J. B. Purcell, arrived two days ago.[23]

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[22] A biographical note concerning Gen. Enrico Cialdini will be found in Giuseppe Leti, *Roma e lo Stato Pontificio dal 1849 al 1870,* II, 35 n.–36 n. For reports on his operations at this time see Stock, *op. cit.,* pp. 189, 190, 203, 222, 375.

[23] Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, in Rome for the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, " took occasion to correct European impressions of the American conflict." *Dict. Am. Biog.,* XV, 267.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS

(August 8–September 13, 1861)[1]

From WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, DEPARTMENT of STATE

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, that the bearer hereof, *W. D. Howells, Esquire,* consul of the United States, *at Rome,* is now proceeding thither:

These are therefore to request all whom it may concern, to permit him to pass freely without let or molestation, and to extend to him all such friendly aid and protection as would be extended to consuls of foreign countries, resorting to the United States.

In testimony whereof, I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of this Department to be affixed, *at Washington,* this twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States, the 85th.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS to FREDERICK W. SEWARD[2]

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25, 1861.

Dear Sir—

Some necessary delay has occurred in signifying my acceptance of the consulate at Rome. I write to you thus non-officially, that it may not be supposed I have declined the appointment. My bond will be transmitted during the present week.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS to FREDERICK W. SEWARD

COLUMBUS, August 29, 1861.

Sir,

A technical inaccuracy in the execution of my bond, as consul at Rome, has delayed its transmission. To prevent misapprehension, I deem it advisable to explain further delay in communicating with the Department, and to state that I will deliver the bond in Washington during the following week.

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[1] Howells was appointed consul to Rome Aug. 8, but did not serve. Sept. 13 of this year he was transferred to Venice. Dept. of State, Index files; *Dict. Am. Biog.,* IX, 306.

[2] Asst. Sec. of State, Mar. 6, 1861–Mar. 3, 1869.

A. Ardisson to William H. Seward

Rome le August 31st, 1861.

Hon. Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, to Your Excellency a despatch of the Papal Government for the President of the United States, that a civil official, in full black dress, brought to me yesterday recommanding [*sic*] to be quickly forwarded to his address.[3]

In reference to my consular return No.1,2, July 6th, and despatches No. 3, 4, July 14th, and August 3d, I have paid on the account of the Government of the United States for services of this legation and consulate at Rome, roman scudi 192.48 or $202.61, as per vouchers now in the hands of the Department of State, and recapitulated in the herewith annexed bordereau No. 5, A, for which sum I drew upon the Dep't and respectfully beg Your Excellency to accept my draft.

The health of the Pope continues to be satisfactory in spite of a tropical heat who desolates the country and crushs the people.

No sensible alteration has occurred in the political affairs of Rome, since my last report and all is apparently very quiet.

At this present moment there are no American travellers in Rome, excepted two catholic ecclesiastics coming from Jerusalem and bound at home.

A. Ardisson to William H. Seward

Rome le 7 Septembre 1861.

Hon. Sir,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 4th. day of Sep. I have received a new case of books, as per document No. 1. herewith enclosed, sent by the Department of State to this Legation, and for which I have paid scudi 10.41 as per voucher document No. 2.

The number of cases now in my charge, belonging to the United States is of 32, besides a press-case, symmetrically laid one over the other like a book-case in a library.

On the 5th inst. I have also received from the Department of State a communication directed to me under the date August 13th. (with an enclosed letter to W. H. Rinehart), taxed 80 cents. announcing that the President has appointed Mr. W. D. Howells consul at Rome.

In compliance with the standing orders of Your Excellency, I am willingly ready to deliver to Mr. Howells, all the objects, now in my charge and possession who belongs to the United States, but in the same time I believe and I will hope that Your Excellency in your wisdom, justice and impartiality will not permit that I deliver to Mr. Howells, or any other person the objects in my charge belonging to the United States, without a suitable compensation for storage for so great many things kept since so long time in my house, and that Your Excellency will intrust the new consul with power as to settle my incontestable claim on the storage, before taking possession of the seal, press, flag, arms, books, etc. etc.

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[3] This enclosure was not found. Seward advised Ardisson, Sept. 21, that it "has been laid before the President of the United States." Instructions, XXXI, 83.

Even it would not be necessary to demonstrate to Your Excellency the rights that the Government of the United States has given me to claim for my services rendered to him, independently for the question of the storage, I will add here with enclosed a copy of a letter from the Department of State written in 1848 by the late President Buchanan at that time Secretary of State, document No. 3.

As for the actual state of affairs it is again currently reported that the Piedmontese troops will enter in Rome next week and that they will keep garrison together with the French troops.

Two days ago nine papal gendarmes headed by their " Brigadier " have deserted and passed to the Piedmontese army.

Tomorrow will arrive in Rome, the new French Ambassador, " Marquis de Lavalette," with important despatches for the Pope. Marquis de Lavalette surrogate the Duc de Gramont in the French Mission at Rome.

At the present moment there are no American[s] in Rome.[4]

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[4] The documents said to be enclosed with this despatch were not found. Sept. 13, Howell was notified of his appointment to Venice. Instructions, XXXI, 82.

WILLIAM J. STILLMAN

(September 6, 1861–February 6, 1865)[1]

W. J. STILLMAN to F. W. SEWARD

SARANAC LAKE N. Y., Sept. 29th [1861]

Dear Sir,

I have just received at this place, the notification of my appointment as consul to Rome.[2] I am at present engaged in raising and organizing a company of riflemen in this section, and, if the government will admit the delay will occupy some days yet in the completion of that work. May I ask of you if there is any objection to my remaining for that purpose some days previous to complying with the conditions of appointment.

Hearing nothing from you, I will consider the delay as permitted—if not admissable may I beg of you to inform me of the fact, and oblige.

TO W. J. STILLMAN

DEPT. of STATE W. Oct. 3d, 1861

Sir,

Mr. Henry B. Brown, late U. S. consul at Bermuda desires to be apptd. consular agent at Civita Vecchia, a port lying within your consular jurisdiction. He sustained the office at Bermuda with much ability & the Dept. has good reason to believe that the interests of the American citizens would be promoted by your appointing him in the place of the individual who undertakes to act there without official recognition, against whom many complaints have been made.

Should the appt. be made by you it will receive the sanction of the Dept.

You are reminded that the instructions of the President, require " whenever it is practicable that Consular Agents as well as Vice Consuls should be citizens of the U. States."[3]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

PLAINFIELD N. J., Oct. 23/61.

Sir;

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a note from the Dept. of

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[1] Stillman (1828–1901) was born in Schenectady, N.Y.; was graduated from Union College; studied landscape painting; was art critic for the N.Y. *Evening Post*; and in 1855 founded the *Crayon*. In 1865 he was transferred from Rome to Crete. The later years of his life were spent in England as correspondent of the London *Times*. In 1901 he published his *Autobiography*. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, XVIII, 29.

[2] According to the appointment files of the Dept. of State (Nat. Archives) this was dated Sept. 6. Oct. 3, F. W. Seward replied that " in view of the patriotic service in which you are engaged," the delay is granted. Instructions, XXXI, 85.

[3] Unsigned. Brown had earlier applied for this position. See Black to Glentworth, Jan. 12, 16, 1861, *ante*.

State, suggesting the appointment of *Mr. H. B. Brown* of Washington as consular agent at Civita Vecchia a dependancy of the consulate of Rome.

It gives me great pleasure to meet the wishes of the Dept. and I beg to present Mr. Brown as appointed subject to the approbation of the Dept. to the vice consulate of Civita Vecchia.

I shall also deput[e] Mr. Brown to take charge of the archives etc. of the consulate of Rome until my arrival in case he should precede me.[4]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

PLAINFIELD N. J., Nov. 14th, 1861.

Sir;—

I send to-day my bond as consul to Rome, delayed by miscarriage of the first copy. It is my present intention to sail by the *Edinburgh* on the 23d inst.

In a conversation with the assistant secretary of state previous to accepting the appointment by which I am honored, I had the pleasure of receiving the assurance that your department would consider the advisability of putting the consulate on a more favorable footing so far as compensation is concerned and one more worthy of its social importance and of being recommended to present the case in writing.

If you consider that Rome is second only to Paris among European cities in the number of Americans sojourning there for considerable portions of the year, (including invalids and families) who demand more attention from the consul than mere passing tourists, and recognition of certain social obligations; and that the only compensation is in the passport and notarial fees, there being no commercial business; and farther that on consulting the previous returns of the consulate we do not find that the fees in any year have amounted to $400 (four hundred dollars) for that half of the year in which alone foreigners can live in Rome; you will I believe admit that the duties of the office cannot be properly performed without demanding an amount of labor which will place the United States morally in the debt of the person holding the office with the present income.

If in addition you consider the great probability there is that Rome will before many months become the capital of Italy and that there is, as I am assured by Signor Bertinetti Minister of Italy to the United States,[5] a willingness to exempt Americans (as is now the case with Englishmen) from the requirements of passports, it will appear that little as is the income of the consulate now, it is in danger of losing nearly the whole of its revenues before the session of congress for the ensuing year, which contingency I pray your notice of.

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[4] Dec. 27, Seward approved this appointment, and on Dec. 31 transmitted the certificate. Instructions, XXXI, 178, 191.

[5] Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti, minister resident of Sardinia, on Apr. 11, 1861, announced

If these suggestions are worth your attention, may I hope that your department will recommend that the consulate at Rome be raised to a position more worthy the importance it really has to the American travelling public.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

PLAINFIELD N. J., Nov. 18th, '61.

Sir;

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of my passport as consul of the United States at Rome.

I am informed that the appointed minister to Rome has not yet taken his departure. If so would it be consistent with the interests of the United States that I should be charged with the affairs of the legation until his arrival, according to the provisions of the laws regulating consular and diplomatic relations.

May I also ask if, in visaing the passports of Americans at Rome who have already taken the oath of allegiance at other places in Europe or in the U. S. I shall demand the oath anew?[6]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

PLAINFIELD N. J., Nov. 23d/61

Sir;

I beg to inform you that from unavoidable cause of delay I have been obliged to postpone my sailing for my post until Saturday the 30th inst.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

NEW YORK Nov. 30th, 1861

Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of Nov.26th. There being as I understand no diplomatic officer at Rome will you be kind enough to inform me, at Rome, where I shall look for my exequatur.

I sail to-day by the *Etna* for Liverpool.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD to WILLIAM STILLMAN

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON. December 7, 1861

Sir:

In the absence from his post of the minister of the United States at Rome I enclose herewith directly to you your consular commission: also a

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the assumption of Victor Emmanuel II to the throne of Italy, Mar. 17, but did not present his letter of credence as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary until July 30, 1864. He left the U.S. in June 1866. *Register of the Dept. of State* (1874), p. 115.

[6] Nov. 26, Stillman was advised that it would be unnecessary to require a renewal of the oath of allegiance if already taken subsequent to Aug. 28. Respecting the consul's inquiry concerning the affairs of the legation before Alex. Randall's arrival it was not thought necessary to make any change in the existing state of things. Instructions, XXXI, 143.

letter of credence addressed to the Cardinal Secretary of State which you will take an early opportunity of delivering to him.[7]

(*Enclosure*)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the CARDINAL SECRETARY of STATE

DEPARTMENT of STATE WASHINGTON, December 7, 1861

Sir:

The President of the United States having appointed Mr. William J. Stillman to be consul of the United States of America at Rome, I have the honor to announce the same to Your Eminence, and to request that he maybe properly recognized in that character.

I also have the honor to request that your Excellency will cause Mr Stillman to be duly respected, (full credit to be given to his official acts,) and to extend to him such privileges as are usually accorded to consuls general in other parts of the world.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.[8]

G. MARSANICH to WILLIAM H. SEWARD[9]

CIVITA VECCHIA li 18th December 1861
CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA

Sir

The accompanying are the depositions of witnesses on board the barque *Harvest,* relative to a case of mutiny that Captain Austin declared as having occurred during his passage from Liverpool to this port.

The " Harvest " sailed for Cadiz on the 19th October last, and the man Simmonds alluded to in the said depositions was sent by her to that port, and the U. S. consul there being made acquainted with the circumstances will dispose of him as he may deem advisable.

(*Enclosure*)

CIVITA VECCHIA li 27th September 1861.
CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA at CIVITAVECCHIA.

I the undersigned consul of the United States of America having entertained the complaints and grievances set forth in the protest of the barque " Harvest " entered in the books of this consulate, have proceeded to take the depositions of the crew which are the following to say

Deposition of the Mate

Q. Beeing asked his native place, name, and years, he answers
R. William W. Cox of Damariscotta State of Main[e] age 28 years.
Q. What happened on board on Saturday the 14th September?
R. Having by order of the captain put in irons J. Thomas a black sailor for dis-

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[7] Instructions, XXXI, 154. Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli was papal Secretary of State.

[8] *Ibid.,* p. 153.

[9] Marsanich was appointed consular agent at this port, June 14, 1862, though he had for several years before discharged these duties without commission. The vice consul was Edgar T. Welby, an Englishman who had never been to America, appointed by Minister Cass, Apr. 17, 1858. Stock, *U.S. Ministers,* pp. 179–180, 301, 317.

obedience of orders, and proceeding to punish him, by seizing him up in the rigging to whep him, and having asked the captain if I should call the crew to witness the punishment, Amos T. Clark and Peter Simmonds, two blacks, hollowed out from forward oh by G. we are coming, and came aft threatening me that if I punished this man they would have my heart's blood; Clark drew his knife opened it, and wound the line attached to it around his hand repeating his threat that he would have my heart's blood before I punished the man; at that the captain said get that man in irons, second mate and myself jumped from the house took Simmonds and put him in irons, and Clark at the same time was brandishing his knife and threatening the captain using a dreadful language made a rush at the captain with his knife open, the captain jumped on one side, I stepped down off the poop knowing the captain had no fire arms about him, I told the man if he did not stop his threats I would shoot him, but he still persisted and rushed after me with his knife open, saying shoot God d——m you if you dont, you dare not do so, I shot over his head and at the same time he rushed after me, I backed out telling him at the same time if he did not stop I would shoot him, and he persisted in following me with his knife open and opening his shirt said shoot God d——m I defy you. I saw no chance of saving my own life, and the crew very indifferent spectators, and none else of the officers having arms, I told him several times to stop, without effect, and was obliged to shoot him, as the only chance of saving my own life. I fired and the ball hit him in the left breast, after that he continued shoot again God d——m you, I saw the man was crippled and the other two men being in irons, thought we could manage the crew without further bloodshed, I turned out and asked J. Thomas the man that was seized up in the rigging if he was willing to obey orders, he said yes and promised to be obedient, I let him out of irons by order of the captain, I asked all the rest of the men if they were willing to go to duty and obey orders they said they were. Peter Simmonds we thought too dangerous a character to get loose, and we kept him confined below hatches in irons.

Q. What else have you to say?

R. The man that I was unfortunately obliged to wound was cared for, and died on Saturday afternoon at 7″30 and was buried in the morning at 9″30.

Q. Have the crew conducted themselves well since?

R. Yes. One of the men Charles Martin came aft and informed the captain to look for arms in their berths, captain went forward, found one iron bar about 3 feet long with the laniard to go round the wrist in the berth of the man shot, and a wooden one with a knife in that of Simmonds in my opinion prepared for an attempt to take the ship (which weapons have been brought to me the consul for inspection).

Q. Did you carry the revolver about you?

R. Yes I did as Clark had previously threatened my life.

Q. Are there witnesses on board who can depose to the above statement?

R. Yes captain himself, second mate, Charles Martin, and the stewardress and almost all the crew, but as many of them showed signs of insobordination I dont think their testimony could be depended upon.

Q. What was the latitude and longitude of the ship on the 14th?

R. 38″24 north and 9″06 longitude east

Q. Have you anything more to say?

R. When I called upon Thomas to stop as he was running away from the wheel, after calling out several times to come back I fired a shot over his head to frighten him.

William W. Cox

Deposition of G. B. Austin Captain

I the undersigned consul etc. after having heard the deposition of Wm. W. Cox called the Captain and explained to him how the Mate Wm. W. Cox had called him as witness, and having put to him the same questions put to the mate I have found his deposition quite similar to that of the mate, and agreeing with the protest entered in the book of the consulate and I have consequently read to him the deposition of W. W. Cox which he has confirmed in all its parts.

Q. Had the crew or particularly the accused any reason to be disatisfied with the treatment on board?

R. No. To the best of my knowledge they could have no reason whatever to be disatisfied my orders have always been that they be treated well, and I am convinced that they have not been treated otherwise.

Q. Do you consider that Simmonds is a dangerous man for you to be kept aboard?

R. Yes I certainly do so, I have consulted with my officers on board of my ship and they agree with me that he is not to be trusted. G. B. AUSTIN

Deposition of the Second Mate

Q. Your name, native place, and age.

R. Daniel G. Ayer of Brunswick State of Main[e], 26 years old.

Q. Do you know what happened on board on the 14th September?

R. The captain gave his orders to the mate to seize J. Thomas in the mizen rigging for refusing duties, the mate asked the captain if he could call the crew to witness his punishment, Amos T Clark cried out oh by G——d we are coming, Clark as he was coming aft, drew his clasp knife and wound the line of it round his hand, and Peter Simmonds shifted the belt, to which his knife was attached, to the front, both of them used very threatening language to the captain and mate, and said they would take their heart's blood or the captain and mate take theirs before they should punish the man Thomas. Simmonds opened his shirt adding you shall by G——d take my heart's blood first. Captain cried out, put that man in irons, the mate jumped down the house to do so, Amos T. Clark with his knife in his hand was trying to get at us and the captain was trying to prevent him, he made a rush at the captain, who jumped back upon the house, the mate came up and ordered him to stop and he made use of very threatening language against the captain and mate, prying upon the mate hard all the time, and mate told him if he did not keep back he would shoot him, he defyied the mate to do so, saying by G——d you are not game to shoot, and the mate fired, I suppose, the ball went over his head, at all events it did not hit him, he was about three yards distant, then invested the mate with his knife open in his hands and said God d——n you will shoot will you? and the mate fired and the ball went into his left breast and he staggered and said God d——n shoot again, and then the mate asked the other men if they were willing to go to their duties and obey orders and they said they were.

Q. What became of Thomas during this time?

R. He was in irons till the foregoing was enacted and then set at liberty on his promise of good behaviour; the captain asked the mate and me if we considered safe for Simmonds to be let out of irons and we both told him we did not, and I consider him a dangerous man and a ringleader among the rest.

Q. Do you think that Simmonds had any reason to complain?

R. None whatever. He was well used as all the crew.

Q. Did Simmonds show previously any sign of insobordination?

R. Yes both Clark and Simmonds did in several times but especially the first—Clark was even insulting before leaving Liverpool and drew his knife upon me when in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Q. Do you think there was any understanding between the two?

R. Yes I do. I consider they were endeavoring to lead on the whole crew to mutiny.

Q. Do you know of any weapons having been found in the berths of Clark and Simmonds?
R. Yes. A large iron bolt with a laniard to sling round the arm in Clark's berth, and in Simmonds's berth a pointed knife and a wooden bludgeon.
Q. After jumping down from the house to catch Simmonds how did you succeed?
R. Between us we caught hold of him and put him in irons below, and the captain in the mean time was doing his best to keep Clark back.
Q. Do you know if the mate could save himself without firing?
R. No I dont think so, I consider it was necessary for him to fire to save his life.
Q. What became of the wounded man?
R. He was wounded about a quarter past one and died about half past seven.
DANIEL J. AYER

Deposition of Charles Martin

Q. What is your name, native place and age?
R. Charles Martin of Singapore in China of 27 years age.
Q. Do you remember what happened on board on the 14th September?
R. I saw two fellows go aft one with a knife in his hands, Clark asked me for my knife but I wouldn't give it to him, he drew his own and tied the string round his hand and said he would kill the mate and the captain too if they prevented them from taking down from the mizen rigging the man J. Thomas put there for disobedience of orders. Mate said go forward, captain said the same, he refused to go and when near the captain, he drew out his knife that he had put in his pocket and attacked the mate, who escaped from one side of the vessel to the other; Clark tried to make at the mate and the mate shot at him twice first time missed second hit him in the left breast.
Q. What have you to say about Simmonds?
R. He went aft, and made use of bad talk to captain and mate, I was too far off to hear what he was saying. I saw him put into irons before Clark was killed.
Q. Did you hear the mate and captain order them forward?
R. Yes I heard the mate and captain order them several times but they refused to go.
Q. Did you hear any mutinous talk in the forecastle?
R. Yes. I have heard Clark say that on some windy night he would throw the mate overboard; and he told me to say nothing to any body, he said two that if he had two other men like himself he would take the ship in a minute.
Q. Did you ever hear Simmonds say anything against the captain and officers?
R. No.
Q. Can you write your name?
R. No. I cant.

Deposition of the Stewardess

Q. Which is your name native place and age?
R. Sarah Plunket, of Dublin Ireland, 20 years age.
Q. Do you know what happened on board the 14th, Sept.?
R. I heard J. Thomas refusing to obey the orders of captain and mate to carry up a buket, beeing at the same time in the cabin, and I heard the captain give orders to put him into irons. Between twelve and one in the day I heard the captain order the man to be brought on deck, and to have him put up in the mizen rigging, I heard the captain tell the man that he was going to have him punished for disobedience, I heard one of the men say, which of them I dont know, that he would loose his heart's blood. I then left the cabin door because I was very frightened; afterwards I came back to the door and saw Clark, the man that was shot, with a knife in his hands, I saw him running at the mate with his knife and saying to him shoot shoot G——d d——n you shoot shoot. I heard nothing else after that

except two reports of the pistol and the man saying after the first or second report, which I do not recollect, shoot shoot again. I remember a few days before that I heard Clark's voice saying while I was in the galley that he would like to cut their bloody throats, not mentioning whose, and there was a loud laugh of the crew. A few days before that too I was in the galley when Clark came to ask for the cook, I said the cook was not there, and he said he wanted the cook to bake his cold duck, I said to him you have got very high one [*sic*] at once, and he looked at me and said that he was a dangerous man.

Q. Did you ever hear Simmonds say anything against the officers of the ship?

R. No I remember he was once in the rigging and heard him say that he would run away from the ship.

Q. Did you hear anything more the day that Clark was shot?

R. I merely heard that Clark said he was sorry, I think he meant for what he had done.

Q. Did you hear any of the crew complaining of the treatment of the ship?

R. I heard some of them complaining that they wished to have fresh bread.

Q. Do you remember what time elapsed between the two shots of the pistol?

R. A few seconds.

Q. Do you know if Clark had any reason for enemity towards the mate?

R. None whatever to the best of my knowledge. I have seen the men always kindly treated; I have heard that the captain instructing the officers not to strike them and to treat them kindly.

Q. Did you come on board of this vessel at Liverpool.

R. Yes.

Q. Have you observed any act of insobordination in Simmonds.

R. No I have not but I was almost always much afraid of Clark.

Q. Have you seen on board or heard of any weapons found in the berths of the abovesaid Clark and Simmonds?

R. I have only seen some weapons that I heard were found in their berths, but I cannot assert where they were from. SARAH PLUNKET

Deposition of Isa[a]c Burton

Q. Your name, native town and age?

R. Isac Burton of Georgetown Delaware state, 39 years.

Q. Do you know Simmonds, and why he is in irons?

R. I have known him since he came on board in Liverpool and he is in irons I suppose for disobedience to orders.

Q. Have you ever heard Simmonds make use of any mutinous talk?

R. Nothing more of what he said on deck, which was—insulting language to the captain and officers. I heard nothing in the forecastle I did not sleepe below.

Q. Why did you not sleep below?

R. Because I did not want to be in their company they were too noisy.

Q. Did you know of any weapons beeing found in Clark's and Simmond's berths?

R. I know some were found, and saw them when they were fetched out.

Q. Can you write your name?

R. No. I cant.

Deposition of Peter Simmonds who actually is in irons

Q. Your name?

R. Peter Simmonds of Bermuda, 46 years old.

Q. Do you know why you have been put in irons?

R. I do not.

Q. Did you know Clark, and remember what talks you had with him against captain and mate?

R. I have known him in the ship, he never mentioned or spoke to me about that.
Q. Had you any arms in your berth, a knife and a wooden bludgeon?
R. A knife. I did not know anything about the latter. I kept the knife to eat with, the other I had beeing broken. The two knives have been found quite good both.
Q. Do you remember what happened on board on the 14th September?
R. Yes. I saw Thomas beeing seized up in the rigging, and fearing that punishment, I told the captain that if he was a bad man, he might have likewise whipped all of us without reason.
Q. Did you interfere between the captain and the man?
R. No. I did not.
Q. Why did you fear to be whipped?
R. (No answer)
Q. If the captain was to set you free, would you promise obedience to him?
R. Yes. I have always been obedient.
Q. Can you write your name?
R. No. I cant.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

Rome, December 27th, 1861.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here on the 24th. ult.

I have made it my business since my arrival to ascertain from the accounts in the consulate, from Mr. Ardison, the vice consul, and from the principal American residents here, the position of the affairs of the consulate, and shall try to give all that I have learned briefly.

According to all accounts, the consular business has been grossly neglected by the consul himself during the last two occupancies, the consul rarely attending to anything in person but leaving everything to the discretion of the vice consul. I find no records, no accounts of expenditures, no files of, or copies of, dispatches, or other papers, the only book kept, being one of arrivals and visas.

The present, vice consul, Mr. Ardison is a well intentioned person, a Frenchman, but wholly unfit for the management of the affairs of the consulate. He has been allowed the profits of the place and has performed all the little services of message-bearing, asking of tickets etc., for both consulate and legation, and has made himself very useful to Americans visiting Rome. I shall leave the details of the consulate in his charge, supervising his acts, until my own commission arrives and I have received my exequatur.

The agency at Civita Vecchia to which the Department has directed my attention in a dispatch dated January 16th, 1861, is in a condition even worse than the consulate, the self-styled " consul " having been nominated as such by Mr. Cass when minister at Rome, and continued in his place by Mr. Stockton, *issues passports* and visas them and performs all the acts proper to consuls. He is English and resides in Rome, having a deputy in the port, a young man of Italian birth to whom for the most part the responsibility is given.[10]

The place itself is of no commercial importance, the only American commerce being two or three tobacco ships a year, but while the papal government continues its present system of passports it is of great importance that there should be a vice consul there to relieve Americans from the very annoying consequences of the least irregularity in their passports. They are sometimes detained a whole day and even refused permission to land.

But there are numerous little expenses attending these services, and no fees of any consequence certainly not exceeding $50 per ann. and the present incumbent informs me that he has not collected nearly enough to pay the incidental expenses. Some provision should be made by the government of the U. S. to have the interests of American travellers protected. Mr. H. B. Brown, who was appointed to that agency at the recommendation of the Department, and is now at Rome, declines to occupy the place under the now existing disadvantages. The mistaken estimate on which he accepted the office was founded on the returns of a period when the visa was required by travellers landing at Civita Vecchia. The total income of the consulate here being not more than $500 and not always so much as that, I cannot provide for the *efficient* filling of the agency, and must leave the remedying of the difficulty to the action of the government.

The present incumbent refuses to make any return on the ground that it is not worth his while, so that I cannot give the department more than this conjectural information.

I hope it will not be amiss if I call the attention of the Department to the insufficiency of the income of the consulate to keep up a simply respectable style of appearance, the rent of rooms fitting the credit of the government being at least $250 per ann. and the extra services required by tourists being so many that an assistant is almost indispensable. The importance of this consulate ought not to be measured by its commercial value or the returns of fees, its greatest value being its social.

I am happy to say that though in consequence of the non-arrival of my commission I have not had any intercourse with the authorities I have received unofficial assurances of the entire sympathy of the papal government with that of the United States, and that their agents will cooperate with me in my prescribed action toward disloyal persons, no American being permitted to leave Rome without the consular visa. I am sorry to say that one or two persons of known rebel sympathies had obtained it previous to my arrival.[11]

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[10] See note 9 *supra.*

[11] Ch. XIX of Stillman's *Autobiography* concerns his consulate, but it is not illuminating, being mostly abusive of Antonelli, the clergy, the U.S. ministers, and of every one who disagreed with him. He was continually at odds with Americans of Confederate sympathy.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

Rome, Dec. 28th, 1861.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you a correct copy of the accounts of Mr. Ardisson vice consul for Rome and which with the vouchers therefor had been forwarded to the Dept. previous to my departure from Washington and in reference to which I was called in consultation by the consular office on account of irregularities in its form and the inclusion of items inadmissible.

Included with the account there sent in was a demand against the legation for salary as per agreement which I am informed by the legation bankers here is correct, and in regard to which I beg the instructions of your department in case the departure of the Minister to Rome should be long delayed. Mr. Ardisson has been at expenses on account of the legation and is represented to me as illy able to await payment.

Added to this is a sum paid the papal household in customary presents, by Mr. Ardisson as representative of the legation.[12]

A. Ardisson to W. J. Stillman

Consulate of the United States of America at Rome, Dec. 31st, 1861.

Sir,

In compliance with your request to make a statement of the services I have rendered to the Government of the United States, in the capacity of vice consul and keeper of records of this consulate and of those of the United States Legation, I have the honor to state that;

I have been appointed vice consul and keeper of the records of the consulate of Rome in 1846 by Mr. N. Brown U. States consul, and I have been reappointed as such, by all his successors.

In 1848 the late Mr. Martin, chargé d' affaires, appointed me assistant secretary of the United States Legation & keeper of records of the same.

Mr. L. Cass Jr. and Mr. Stockton keept [*sic*] me in the same employment.

All the chaplains of the U. S. legation have successively entrusted to me the chapel furnitures, prayer books etc. in order to prevent their falling under seizure at the hand of the Papal Government.

In 1853 the U. S. consulate at Ancona, having been suppressed by order of the Dept. of State I have been equally entrusted with the records, coat of arms etc. of the same.[13]

Having received up to the present day no compensation whatever for the employment of keeper of records, which I have hold for the last 16 years I therefore respectfully beg the Government of the United States to allow me such compensation as may be considered fitting (say $100 a year).

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[12] For postage and other charges 79.90 scudi, presents to the papal household and officers of the government 45.80, salary June 7–Dec. 31, 238.80; total 364.50 scudi ($378.10 American currency).

[13] Concerning the closing of this consulate see *post,* p. 375.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

ROME Dec. 31st, 1861.

Sir;

I have the honor to enclose to you the half yearly accounts of the consulate in Rome of which I have taken possession at the close of the quarter.

It has been impossible to make a clear and correct statement of the condition of the affairs of the consulate owing to the absence of all systematic accounts but the enclosed will give the expenditures found to have been made as well as those necessary to be made.[14]

The consulate was destitute of all furniture, except the seal and press, and flag. The books were all old and incomplete, the stationery except dispatch paper exhausted. The consulate had been formerly kept in the fifth story of a house far from the quarter of Rome in which Americans live and I at once sought and found rooms in a more eligible quarter. They are not by any means equal to those of the other consulates but are respectable and easy to access, though in the third story. They are satisfactory I am happy to say, to the resident Americans.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

ROME Jan. 3d, 1861[1862]

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that my commission and letter of credence arrived Jan. 1st, and were delivered by me yesterday Jan. 2nd to the cardinal secretary of state to His Holiness. I was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Bernard Smith who introduced me and to whose kind attentions I owe the promptness of my reception as well as many other courtesies at the hands of the papal officials.[15]

The cardinal received me with the most distinguished courtesy and after the formal introduction, entered at once into conversation on American affairs. He expressed a most cordial sympathy with our government in its domestic difficulties and expressed a hope that it would avoid any further complication by yielding to the English demand for the restitution of the prisoners taken from the *Trent,* a demand which he considered in ac-

[14] Fees on 138 passports, July 1–Dec. 31, $58; powers of attorney, $4.

[15] The Very Rev. Dr. Bernard Smith, O.S.B., for many years professor of theology at the Propaganda, was at this time pro-rector of the American College. Henry A. Brann, *Hist. of American College of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States, Rome, Italy* (N.Y., 1910), p. 86; John Tracy Ellis, in *Cath. Hist. Rev.,* XXIX, 530 n. See Stock, *op. cit.,* pp. 165–166, for an account of the visit of Pius IX to the College on the feast of St. Francis de Sales, Jan. 29, 1860.

cordance with international law and compliance with which was not only entirely in accordance with our national honor, but as calculated to disarm the evident hostility of the English government and place it in the wrong before Europe.[16]

He said that it was clear that the English government had accepted the situation with a desire and intention of weakening the power of the United States by fomenting and encouraging internal troubles and of ultimately dividing and dissolving the republic and he hoped that we would avoid giving the occasion of intervention England sought *until our domestic dissensions were arranged.* She could not even now, he said, conquer us *and a war was sure to be her ultimate destruction,* but she might do us much harm. A conflict he believed to be finally inevitable—that the English motive of action towards other nations being purely commercial interest, she must sooner or later come into a collision with the United States who was so great a rival and whose interests in so many ways clashed with hers. Once at peace with ourselves we held England in our power and might punish her by many minor courses or by one great blow, destroying the commercial supremacy so necessary to her position.

The conduct of England in this case was only characteristic of her treatment of all nations where her interests were involved. She had grown great on the miseries of others (" Ella a grandie sur les miseres d' autres nations ") and she had no friend in the governments of the world. She had been ever dividing weakening and breaking down others to build herself up, and she, considering this a good opportunity to effect the same with the United States had availed herself of the occasion to strike a deadly blow where we were in a measure crippled.

He hoped for the speedy restoration of peace and unity in our country and when I told him that I believed that next summer would see it, he seemed much gratified.

As to the part of the Emperor of the French in the American affairs, he said that he believed he had no definite policy, that he was a man of opportunity and that his strength was in taking advantage of the blunders of other governments, and that he would avail himself of any we should make as of those which England made.

The conversation of part of which I have endeavored to give you a resumé lasted nearly an hour, a large portion of it being given to our warlike and especially naval resources and the manner and expressions of the Cardinal were in the extreme flattering to the government and country by which I am sent here.

My exequatur I was informed would be issued tomorrow.

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[16] Nov. 8, 1861, the *Trent,* conveying the Confederate commissioners, John Slidell and J. M. Mason, to France and England, was stopped by Capt. Charles Wilkes of the *San Jacinto.* The commissioners were sent to Boston as prisoners but on the protest of Great Britain were surrendered.

W. J. STILLMAN to the MINISTER of the U. S. A. for ROME[17]

U. S. CONSULATE at ROME, Jan. 3d/61 [62]

Sir,

I take the liberty of enclosing to you the statement of services rendered by our late vice consul at this place, Mr. Ardisson, a statement which explains itself and leaves me only to say that I believe Mr. Ardisson to have filled his place with a most trustworthy zeal and desire to oblige and assist Americans in Rome and to manage the affairs of the consulate with regard to the strictest economy. He has for years past had the entire responsibility of the consular affairs and for that has received the fees accruing from passports, a slight compensation, and has, beside, acted as assistant secretary of legation doing, I understand from Americans resident here, all the real work of the place. For this he has received while the minister was here a stipend of $35 per month.

But beside this he has been depositary of the archives, books, etc. of the legation, having been obliged to hire rooms with reference to stowing the great quantity of books which accumulate at a legation with other services inumerated in his statement which I believe to be quite reliable.

But as all this is a matter which pertains to the legation rather than to the home government on which Mr. Ardisson has no direct claims, I beg to present it to your consideration on behalf of Mr. Ardisson with the hope that you will if possible recommend it to your government as a claim that deserves its attention.

Mr. Ardisson is a poor man and as the income of the consulate does not permit me to make him any allowance or to employ him in his former capacity, I am desirous that his past services should receive their revenue, and in this I am joined by the American residents here, as well as in the hope that it may come as speedily as is consistent.

I do not pretend to suggest the way which the thing is to be laid before government or that there is any strictly legal claim on it, but as you are at present the representative of the legation which we all feel is morally indebted to Mr. Ardisson, I come to you with the matter to do as to you seems best, and in case the occupancy of the legation is longer delayed to make some provision for the keeping of the archives etc. in the interregnum.[18]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

ROME Jan. 10th, 1862

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that I have received my exequatur as consul for the U. S. A. at Rome.

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[17] Gov. Alex. W. Randall, of Wis., the minister, did not arrive at his post until May 21, 1862. Stock, *op. cit.*, pp. 240, 242.

[18] Sept. 15, 1863, Stillman was notified that a letter of credit for $430 had been sent

At the same time I received the reply from the cardinal Secy. of State to His Holiness, which I beg leave to enclose.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

Rome Jan. 23d, 1862

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the certificate of appointment of Mr. H. B. Brown as consular agent at Civita Vecchia. I had previously written to your department to inform you of the condition of the agency and that under the circumstances Mr. Brown had declined accepting the post. He has however reconsidered his determination so far as to hold it until the action of the dept. on the information in my despatch of Dec. 27th. 1861. If the department should conclude not to change the position of the agency, I should recommend the total abolition of it and in that case I should doubtless be able to make such arrangements with the authorities as to have all passport formalities dispensed with there and in the very rare event of the arrival of an American vessel at Civita Vecchia, would go down myself. Otherwise the agency must remain in the hands of some foreign merchant resident there, no other candidate offering.

I had yesterday the honor to present to the Cardinal Secretary of State the certificate of Mr. Brown's appointment for the exequatur. The Cardinal took the occasion to renew in the most earnest manner, his assurances of good will to the government of the United States, and begged me to convey to the Secretary of State the expression of his high personal esteem.

His conversation made it very evident that he desires most cordially that we should in some way cripple England. And here it may not be idle to say that I have learned from several sources that this is the general desire of the Catholics here. As a single instance, I will say that a student in the Propaganda calling on me a few days since, in the course of conversation said that of the whole number of students in the school only four, they being English, did not share in the detestation of England, and in the hope that the United States would crush her.

Among the English here who are many, the feeling against the United States is very strong and not in the least diminished by the *Trent* difficulty having been settled. In fact I am told that the social harmony usually existing between Americans and English at Rome is to a great extent destroyed and according to all I can see the sentiment in favor of the Rebels is becoming nearly universal. A letter from a noted liberal member of the house of Commons declares that the people generally in

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Richard M. Blatchford, minister, for adjusting Ardisson's accounts, but as late as June, 1864, they were still unsettled. Stock, *op. cit.*, pp. 294, 312 n.

England, desire, the success of the Rebels, believing them to be in the right.

I cannot refrain from expressing to you the extreme satisfaction felt by the Americans residents here at the honorable and creditable settlement of the *Trent* difficulty and the augmentation of their confidence on the final adjustment of our domestic difficulties, therefrom arising. As on my arrival here in Dec. last I had the success of exactly predicting the solution of the *Trent* question, I have obtained the credit of being well informed in the affairs of my government, both with the Cardinal Secy of State and our people. I have not hesitated to use this credit to inspire confidence in my assurance that the rebellion will be effectually suppressed at an early date.

I beg to be informed if the section 406 of consular instructions is to be construed as applying to passports which have been re-issued from America after having been used on one European journey. Such a construction would relieve all those Americans who winter here regularly from any contribution to the support of the consulate. In several consulates I have observed that the custom holds of giving the visa for one year only. Will you inform me as to the legality of such practice, there being no file of circulars or instructions subsequent to the issue of the book furnished by the State Department to the consuls to consult.[19]

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

Rome Feb. 7th, 1862.

Sir;

I have the honor to report to you, that, having heard a rumor that the rebel privateer *Sumter* had been reported near Genoa, I at once waited on the Cardinal Secretary of State to His Holiness and asked him the following questions viz—Would the *Sumter* be allowed to enter Civita Vecchia? If so, would she be allowed to bring in prizes? Would she be allowed to coal and refit? And lastly how long would she be permitted to remain there? [20]

To these questions His Eminence replied that she would be permitted to enter on the same conditions as the ships of other nations and would be furnished with coal or any other supplies she needed but as there were no stores of munitions of war in Civita Vecchia no question could be raised as to them; that she would not be allowed to bring any prizes into port; and finally that the time during which she would be permitted to remain there would be determined by circumstances.

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[19] Stillman was advised, Jan. 16, 1863, that no passport could be regarded as valid for more than a year.

[20] The *Sumter* was the first warship to fly the Confederate flag. Later named the *Gibraltar* she was engaged as a blockade-runner and was finally lost in the North Sea. This rumored visit to Civita Vecchia was not made. Adm. Raphael Semmes, *Service Afloat; or the Remarkable Career of the Confederate Cruisers Sumter and Alabama . . .* (N.Y., 1893), pp. 93–345.

As I felt sure that the *Sumter* would not be permitted to enter the Italian ports and that consequently Civita Vecchia would be her only refuge in this part of the Mediterranean and as that port is a coaling station, I endeavored to persuade the Secretary of State to refuse supplies of coal, urging that as the *Sumter* was a propellor and not dependant on steam power, the refusal of coal would only amount to a limitation of her means of devastation, and would not be the refusal of *necessary* supplies, but the argument had no effect on his decision.

I immediately thereafter despatched Mr. Brown, who had just received his exquatur to Civita Vecchia with instructions to report the arrival of the *Sumter* at once and to do everything he could to thwart the purposes of the privateer, especially endeavoring to persuade her seamen to desert.

Having had good reason to believe that our late representative at Civita Vecchia Mr. Welby, had been making use of his position for political purposes, he being a partisan of the reactionary party in the late kingdom of Naples, I informed our representative at Turin and the Italian consul here that any passports issued by Mr. Welby were illegal and to be suspected.[21]

It may be worth while to inform you that intelligent Italians here assure me that reliable private advices confirm the rumors which have been flying here for some days, that the Emperor of the French has determined to withdraw his troops from the papal dominions and that in course of such movement the French garrisons around Rome will commence to concentrate on Rome by the 20th of this month giving place to Piedmontese troops.

In conclusion I beg to inform you that persons whose loyalty to the government of the United States is doubtful have come to me for the legalization of powers of attorney etc. In such cases ought I to ask an oath of allegiance? Not having any instructions to that effect I have not demanded it.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, March 6th, 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you that a person by the name of Murray Smith, said to be the person alluded to in a late published letter of Thurlow Weed Esq. as having crossed the Atlantic with him, and having on board of the steamer expressed treasonable sentiments, is at present staying here under a French passport.[22] His public avowals of treasonable sentiment are of the most violent kind.

One other case of American use of a French passport has come under my notice, viz a person by the name of Freret, of Louisiana, a decided secessionist.

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[21] Stillman's *Autobiography*, pp. 368–369.

[22] Weed, in 1861, accompanied Archbishop John Hughes and Bishop Chas. P. McIlvaine to present the Northern cause in Europe. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, IX, 355, XII, 64, XIX, 599.

I regret to see that a distorted account of a recent occurence in which American citizens were involved, has found its way into English newspapers. I allude to the case of the two Americans who were beaten by a policeman in one of the public places of Rome, and which, as I am now in correspondence with the authorities in relation to it, I have not reported to your Department. The facts are simply these. Two young Americans Messrs Carter & Millikin being in the Piazza di Trevi when a procession bearing the Host was passing, having, as they supposed, paid the usual sign of respect by momentarily raising their hats from their heads, replaced them before the whole of the procession had passed by. They were thereupon assailed by a priest who was taking part in the ceremony with violent abuse which they did not understand at first the reason or purpose of, when he, irritated at their non-compliance, struck their hats from their heads. Mr. Carter replaced his, holding it firmly to prevent the attempted repetition of the act and the procession passed on; and, after a turn in the square, repassed Messrs. Carter & Millikin not far from the same place. The scene was repeated with the addition of a gend'arme who after pushing Mr. Carter some distance with his musket struck him a severe blow with the butt of it, nearly prostrating him.

On the complaint of the injured parties and having heard the testimony of an English gentleman who was present, I addressed the police authorities to know if such proceedings were justified and if these marks of reverence for religious ceremonies were exacted from protestant strangers, but as I have as yet received no satisfactory answer I beg leave to report the case entire at some future time.

I have to regret to inform you that Rome is an exceedingly disturbed state, the liberals having seen fit to make some harmless demonstrations in obedience to a proclamation of the Roman committee, of which, one having been handed me, I send you a translation (No. 1). The demonstration, a promenade in the Forum was very large, respectable in appearance and orderly in the extreme, the number present being estimated as high as 20,000. On Friday, carnival being suspended, it was said that another similar demonstration on the Corso was ordered. The police authorities ordered the gendarmerie and papal troops to attend in force, and it is universally reported and believed, to fire on the people. That such was the intention seems confirmed by the action of Gen. Goyon who ordered out the French troops, took possession of the Corso and excluded all persons whether police or people.

When one considers the immense number of strangers here whom curiosity would have led to the Corso unwarned of danger by previous proclamation or notice of any kind, and how serious might have been the consequences to innocent people and strangers, it is evident that we owe much to the decision and forethought of Gen. Goyon.

On Friday night appeared a new proclamation of the committee of which I also enclose a translation (No.2). This was followed by arrest, considerable excitement prevailing at this time.

I regret that my powers do not permit me to do more for the convenience and pleasure of Americans visiting Rome, it being impossible to comply with all the demands on my time and attention my position precluding me from direct application for these courtesies granted only by custom to the legation, and which from the formal usages of the Roman Court give the consul much trouble to obtain when even they are procurable by any trouble.

Proclamations

No. 1

Romans

The pontifical government wishes you to appear in the approaching Carnival, on the Corso and in the places of amusement in order to have a new opportunity to lie and declare anew that you are very happy to be its subjects. But the pontifical government will surely find among the true sons of Rome, more who will lend themselves to give color of truth to such an impudent falsehood.

Whilst its obstinate greed of power still robs Rome of that prosperity which would make joyful the capital of Italy; while so many honest families weep still their dear ones, some in exile, some in dungeons, some deprived of occupation by unjust judgment; while the number of these victims increases each day; while instead of giving bread to the people it lavishes its money in reorganizing the Bourbonian brigands; the pontifical government invites you to play the Bacchanal that Europe may believe your either stupid or contented and so permit our adversity to be prolonged. It is a bitter derision; the Roman people will bear with dignity its own evils but will not be the objects of scorn.

The Corso and the places of amusement will be frequented by the Bourbons who want for the coming season to return to their incendiarism and brigandage; by terreurs and bullies whom De Merode permits to change their garb as often as they need to appear in new characters; by the hirelings, the cowards, the dishonest or ignorant people who fear a stern look from their real masters more than the future of their families; by the multitude of servants of the prelates and of the brotherhood of the Jesuits who thanks to the temporal power, have to-day changed into indulgences that which once they forbade as sin. The expense of all these things will be paid by the Peters-pence and by the loan of five millions which the honest Bourbon is now putting into circulation in notes of 100 fes. printed at Rome with the date of Saeta—a loan so dishonest that surely the Italian government will never be silly enough to acknowledge it.

Romans! allow those who feel themselves worthy of so noble and select a company to frequent the Corso & the places of amusement. For those who love their own dignity, for those who are capable of rising to the future which Providence reserves for Italy and its capital, the old forum of Rome and all the places where the memories of our ancient glories gather, offer pleasures worthy them. There, in the recollection of the greatness of our forefathers the true citizen of Rome will find food for joyful thought when he finds our common citizenship recognized after so many ages of intermission.

Long live the Pope not King
Long live Victor Emanuel King of Italy.

THE ROMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

No. 2

Romans

In the demonstration of yesterday you gave so clear an affirmation of your sentiments that it will have abroad the echo which befits it.

To break this order so wonderful in so great a multitude will be the effort of the craft of the Papal police in order to give pretext to your enemies to declare that you are unworthy the praises for wisdom the journals of all countries have lavished on you.

Your good sense disappointed that craft, but to prevent mishaps from getting into our ranks the National Committee thinks best to advise you no longer to unite such masses of people in one place.

Rome offers places enough for public amusements: continuing then in this abstinence from all diversions unworthy of you, go into different places without gathering together, preserving order and tranquillity.

Your dignity witnessed by courteous Europe will prove that you are worthy citizens of the Capital of Italy.

ROME, February 28th, 1862 THE ROMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. SEWARD to W. J. STILLMAN

DEPARTMENT of STATE WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862

Sir:

Your despatch of the 14th Feb. relating to General Ulloa, has been received, and promptly referred to the Secretary of War.[23]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD to W. J. STILLMAN

DEPARTMENT of STATE WASHINGTON, March 18, 1862

Sir:

Your despatch in relation to the tender to the Government of the United States of the services of General Ulloa in a military capacity, having been referred to the Secretary of War, the Department has been informed by the Secretary of War that " there is no vacancy in the Army of the United States commensurate to the merit of so distinguished a Soldier as General Ulloa. His offer is therefore respectfully declined." [24]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROME, March 24th, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the correspondance relative to the affair of the fountain of Trevi. Messrs. Carter & Millikin not being desirous of obtaining personal reparation and fearfull of being detained here in case of thorough judicial investigation, did not wish the affair urged to that point and as they left soon after I should perhaps have been justified in paying no attention to the case but as I was informed that several similar instances had occurred and as I became satisfied from the testimony of eye witnesses that the outrage was totally unmerited and might at any time be repeated with worse consequences on the most unoffending persons ignorant of the customs of the place, I determined to call the attention of the authorities to it and indicate at least what seemed to me likely to be the feeling of the Government of the United States in regard to such occurrences and what would be my action in future should the offence be repeated.[25]

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[23] Instructions, XXXI, 292. Stillman's despatch of Feb. 14 was not found. The following document reveals its content.

[24] Instructions, XXXI, 303.

I hope that I have not mistaken the feeling of the Government with regard to the matter.

I have to report that the diligence of the police in keeping the peace of the city is not equal to their zeal for their religious observances; violance and highway robbery being of frequent occurrence and neither life or property are safe in Rome or in the country round about. Two serious cases of brigandage have occurred in the few weeks past, and the British consul assures me that the director of police informed him only two days since that the average of street robberies was ten or eleven per day. The misery of the population is extreme, trade stagnant and distrust and apprehension universal, the police worthless. I am certain that the moral influence of the Roman national committee only prevents the most serious disturbances.

(*Enclosures*)

W. J. STILLMAN to MONSIGNOR ANTONIO MATTEUCI

No.1.

CONSULATE of the U. S. A. ROME Feb. 8th, 1862.

The undersigned consul of the U. States of America has the honor of addressing himself to his Most Reverend Excellency Monsignor Matteucci Director General of the Police in order to inform him of an unfortunate incident which has brought certain citizens of the United States into collision with the agents of the Roman Government.

Two young men, Messrs. Carter and Millikin being in the Piazza di Trevi about noon of the 3d of February, found themselves face to face with a procession carrying the Host. Being Protestants and not knowing the rules they kept their hats on their heads. A priest repro[a]ching them for their irreverance and the young men not understanding fully the Italian language, he proceeded to knock their hats off their heads. In repassing, the procession finding them not far from the same place, the priest renewed his abuse and blows and a gendarme finished the affair with a blow of the butt of his musket.

The undersigned prays your Excellency to inform him is [if] there is a law according to which this external respect is made obligatory to Protestants strangers, in order that he may inform his fellow citizens; and if there is such a law that the infractions of it may be punished according to the prescriptions of the law.[26]

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[25] The Dept. of State merely acknowledged receipt of this despatch. Instructions, XXXI, 358.

No. 3.

W. J. STILLMAN to the CARDINAL VICAR

FEBRUARY 21st, 1862.

The undersigned, consul of the United States at Rome, had the honor to address to His Excellency the Director General of Police, a communication, a copy of which is herewith enclosed and in reply to which the undersigned has been refered by his Ex'y. the Director General to the most Eminent Vicar.

The undersigned prays Your Eminence to believe that nothing can be further from his intention than to give the Government of His Holiness any unnecessary trouble on this question, much less to encourage his fellow citizens in disrespect for the observances of the Church or the regulations made for the preservation of order and decorum in Rome, but while he is confident on the one hand that the Government of the United States will never support its citizens in any disorderly proceding or expression of disrespect for things held sacred, on the other hand it will never without displeasure see its citizens subjected to the arbitrary treatment of irresponsible agents of authority, and therefore while it will not take exception to any regulation established for the preservation of order, it will never consent that citizens of the United States shall be punished without regard to law. In the case under consideration the undersigned after a careful examination is certain that Messrs Carter & Millikin intended no disrespect, but being young men and knowing n[e]ither the language or the customs fully, they offended from want of thought.

No. 4.

The CARDINAL VICAR to W. J. STILLMAN

CRIMINAL COURT of the VICARIATE,
ROME 26th Feb. 1862.

In reply to the communication of your most illustrious Excellency to the undersigned Cardinal Vicar under the date of 21st February see what the same believes it his duty to reply.

It is doubtless the duty of all educated persons even if of a different faith, to respect the practices of the religion which prevails in the city where they dwell and much less is it permitted to make the least demonstration of contempt towards them, since such conduct while in itself inconvenient, might give rise to some disagreeable incident very likely to happen where the people sees its worship and its religion openly despised.

This premised the conduct of Messrs. Carter and Millikin cannot certainly be undeserving of blame in the case with regard to which they make complaint, since finding themselves reproved by a priest for the contempt which they showed for a public ceremony at which they were present with their heads covered they not only did not withdraw from the place where the procession was passing but on its return after a short circuit drew near to it, keeping always their heads covered, and if the gendarme angry in view of this, attacked them not knowing perhaps that they were protestants, the Cardinal Vicar would not know how to reprove either of them since they only did their duty and the complainants owe it only to themselves that their imprudent conduct met those disagreeable consequences.

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[26] No. 2, the reply to this, referred Stillman to the Cardinal Vicar.

Flattering himself that your most illustrious Excellency in his uprightness will appreciate these remarks than [there] remains only to the writer to declare himself with distinguished esteem . . .

No. 5.

W. J. Stillman to the Cardinal Vicar

Consulate of the United States of America Rome March 2d, 1862.

The undersigned consul of the United States of America has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of the letter of date 26th Feb. which the most Eminent Cardinal Vicar has kindly deigned to send him in reply to his of the 21st inst.

The undersigned admits the justice and clearness of the general reflexions concerning the respect due to sacred things and feels the reply of the most Eminent Cardinal Vicar very conclusive with the exception that the case under consideration was not that which the most Eminent Cardinal Vicar supposes, of intentional irreverance as the undersigned had previously the honor to state; as the Most Eminent Cardinal Vicar has not replied to the question before asked of Monsignor the Director of Police to obtain an answer to which was the purpose of the former communication to his Excellency, the undersigned desires respectfully to call the attention of the Most Eminent Cardinal Vicar for a moment to the question purposed to Monsignor the Director of Police, i. e. If there exists a law in Rome which demands from Protestants strangers this external respect to the ceremonies of the Catholic Church; and if it exists, to inform him if the infraction of this law or regulation is punishable by such penalties without inquest or form of judgment?

The undersigned in renewing this inquiry is moved more by a sincere desire to prevent all future possibility of similar incidents than to secure redress for the former case.

No. 6.

The Cardinal Vicar to W. J. Stillman

Criminal Court of the Vicariate Rome 12 March 1862.

In answer to the last letter of your most Illustr[i]ous Excellency of the 5th inst. the undersigned Cardinal Vicar must inform you that not only by the laws in effect in the Pontifical States but by those which are in force in all the other civilized States foreigners of whatever faith are obliged to respect the religious observances of the State and that the contravention of them are punishable by common legal process (*giudizio ordinario*) either by means of the ecclesiastical police or according as the case may be.

And referring you further to the former communication of the 24th. Feb. he remains etc. . . .

No. 7.

W. J. Stillman to the Cardinal Vicar

March 5th, 1862.

The undersigned consul of the United States of America at Rome, acknowledges the receipt of the letter of His Eminence the Cardinal Vicar, informing the undersigned that by the laws in vigour in the Papal States the lack of manifestation of respect for religious ceremonies is "punishable with an ordinary judgement."

The reply of Your Eminence is entirely satisfactory to the undersigned and he begs to assure Your Eminence that he will do all in his power to keep his countrymen in that obedience to these laws which is so becoming in a foreigner in any land; but at the same time he may be permitted to observe that the liberty to subordinate and irresponsible officers of the laws to punish their contravention at will might give rise to most deplorable incidents, not only injust to the ignorantly guilty but capable of giving rise to great scandal abroad against the Government of His Holiness.

While therefore the undersigned will use his influence to prevent any breach of the respect due to the observances of the Church, and will honor always the regular execution of the laws whatever they may be, he will hope that the agents of the law may be more careful in future to restrict their action to those measures which are in accordance with the established laws. . . .

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, March 25th, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of the despatch from your department, of date Feb. 27th, informing me that the Senate had confirmed my nomination to this post, and enclosing my commission.[27]

I beg to inform you that the last despatch came to me with its envelope torn open.

I have also to report that persons who refuse to take the oath prescribed by U. S. Government previous to obtaining the consular visa, are now permitted to leave Rome without other form than the procuring some person to certify that they cannot get the visa of their consulate except on condition of taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the U. S. of America. I have received no official notification of the change but am certain of the fact.[28]

I beg to enclose the oath administered according to instructions to Mr. Ardisson the former vice consul whom I have employed temporarily as secretary as the amount of labor demanded of me in fulfilment of my consular duties was more than I was able to perform. The frequent attendance at the police department the number of formal applications to be made for tourists, to different departments of the city government, both in writing and in personal attendance, have made it necessary for me to employ an assistant and as it is quite impossible to procure an American for any sum within the means of the consulate, and as I have entire confidence in the honesty and devotion of Mr. Ardisson, I have engaged him while the press of visitors to Rome continues. In administering the oath I have omitted the clause holding to allegiance, Mr. Ardisson, not beeing a citizen of the U. S.

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[27] Instructions, XXXII, 269.

[28] A circular letter from the Dept. of State, Mar. 17, 1862, reminded all consuls that "no person was allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport either from this Department or countersigned by the Secretary of State—nor any person allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of U.S., or, if a foreigner, from his own Government, countersigned by such Minister or Consul;" and reminding consuls also of the "regulation requiring the loyalty of Americans applying for passports." Instructions, XXXII, 295.

I beg to add that the irritation in Rome is increasing although the general feeling is that no change can take place in the condition of political affairs here for the present. The liberal party are despondent. There has been an accession of 5,000 men to the French garrison and it is reported that 20,000 more are coming, making 50,000 in all. The French Minister to Rome has been recalled to Paris, it is said for consultation with the Emperor and I understand from the Italian consul here that the French Ministre at Turin is also summoned to Paris. From all that I can learn I conceive that the object of the French Government is to hold Rome in force so as to be able to throw its troops into Naples in case the Italians should be needed at the North by the breaking out of war between Italy & Austria.

The best informed persons both liberal and conservative I know here are of the opinion that the occupation of Rome is intended to be permanent, and that in case Naples should be taken possession of by the French it will be with the view of establishing a French prince there.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, March 30th, 1862.

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that a person calling himself John S. Rarey and professing to teach the art of horse-taming having recently arrived here and having travelled under the above name through a large portion of Europe by means of an American passport irregular in its form, I was induced by the irregularity to enter on an investigation the result of which was the exposure of the imposition and the discovery that his name was John Golden Bunting and that he was a native of New Brunswick.

At the request of the British consul here to whose coöperation I owe the so speedy discovery of the fraud, and of several American and English residents I have consented to his discharge by the police, not thinking it needful that criminal proceeding should be instituted against him and he will leave Rome under his own name and with a British passport.

I present the illegal passport for such action as your Department may think fit and beg that you will make public as much of the transaction as may be proper to prevent further imposition by the person alluded to.[29]

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[29] Enclosed is the fraudulent passport visaed by J. B. F. Hobbes, vice consul in Munich. Stillman makes much of this episode in his *Autobiography* (pp. 363–365), apparently because the impostor Rarey was sponsored by Charlotte Cushman, the actress, with whom the consul had quarreled (*ibid.*, pp. 359–360). Seward, Apr. 24, approved Stillman's action with the thanks of the Dept. Instructions, XXXI, 365.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, March 31st, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to present my quarterly report for the quarter ending this day, comprising the returns of fees and of passports issued.

As the receipts of this consulate cease about the first of May and as those which have come in have scarcely covered my current expenses (my imperative official expenses being thirty eight dollars per month and my average income only fifty one $\frac{33}{100}$) your department will perceive that it will be impossible to hold my post during the summer months when there is no income, with no accumulation from the winter to draw on, and I therefore pray that in case your department should have concluded not to make any change in the position of the consulate, the President will grant me leave of absence until October next (at which time visitors commence to return to Rome) in order that I may seek occupation elsewhere, the permission to engage in business here being useless under the existing condition of things.[30]

As a considerable expense and a large portion of the labor performed in the consulate have been owing to the absence of the minister from his place, may I ask of the Department that, if such absence is to be continued, the Department will make some provision for the performance of the duties belonging to the place, and especially to confer on the consul some degree of diplomatic power, the want of which makes the fulfilment of the duties threefold more arduous than they would be to a diplomatic officer.[31]

I have not received the report of the agency at Civitavecchia but will forward it as soon as received.

I have the honor to inform you that I have been unofficially notified that immediately on the opening of the new railway from Rome to Naples, now already completed, passports will no longer be required by the Roman Government. The official notification will no doubt be given soon, as the railway is expected to open by or before Easter.

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[30] Apr. 29, he was granted leave of absence for three months beginning July 1. Instructions, XXXI, 377.

[31] Randall, appointed in Aug. 1861, did not arrive at his post until May 21, 1862. Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, pp. 240–243.

(*Enclosure*)

Fees received during the quarter ending March 31st 1862 . . .

Jan 6 F. W. Shephurd [Shepherd?]
7 R. W. Woodward.
9 Mrs. Willis Hall
10 G. W. Bosworth.
" E. Harding.
17 Fitzhugh Coyle
" Mrs. Magee.
John Smith
25 H. L. Clapp.
J. H. Rohé
F. Edgerton[32]
26 Southwick
30 M. de Bentezac
S. S. Day
Mr. Biddle
" Fuller
Feb 1st " Ackermann
" Carter
" Libby
3d " Lehr
" Norris
Millikin
Harwitz
4th R. L. Campbell
A. S. Campbell
Ackerman
Alden
Rinehart
Gimmiani
A. Freeman
Cook.
Wright.
Strang
Welsh
Von Post
Benj. Nathan
Taylor
Feb. 4th Wilmerding[33]
Coggill
" 23 Ch. C. Leary
J. L. Spofferd
25 J. H. Hunter
Sam'l Cooper
Mrs. Davis
Feb 28 Mrs. Farnum
" Jackson
" Phelps
" J. Smith
March 3d. M. M. Smith & family
" Corner
" Coyle
" Winthrop
4th " Coyle
" Geo. Brown
" Glover
" Bonfanté
5th. " W. B. Lawrence
" Smith
" Farrar
M Jones
Tyson
Sturgis
Manhill
Burrowes
Saunerin[?]
Van de Water
Howard
Mann[34]
10th. Hathanway
Collamore
Pepper
Growenor
Brush
Anna Biddle
Parrish
King
Collamore
Wood & Wells
March 11 Dickey
" Gelston
14 Whittlesey
" Humbert
17 Hoe
Ball
Branan
Wheeler
Young
Collamore
Barstow

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[32] Note: "Minor. A temporary passport granted on one issued by the Dept. of State to Mrs. Lyangus Edgerton of whose family he formed part."

[33] A separate list gives the name of T. T. Wilmerding, merchant of N.Y., who on Feb. 23 was granted a temporary passport to enable him to return to N.Y., leaving the original with his wife who remained in Rome.

[34] Mar. 10, there was also a passport given to Matthew Mann, minor, on evidence of his mother, for a journey to Naples.

March 17 Cooper
Thompson
J. Glancey
J. D. Ostrom
W. H. Appleton
Jos. Mozier
Wm. Greenwood [35]
E. Jones
Rogers
Mrs. Wadsworth [36]
Mrs. Lyman [37]
Mrs. Reynolds

March 17 Miss Waterman
Cole
Walcott (2)
McConkey
28 J. B. Cone
W. J. Roe
J. F. Cushing
H. Adams
T. Bronson
Nath Sherman
31st. H. Taylor

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSUL ROME, April 3d, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the report of Mr. H. B. Brown, consular agent at Civita Vecchia and beg to call the attention of the Department, particularly to it. Civita Vecchia is a port at which the services of a consular officer have been hitherto needed more than at almost any other in Italy, on account of the severity of the police regulations and the watchfulness of the authorities as to strangers entering Rome during the present complications. All who have had occasion to demand consular services there during M. Brown's time will testify with me as to his ability and conscientious discharge of his duty—he accepted the place under the representation of the consular office that it was worth 500 to 600 dollars, and finds his receipts for the quarter to amount to 50 cts! He has been unwilling to withdraw until all danger of privateers coming into the port was over and performs the duties at an expense to himself, of about $500 per year the actual cost of living in Civita Vecchia.

The port of Civita Vecchia is one of the largest in Italy, being considerably larger than Naples or Leghorn, and in case of a change in the political condition of Rome will become one of the most important to our commerce. At present it is the only one in this portion of the Mediterranean where a rebel privateer would be permitted to take in supplies.

I can doubtless find an Italian merchant who will accept the place for the indirect advantages he would derive from it but no American resides there nor could one be induced to remain there for a less compensation than $500 a year for which Mr. Brown would be willing to fill it.

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[35] Mar. 17, a passport also to Mrs. E. Greenwood on evidence of one issued to her son-in-law, W. E. Howe.

[36] Also this day a passport was issued to her son, Austin, a minor, to enable him to travel to Switzerland.

[37] Feb. 28, a temporary passport was granted. Following this list is an itemized account of fees received for this quarter, showing a total of $154.

(*Enclosure*)

HENRY B. BROWN to WILLIAM J. STILLMAN

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
CIVITAVECCHIA, March 31st, 1862.

Sir

In accordance with instructions I have the honor to present a report of the business of this office from the time I took charge to this date.

During that period no American vessels have been in port.

I have been called upon to render consular service to between thirty and forty American citizens, arriving here; to explain which it is necessary to state that no person is allowed to land without the visa to his passport of some pontifical agent abroad, except by special intervention of the consular officer of his nation. The steamers are due regularly four days in the week—on some days three or four. When not able to make time on account of the weather they are liable to come in every day, making it necessary for the officer here to be constantly at his post. As they remain but a short time, passengers in difficulty are not able to communicate with Rome in season to be allowed to land.

In regard to service rendered directly to our government, I have to report that I have obtained positive information that an American clipper (ship or bark,) supposed to be under the rebel flag, which has escaped the blockade at New Orleans, laden with tobacco is now expected at this port. The intelligence I have without delay communicated to our cruisers at Gibraltar and to the consulates north and south of this point, in order that every means may be used for the capture of the vessel.

This circumstance will illustrate the necessity of having at this port an officer independent of every local interest and an American citizen.

In reference to the extension [of] American trade, I can only say at present that most of the goods imported here appear to be British manufactures, in British vessels, with which I suppose our merchants could not compete, but I see no reason why salt fish, of which I learn that some fifteen cargoes annually, are brought from Newfoundland in British vessels, might not be as cheaply supplied from the New England fisheries.

The receipts at this office will hardly warrant returning in tabular form, the whole being but one fee of fifty cents for a certificate.

There is no reason to expect any larger income for the remaining quarters of the year, as you are aware that consular visas are not now required for passengers by the steamers before their arrival at Rome, and I find from the records of the office that the few American vessels which have arrived here in former years, have been chiefly from our southern ports laden with tobacco, and it is to be hoped that no one now on the way or under blockade will escape the vigilance of our cruisers. For the personal services which I have before mentioned I have not felt at liberty to make any charge.

To enable the government to judge of the necessity of making some provision for the support of the office here if it is to be continued, it may be proper to mention that this place is as far as I can learn the most expensive to live in in this part of the world. As compared with others in Italy it is exceptional, for several reasons. Besides being the entrepot of the commerce of the Roman states and a distributing point for mediterranean travel, it is in summer and autumn the watering place of Rome. Again it is a fortress, and the inhabitants, (twelve thousand besides the garrison) are crowded upon the few acres enclosed by its walls like soldiers in barracks. Rents are consequently enormous. The building in which I am at present quartered contains the principal hotel of the city, several stores, a cafe, and in addition thirteen families of the upper class, including the French and Austrian consuls, the whole within a space not larger than some of our private residences. There are no suburbs. Provisions are high, even fish, most of which caught in the neighborhood is sent by railroad immediately to Rome. The country being in the hands of large proprietors is planted with grain or left in pasturage. There are scarcely any vineyards or gardens. Fruit and wine are imported, nothing is cheap as in other parts of Italy.

I have only to add to the foregoing statements that if the office remains in its present position, I soon shall be under the necessity of retiring to some less expensive place.

Being sensible however to the injury which might result to American interests if the place is left vacant or in the hands of foreigners especially while the war continues, I shall endeavor to hold out until the subject has been fairly represented to our government, as I am unwilling to believe that it will be allowed to remain an exception to the universal rule adopted in providing for the consular offices upon the coasts of the Mediterranean.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES and Others to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

[ROME. *No date*]

The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, temporarily abroad, would respectfully represent to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the U. S., that in their judgment it is just and desirable that the consulate at Rome should be made a salaried office. Its duties are multifarious and require the devotion of much time and labor by the incumbent, but they are not of a nature that admit of a demand for compensation—while the remunerated services are insufficient to sustain the mere office expenses. The undersigned take great pleasure in bearing their testimony to the ability and willingness of the present consul to discharge all the duties of the office—of every description—but they have reason to regret that no means have been provided by the Government for the proper maintenance of an officer who is thrown into daily communication with so many of his fellow-citizens to whom he must render uncompensated advice and assistance. Official data show the fact that for several years past the fees of this consulate have not amounted to more than three or four hundred dollars—and from these receipts are to be paid the rent of an office and the expense of a servant at least if not of a clerk. When the necessary expenses are paid there is nothing left for the officer. The undersigned therefore respectfully request that the State Department will recommend to the Legislature to attach to this consulate a salary corresponding to that of similar European consulates—and that it may commence to run from the time the present incumbent entered upon the discharge of its duties. JOHN, Abp. of New York; FR. MCNEIRNY, J. C. HOOKER, THOMAS E. DAVIS, New York; JOHN O. SARGENT, New York; JOHN A. KING, JR., of L. I., New York; FREDERIC BRONSON of New York.[37a]

[37a] Dept. of State, Miscellaneous Letters, Apr. 1862. Endorsed: "Recd. Apr. 25, 1862."

W. J. Stillman to W. H. Seward

Rome May 15th/ 62

Sir

I have the honor to present for your approbation the nomination of M. Guido di Bentivoglio, known as the Count Bentivoglio, as consular agent at Porto D' Anzio, a town on the shore of the Mediterranean and in my consular jurisdiction, possessing a port in which our vessels sometimes take refuge. We have had, under former consuls an agent there. The place has no other commercial value than that which it derives from its convenience as a port of refuge for vessels running along the coast between the ports of the north and south of Italy, but it is a summer residence of the Pope and a resort of American residents in the hot season and at the request of some of these I have made the nomination.

M. di Bentivoglio is a gentleman of wealth and liberality who will honor the office and the government should it make him its representative.

I have also to inform you that our representative at Civita Vecchia Mr. Brown finding his means too limited to permit his remaining longer there has resigned the agency. If the present intention of the papal government to give up the passport system is adhered to, there will be little need of an agency there and I have found a resident of the place who will fulfil the duties of the office in consideration of the local privileges enjoyed by consular officers. If, then, the Dept. should see fit to maintain the present status of the agency I beg to nominate Gustav Marsanick a merchant of Civita Vecchia, and who has at one time performed the duties of the place under Mr. Welby, and is in every way a more reliable person than his late principal proved to be. Many Americans can testify to his courtesy and frankly given attentions to them when detained there, and I can testify to the conscientious way in which he has kept the books and archives of the agency while in care of them.[38]

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, May 31st, 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have received your leave of absence for the three months following July 1st prox. for which accept my sincere thanks.

The new minister having arrived I have passed over to him all those little matters which the absence of any diplomatic representative had compelled me to assume charge of in order not to disappoint American visitors who were dependant in some degree on the legation for the requisite facilities for seeing Rome and the ceremonies of the winter and spring time. Having been since my arrival here the only representative of the U. S. I have been forced by the position to assume all these duties and others which must be performed as the dispatches from this consulate will show to some extent and as these in conjunction with my strictly consular functions have been so arduous for a portion of the time as to require the employment of assistance and considerable expense, and as the total receipts of the consulate have not met my imperative expenses, I pray of your department to make me the allowance usually made in cases of consuls charged with the affairs of the legations situated in the same places as their consulates, commencing with the first of Jan. 1862 and continuing until this date.

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[38] June 12, these nominations were approved by the Dept. of State, and June 16, certificates of appointment dated June 14, were forwarded. Instructions, XXXI, 430, 433.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME June 3d, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day drawn on you for sixty one 90/100 dollars, being the amount of the indebtedness of the consulate for postage to Mr. Ardisson, late vice consul, for expenditures previous to my arrival and as per memorandum enclosed. The vouchers have been in the hands of the Government since Sept. 1861, if I mistake not, and as Mr. Ardisson has paid the money I hope that I shall be justified by the Department, in drawing for it, although I have not yet received any reply to my despatch No. 2, dated Dec 28th 1861 in which I asked for instructions as to the disposal of the matter.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE ROME June 10th 1862.

Sir

It becomes my duty to announce to you the death of the wife of Lieut. Genl. Winfield Scott. She died in this city about noon to-day.[39]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME June 26th, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to notify the Department, that I have nominated Mr. Henry B. Brown, a native of Massachusetts, vice consul during my absence from Rome.[40]

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[39] The former Miss Maria Mayo, daughter of John Mayo of Richmond. Marcus J. Wright, *Gen. Scott* (N.Y., 1894), p. 41.

[40] Brown had just resigned as vice consul at Civita Vecchia. July 22, the appointment was approved. Instructions, XXXI, 478.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME July 2d, 1862

Sir

I beg leave to transmit the quarterly report of fees paid at this consulate for the three months ending July [June] 30th, 1862.

(*Enclosure*)

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st. April to the 30th June 1862.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
April 1	J. H. Hice	visa
	W. Hoffman	"
2	H. Loomis	"
3	W. Calking	"
4	J. Crain	"
7	Emily Brooks	"
"	Osgood	"
"	W. Swett & wife	certif. & visa
8	Q. W. Baldwin	2 visas
10	Barrochino	visa & cert.
"	J. B. Ide	visa
11	Lawrence	"
13	E. Hoffman	"
"	L. Tevvy	"
14	R. C. Johnston	"
"	W. W. Borland	"
"	O. C. Taft	"
"	T. Levrridge	"
15	J. B. Borden	"
"	Mrs. Mann	"
"	Miss Wood	"
"	Miss Perkins	"
"	Miss Cunberleun	"
16	3 Humphrey	"
"	Smith	"
18	Mrs. Ray	"
"	Mrs. Livingston	"
"	R. V. De Witt	"
"	G. N. Hoppock	"
"	J. L. Reed	"
"	A. & T. Perry	"
	A. Graves	"
	J. Clark	"
	Q. E. & J. B.Gauche	"
	A. Heard	"
19	H. Cunningham	"
21	B. Richardson	"
"	A. Reese	passport
"	M. King	visa
"	Waller	"
"	Mrs. Caswell	"
"	F. Jackson	"
"	M. Caswell	"
"	Mrs. Wilmerding	"
"	Brad Lee	"
"	M. Chase	"
"	M. Wilkins	"
April 22	S. B. Lawson	visa
April 22	Gustave Beckh	visa
"	Mrs. Dana	"
"	Mr. Wells	"
"	Mr. Wells	"
"	Mr. Maynard	"
"	Mrs. Ele Green	"
"	Chas. Heurler	"
"	G. B. Growenor	"
"	Mrs. Strong	"
"	T. Clark	"
23	Warren Pain	"
"	Armand Filie	"
"	Mrs. McEvers	"
24	Mr. Snow	"
"	J. C. Hooker	"
25	A. Atkinson	"
"	G. B. Noyes	"
"	Howe & Miller	"
"	H. B. Fry	"
"	J. Moritz	"
"	Mrs. Gilman	"
"	Mrs. S. Beck	"
"	Mr. Janin	"
"	Mr. Hinkley	"
26	J. O. Sargent	"
28	Mrs. Hovey	"
"	Longtin's	"
"	Armand	"
"	Durand	"
"	Mrs. Grattan	"
"	Geo. Greene	"
29	Mary Goddard	"
"	Ch. Simmons	"
"	Ch. Underhill	"
"	F. Nason	"
30	McMurray	"
"	Burrowes	"
"	Bancroft Davies	"
"	H. Waugh	"
May 1	Besscott Ward	"
"	Mr. Turner	"
2	B. R. Winthrop	"
"	G. Brown	"
"	G. Bemis	"
3	F. Bronson	"
"	G. Winthrop	"
May 3	H. Boalt	"
5	C. C. Perkins	"

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
May 5	Mrs. Bonen	visa	June 7	T. N. Haskell	visa
"	Mrs. Erkley	"	"	Mr. Godey	"
"	H. Waldron	"	"	Mrs. Rodgers	"
"	Herriman	"	"	Mr. Rodgers	"
6	H. Gray	"	"	Mr. Corwin	"
"	E. Payson	"	"	Mr. Smith	"
7	Hubbard Arnold	"	"	Mr. Wilson	"
"	D. P. Walts	"	"	Mr. Low	"
9	William Keating	"	"	Mrs. Proctor	"
"	Josephine Bornis	"	"	J. Wendall	"
"	Dr. Lyman	"	"	W. Nisbelt	"
"	G. F. Harding	"	"	J. Bacon	"
10	Eliza Albert	"	"	J. Henni	"
"	Dewolf Smith	"	10	Gabriel Archan	"
12	Wm. Davis	"	"	Monsg. Hart	"
"	S. Whiting	"	"	Monsg. Simon	"
"	Mrs. Edgard	"	"	" Klapp[?]	"
"	C. Thorndike	"	"	Mrs. Bower	"
13	E. C. Prayn	"	11	Wm. Grenu[?]	"
15	F. Pabisch	certif	"	Monsg. Dominic	"
"	J. King	visa	"	" McLaughlin	"
17	T. Wilberding	"	"	" McFarland	"
"	G. H. Chase	"	"	S. Blenkensof	"
"	T. E. Chase	"	"	Wm. Metcalf	"
"	S. H. Chead	"	14	Mons. Smith	"
"	T. H. Rodman	"	"	" Duggan	"
19	Will. Burgin	"	16	J. Mackay	"
"	Fred L. Hanks	"	"	Wm. Denvin	"
"	H. A. Smythe	"	"	P. Denvin	"
"	Rod B. Pervy	"	"	Mrs. Ward	"
20	G. D. Gilmen	"	17	John Erving	visa
"	James McEvoy	"	18	John Bolk	visa
"	N. H. Schenk	"	"	J. M. Same	"
"	R. Barkite	"	20	T. Dutton	"
"	R. P. Starr	"	"	John Sunborn	"
"	G. D. Howe	"	25	L. Bayley	"
"	H. D. Burkilt	"	"	Revd. Magliano	"
"	E. J. Dallett	"	28	Norman Spang	"
"	E. Mayer	"	"	J. W. Houghs[?]	"
21	C. L. Rehn	"	"	George G. Sweet	"
"	W. L. Rehn	"	30	Col. Scott	
"	J. H. Brooks	"	"	Henry Pierce	
22	Chas. W. Kennard	"	"	L. McCauley	
"	A. S. Wheeler	"	"	Col. Scott	4 seals on personal effects
"	C. T. Barry	"			
"	S. Hurlick	"	"	"	5 " coffin & enclosure
24	H. Bridgeland	"			
"	S. Gregg	"	"	"	2 legaliz. of copies of will
"	F. Rumsey	"			
27	John Olmstead	"	"	"	2 custom h. certf. to accompany the body and bill of lading
"	Howard	"			
"	J. Kirk	"			
"	Mrs. Egerton	visa & cert			
"	Wm. C. King	"			
"	A. H. Slocomb	"	"	"	process verbal and authorization to embark the body
"	J. A. C. Gray	visas 2			
"	Mrs. Page	"			
"	A. E. Appleton	"			
"	Wm. Casey	"	"	"	administration [41]
"	Mr. Saville	"			
"	R. J. C. Walker	"	"	"	

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[41] These charges were in connection with the death of Mrs. Scott (see preceding despatch). The entire proceeds for this period were $262.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Legation at Rome, Aug 10th, 1862

Sir;

I have the honor to enclose to you a circular of the Roman Govt., with translation, relating to the confiscation of church property etc. Also a translated copy of a note addressed by the Hon. A. W. Ramdall [*sic*] minister resident at Rome to the Cardinal Secretary of State informing him of his temporary recall and that he had left me as consul charged with the affairs of the legation during his absence, etc.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that the agitation in Rome increases and that apprehensions are entertained by the French authorities of a serious outbreak. The troops of the garrison are consigned to their barracks, heavy patrols keep the streets clear and I am credibly informed the French are in readiness if necessary to reduce the city to quiet by bombardment.

At the audience which I had the honor to have on the occasion of having been named to His Holiness as chargé d' affaires pro. tem. he did not conceal his apprehensions of an universal outbreak in Europe and said that his own future looked very dark. For the moment he felt secure in what he possessed but how long things would remain in their present state no one could foresee.

While paying a high compliment to the character of the minister he expressed his satisfaction that he could converse with me in my charge, without the medium of an interpreter and intimated that there might be an occasion for direct conversation. This would seem to indicate forebodings of a serious political derangement, more serious than he admitted openly. He seemed very much disheartened by the state of things.

I shall keep you advised of any change in the condition of matters here, though of the movements of Garibaldi and the revolutionists you will doubtless be informed more promptly by other channels as news gets into Rome with great difficulty and in most unreliable forms until it comes in the English and French journals.

(*Enclosures*)

Translation

Circular 23651

From the Chambers of the Vatican, August 6th. 1862.

The rapacious character of revolutionary governments has at all times more or less signalized itself by persecuting the Church in its temporal possessions. To banish the religious communities from their cloisters for the purpose of occupying their dwellings; to usurp the estates belonging to them; to seize generally the ecclesiastical property, declaring it the property of the State, to be disposed of arbitrarily; such is systematically the conduct of governments modelled after the subversive rules of revolution. In entire agreement with the action of the others which have preceded it, is that of the Government to whose outrageous invasion several of the States of Italy have been subjected, with utter disregard of the immutable laws of justice, and trampling wholly upon the rights of the respective legitimate sovereigns.

The arbitrary measures of the invading Government, in reference to the estates of the religious corporations, by it, in a hostile manner, harrassed and dispersed, gave occasion to the note, which the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State directed in April of last year, to the honorable gentlemen composing the diplomatic corps near the Holy Seat.[42] And the object of that communication was to warn both natives and foreigners against acquiring such estates, which the before-mentioned Government was disposed to offer for sale, by means of the so called *Cassa Ecclesiastica.*

Upon that occasion the undersigned brought to view, on the side of justice and honesty, the criminality of such acquisitions, having the nature of a contract with the usurper for property, unjustly taken by force from another. He then passed to the mention of the most noted canonical laws, which in guardianship of the integrity and inviolability of the patrimony of the Church, strike with due censure and other severe penalties, both the usurpers of the estates belonging thereto, and those who in any manner whatever, aid or participate in the sacriligious spoliation. At the same time he called attention to the general warning contained in the solemn words of the Sovereign Pontiff in his Allocution of the 17th December of the same year, in which, entering his complaint and protest against the proposed alienation of the ecclesiastical estates, he strongly condemns and declares void of all value and of no effect, all that had been done, or should be done, by the usurping Government to the detriment of the sacred rights and the inviolable patrimony of the Church, and the injury of the religious corporations and the property to them appertaining.

From which declaration evidently results, the nullity and absolute invalidity of the pretended acquisition of property from those who have arbitrarily usurped it and attempt to dispose thereof again.

Since however, the Government which proposes this unjust spoliation persists in the attempt to consummate it, in spite of the most righteous protest of the August Head of the Church; bringing forward projects for the alienation of ecclesiastical property under various forms and exhibiting the intention of making a general confiscation of such property; in that manner to render easier afterwards, the alienation determined upon; for this reason, the undersigned is obliged, in the present note, to revert to this unpleasant subject, and to declare once again, in the name of the Holy Father, that whosoever allows himself to enter into a contract with the usurping Government in reference to ecclesiastical property, whether the same is offered for sale, or in redeemable perpetual lease, or by way of assignment in pledge or guarantee to creditors of the said Government, or whether it shall be subjected to any incumbrance or diversion, by whatever title, while on the one hand, he will render himself an accomplice in the attempt against the legitimate property of another, and in the sacriligious violation of the ecclesiastical patrimony; thus falling under the canonical censure above referred to; on the other he will find his supposed contract entirely void; according to the solemn warning contained in the pontifical act before mentioned, to which, the Holy Father intends shall hereby be given full confirmation, by declaring it to be the general rule, excluding all evasion, that the religious corporations, the ecclesiastical establishments, and the parties generally, whose arbitrary spoliation is intended, remaining always in full possession of their rights to the property which has been taken from, or shall be taken from them unjustly, the Church will never cease to reclaim and demand from the illegitimate possessors due restitution.

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[42] Printed in Stock, *U.S. Ministers,* pp. 230–233.

In directing to your Excellency, as also to the esteemed representatives, your colleagues this further communication, for a purpose, similar to that of the one already sent, as before mentioned, the undersigned avails himself with pleasure of the opportunity to confirm to you the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. G. C. ANTONELLI.[43]

(*Translation*)

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL to MONSEIGNEUR ANTONELLI

LEGATION of AMERICA Near the HOLY SEAT, ROME Aug. 4th [1862]

The undersigned Minister Resident of the United States of America near the Holy Seat has the honor to inform His Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State that the undersigned has been temporarily recalled by the President of the United States and that he leaves in his place, charged with the affairs of the legation during his absence Mr. Stillman consul of the United States and names in the same time Mr. J. Davis Dunn secretary attached to the legation.

The undersigned profits by this opportunity to renew to his Eminence the assurance of his profound respect and highest consideration.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. LEGATION ROME, Aug 19/62

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that Col. Don Francisco Valle late of the Spanish Infantry has called upon me with an offer of a regiment of 2000 men chiefly Catalans for the service of the United States, being only desirous of being assured that he would be repaid the passage money by the bounty etc.

I have not hesitated to assure him that on presenting his men at any military post in the United States he would receive the same terms as other recruiting officers but that the government could not recognize enlistments abroad as such. That by making an agreement with his men to that effect he could claim on their account so much of their bounty as was necessary to repay the expenses of their passages, and that there was no doubt that the Govt of the U. S. would continue the present organization of the troops as far as was consistent with the regulations of the U. S. Army.

I have advised him to embark his men at the earliest possible date for N.Y. or such other port of the USA as was most convenient.[44]

The condition of affairs in Rome goes on from bad to worse; every day makes the tension of public feeling greater and brings us nearer the probability of an outbreak. Arrests are almost momentary and most arbitrary. Day before yesterday two priests were stabbed in the streets and the public exasperation is such that I should not be surprized to hear at any moment that the people had commenced a general system of priest murder.

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[43] This is a translation of the original in Italian, also enclosed.

[44] Sept. 11, the consul's proceedings were approved. Instructions, Record A.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, Aug. 29th, 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular from the Department of State with the new tariff for passports.

If it is not presuming too far, I would offer a suggestion that it be established by regulation that a passport shall only cover the person to whom it is issued and his immediate family. There have been many cases come to my knowledge during the past winter of a single passport covering several persons in no wise connected except by the being of the same party. In one case one passport answered as protection to fourteen persons of whom ten at least were adults and comprising two families.

A practice also prevails of using the same passport for successive journeys to Europe (in order to avoid paying a second fee for visa) without having had the passport renewed by the State Department. A regulation cancelling those passports which have made one tour would add materially to the revenues of the Govt. both in the fee for issuing and those for visas, and would be in accordance with those of most European governments who issue passports available for one year only.

I regret to say that the state of Rome is still most unpromising for peace. An intended insurrection is said to have been suppressed and many arrests have been made. I have it on the authority of a person connected with the prisons of state that as many as five hundred were made in one day.

A Spanish war steamer of 50 guns has arrived at Civita Vecchia to be placed at the disposal of the Pope in case he concludes to leave Rome.[45]

You will probably have learned from other sources more authentic news of the movements of Garibaldi than we have here. We only know that he has landed in Calabria and the general feeling here is that he is marching on Rome.[46] Strong detachments of French soldiers have been despatched to the frontiers and the papal Zouaves recalled.

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[45] The existing state of affairs brought rumors that Pius was preparing to leave Rome. An interesting interview on the subject between Stockton, the U.S. Minister, and Cardinal Antonelli will be found in Stock, *U.S. Ministers,* pp. 210–211. In the course of the conversation Antonelli, predicting the final success of the republican cause, remarked that "the United States was the only free country in the world." Stillman had occasion to see the Pope about the time of the Garibaldi expedition and "found him in great despondency." "He was convinced that the great day of tribulation prophesied for the Church had come, and it would have its 50 years of oppression, after which it would rise again more glorious than ever." Stillman, *Autobiography,* p. 345.

[46] After Victor Emmanuel had been proclaimed King of Italy in 1861, Garibaldi, against the wishes of the king, undertook an expedition against Rome. He was wounded and captured at Aspromonte, Aug. 29, 1862.

W. J. Stillman to Willam H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome Sept. 16th/62

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that the condition of Rome since the arrest of Garibaldi is more satisfactory to visitors than it has been since my arrival here. As might be expected there is less disturbance and visible discontent than before the late revolutionary movements began. The enormous number of arrests made during the past few weeks has doubtless much to do with this unusual tranquillity, but it is probably more owing to the entire resignation of all hopes for a present change. There is little material for revolution in Rome itself.

Having had occasion to present myself at the Vatican very recently to congratulate, as is usual, the Pope on his recovery from a sudden and brief illness, the Cardinal Secretary of State took the opportunity to refer to the troubles in America, expressing a hope that an arrangement might be effected. I replied to him by showing that the condition of affairs was such that to resign now our authority over the seceding states would be equivalent to total abdication of national sovreignty, for that, independantly of the natural tendency of portions of the country which might momentarily rest under local grievances to follow the successful example of the southern states, the expenses we had already incurred and the inevitable burden of taxes following the war, would give rise to great local discontent, and the agitators and ambitious, who are never wanting in a state, making pretence that the Federal government having incurred these expenses needlessly and without having attained the object for which they were entrusted with power and means, and that it had managed the war in local interests would persuade many, unused to taxes, and mortified and discouraged by the result of the war, that they had been betrayed by the government and that they were justified in repudiating at once the government and its obligations. Our debt now incurred, I said, was not far from a thousand millions and the protection of this enormous pecuniary interest was an additional motive for success, that every additional dollar was an additional tie to victory and a reason for pushing the war with vigor to final triumph.

He replied, " You are perfectly right—there is but one course for the government to pursue and that is to carry on the war to its utmost ability. But it is a pity that you entered into it." I replied that for this our government was not responsable, that for months it stood on the defensive against the threats and attacks of armed and lawless persons who promised themselves not only their independence but our conquest, and declared openly their intentions to invade the north and bring it under the new order of things. I then gave him a brief history of the commencement of the war and added that the position of the Papal Government *vis-a-vis* with the Piedmontese after the invasion of the states of the church would illustrate ours at the opening of the war, and would show him that we could only oppose with our utmost force this rebellious organization. If we were so thoroughly defeated as to have no alternative but to yield to their pretentions, we should yield, but like the Pope, until then we must say *Non Possumus*—we have no right to regard the rebels in any other light than as highway robbers. His own position I added would convince him of that.

On concluding the argument he replied, "Yes, your government is right—it could only act as it has acted you can only treat with the South on submission. It is a pity but there is really no other consistent or possible course."

William H. Seward to W. J. Stillman

Department of State, Washington Septr. 25, 1862

Sir:

Your dispatch of August 29th (without a number) has been received.

Your suggestion concerning the abuse of passport regulations are [is] judicious, and you will accept the thanks of the Department for the same.

Your remarks concerning the painful condition of political affairs in Rome are very interesting. It is presumed, however, that the defeat and capture of Garibaldi which occurred after your dispatch was written, must have produced a more quiet and peaceful state of things in that Capital.[47]

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

United States Consulate. Rome, September 30th, 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day drawn on you in Freeborn & Co. for fifty one $\frac{68}{100}$ dollars ($ 51.68) on account of postage, stationary etc.

Having undertaken the duties of secretary to the legation and consul combined during the quarter, the services devolving on me have been too numerous to permit me to follow all the forms required by the regulations and there never having been any blank books for the postage accounts I am unable to supply the vouchers No 12 and 13. I must therefore beg the indulgence of the Department for the omission.

The post office accounts against the legation and consulate being in one as per voucher which I send, I make one draft for both accounts.

The minister having left me in charge of the legation without any provision for the compensation of an assistant, and my own health having failed entirely during the latter portion of the quarter, there may be irregularities in the accounts which I trust the department will regard leniently.

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[47] Instructions, XXXI, 534.

Owing to the consulate having heretofore been kept in furnished rooms, I have not had occasion to purchase furniture, but having changed the location I have been obliged to supply myself with a bookcase and table for which I also enclose an account. Having been obliged to furnish the agencies with flags, I have to request that a new one may be sent for the consulate.

I have also drawn for thirty two $\frac{88}{100}$ dollars for the rent of a room for storing the archives library etc. of the legation, as per order of the minister.

I enclose herewith the accounts and vouchers for the above mentioned expenses.[48]

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

United States Consulate, Rome, September 30th, 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith the return of fees received at this consulate during the quarter ending at the above date.[49]

(*Enclosure*)

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from July 1st to the 30th. September, 1862.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
July 1	C. G. Hussey	visa	Aug. 2	Albert W. Stevens	visa
"	J. Bayley	"	13	Pamfilo da Magliano	"
"	J. B. Fitzpatrick	"	"	Michele Brown	"
2	Wm. McCloskey	"	"	Frank Marie [or Maric]	"
7	Ellen Raffelin	"			
8	Mary Branda	"	"	Charles L. Bassett	"
10	Charles W. Cook	"	14	Justus O. Woods	"
14	Henry Brann	"	"	John E. Sweet	"
15	Mrs. S. M. Bissell	"	21	William W. Burrage	"
16	Mrs. Conrad	cert. to power of atty.	"	George A. Barvelt	"
			22	Ambrose M. O'Neil	"
24	Patrick McSweeny	visa	23	Randolph Rogers	"
26	Joseph Hall	"	18	Richard L. Burtsill	passport
"	Henry C. Wiswall	"	25	H. N. Twombly	visa
"	George B. Dodge	"	"	Samuel Lilly	"
29	Sidney Sweet	"	26	James W. Sibley	v
"	Frederick Smyth	"	"	Thos. H. Richardson	
"	Charles L. Flint	"	"	J. Russell Bradford	
"	George Sedgewick	"			

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[48] Not found. Oct. 27, the Dept. of State notified Stillman that two flags had been forwarded. Instructions, Record A.

[49] In all, $73.50. No U.S. vessels arrived during this quarter. List of passports, etc., follows.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Aug. 26	Charles B. Darwin	
28	William F. Carter	
"	Charles H. Adams	
29	Ebenezer Collamore	
30	John Collamore	
"	" "	4 consular letters a .50
"	" "	7 seals 2.00
"	" "	2 certificates 2.00
Sept. 2	John D. Griscorn	
9	Saml. W. Dunscomb	
"	J. Hyatt Smith	
Sept. 10	Robert J. Burbank	
Sept. 13	H. P. Mumidown[?]	
"	G. W. Simmons Jr.	
15	Amos W. Hart	
22	L. Terry	certificate
25	Benj. Griffith	visa
"	J. Lewis Crozer	visa
26	J. A. Holmes	
"	Jeremiah M. Brooks	
"	William Mellor	
"	W. H. Rinehart	certificate
30	T. Franklin Durant	
"	N. Perry Jr.	

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE. ROME, September 30th, 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to report that the statistics of trade between the United and Papal States show a very meagre total. The general trade of the Roman States is not extensive, and coming mostly by second hand through the fee port of Leghorn it is almost impossible to classify it, as to the country from which it originally came or to which it goes.

The principal imports are tobacco, pine, timber, coal, salt fish, cloths, hardware, alcohol, coffee and sugar, rozin and a little cotton. The exports are hides and skins, wool, oak timber, wheat and maize, rags, mosaics, pictures and statuary.

As I understand that the Roman Government does not publish statistics of trade at present, it is impossible to give any accurate data of the amount either of export or import, and I confine myself to estimates of the amount of such articles as our country may be specially interested in.

The tobacco trade is a monopoly of the government. The amount annually imported is about 4,000,000 pounds. Pine timber is imported from Trieste, and is of the Alpine pine not well fitted for cabinet or joiners work. The amount imported is about 75,000 feet. Its average price about 28 cents per cubic foot, a value too great to enable it to be used in ordinary work, and most articles manufactured from wood are in oak. Wooden wares, furniture and such portions of house carpentry as with us are of pine, are here mostly for cheapness made of oak.

It seems to me that importations of our wooden wares and even pine lumber might be advantageously made from the United States. Our improved agricultural implements are unknown here and as the country is mostly cultivated in enormous farms, it strikes me that their introduction would not be difficult even in face of the prejudice against labor saving machines.

The quantity of salt fish consumed in the Papal States is very great but the trade like that of tobacco is a government monopoly. The coal is English bituminous, mainly for the use of the railways. About 800 to 900 barrels of American alcohol are imported and considerable quantities of rum. Last spring some American lard, in tubs, about 50 or 60 barrels was imported from Leghorn, and found a ready market, and a very small quantity of American cheese. There has also been considerable demand for rozin. Coffee and sugar are mainly imported from the French colonies. I doubt not that a considerable market might be found for ice, by making an arrangement with the government which holds the monopoly of the sale. Rome is supplied at present with snow from the neighboring mountains, packed in winter.

The exports to the United States go mainly by way of Leghorn, and might, I imagine be considerably increased by the establishment of direct trade between Civita vecchia and American ports.

The wines of this portion of Italy which are unknown in America are cheap and excellent, and although the lighter kinds would with difficulty bear transportation, those of the southern districts nearer the Neapolitan provinces are equal to the common Bordeaux and as capable of bearing a sea voyage. These can be obtained here perfectly pure and of good quality at the rate of 7 to 10 cents a bottle.

The extraordinary cheapness and abundance of fruits, apricots, peaches, pears, figs etc. has suggested to me the feasability of exporting them to the United States in cases as we are accustomed to prepare them for winter use. I am satisfied that a profitable trade of limited extent might be established in this direction.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE. ROME, October 25, 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to request your instructions as to my action with regard to the affairs of the legation at this city left in my charge by the late minister A. W. Randall Esq. According to his instructions I kept the legation rooms open and have hitherto paid the rent and expenses, amounting to about $75 per month which expense still continues.

Mr. Randall promised to lay the matter before the Department of State and send or cause to be sent directions for my action, which promises not having been fulfilled, I am incurring expense without knowing if my so doing will meet the approbation of the Department or if there is any provision for the reimbursement of them.

As I am in debt already on account of the legation about $300 and as the receipts of the consulate leave no margin beyond my personal expenses, I beg to be informed if the Department will honor the charge given me by the minister and permit me to draw the salary a consul so charged would be entitled to for the interregnum to meet these expenses or if any other means will be provided by which I may be reimbursed.

I pray the early attention of your Department to the matter.[50]

I have to report that Rome is perfectly tranquil though in the diplomatic corps, I am informed, that there is a general belief that Napoleon is about to betray the Pope, and I find that the change of the French ministry has not given a great degree of assurance to the government party here. If my own opinion were worth anything I should say that the change was made to give a show of *force majeur* to an intended abandonment of Rome —if the present ministry yields, it will be because nothing could save the temporal power. The present situation cannot be maintained permanently and motion backward is impossible.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

United States Consulate. Rome, October 28, 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your dispatch of September 25th and the circular No. 24 relating to renewal of passports.[51] It gives me much pleasure to have merited the approbation of your Department and I presume to make another suggestion having for object the checking an abuse which has been of no great importance in past times but now may possibly be more extensive, owing to the higher fee for passports; viz the granting of passports for bearers of dispatches to persons who are not such. Two cases have just occurred in my jurisdiction and I had taken the responsibility of cancelling the passports previous to the reception of circular No. 24, and shall until further orders disregard all such where their bearers are not in the route of their nominal dispatches.

Permit me further to ask if it would not be well for the Department to issue forms of passport. Those we get printed abroad, where it is possible to have them printed at all, are so badly done as to disgrace the Government and it would be very expensive to have a plate engraved for each consulate. If, then, forms of consular passports bearing the seal of the Department of State could be issued uniform with those of the Secretary of State, numbered and the consul held responsible for the number issued to him, if that should seem desirable, it seems to me that it would be an improvement on the medley of bad steel plates, letter press with atrocious wood cuts and manuscript passports which come to us producing such a confusion that a simple notary's certificate of citizenship is received as a passport by the police of my consulate and I presume by all who cannot read English.

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[50] The Dept. of State, Nov. 25, advised Stillman that office rent was not allowable but that, upon proper vouchers, the actual expenses incurred for keeping the archives would be paid. Instructions, Record A.

[51] When husband, wife, and minor children travel together, a single passport is sufficient; for any other person in the party a separate passport is necessary. The passport must be renewed within one year from its date. Instructions, XXXII, 514–515.

If then each consul should deposit a copy, as the authorized passport, to which all must agree, it would prevent many such cases as have occurred in my experience of people travelling over half Europe with a notary's or mayors certificate of citizenship.

It seems to me that the state of affairs in Europe is such as to promise rather a stringency than a relaxing in the passport system or at least a greater need of and importance in, passports, and we are likely to make it a source of considerable revenue under the new regulations Nos 15 and 24, which would justify the Department in putting it under a better system than that now prevailing.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

United States Consulate, Rome, November 22nd, 1862.

Sir

I beg to forward you the protest of Miss Charlotte Cushman, an American lady resident in Rome, against my construction of the new regulation concerning the renewal of passports.[52]

The facts are briefly these. The usage of the police here is to send all passports received to their respective consulates for examination and approval. All passports which are valid are returned at once to the police office, to be retained there until their owners departure from Rome; the others I keep for correction or justification. On the reception of the circular No 24, I made the rule that all passports which needed renewing should be retained as irregular, and sent to the parties a copy of the circular with a note stating that said passport was held for a renewal, it being clear to me, that I could not officially recognize the passport as valid until it was made to conform to the regulation.

Against this rule Miss Cushman protests, holding that I have no right to demand the fee until the bearer wants to use the passport *to leave Rome.*

I should be happy to know that my view of the rule is sustained by the Department as otherwise the trouble of collecting the tax will be very great and its collection even uncertain.

The duty of collecting fees is a disagreeable one under any circumstances and in the case of those which go to the consulate, so much so as to lead me often to give up fees which I would collect were the government to receive them, and I shall hope that the Department will sustain me when I am in the line of my duty.

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[52] American actress (1816–1876) whose nephew, Edwin C. Cushman, was appointed consul to Rome in 1865. Stillman writes of this difficulty over her passport in his *Autobiography*, pp. 359–360. Jan. 16, the consul's action was approved. Instructions, Record A.

(*Enclosure*)

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN to W. J. STILLMAN

38 VIA ENYONANA 10, Monday morning.

Dear Sir,

I recd. a "circular" & a note from Mr. Brown telling me my passport was "held at the Consulate for renewal." My passport having been dated in Paris this last October & made "*good for Rome,*" I do not find any thing in the "Circular" sent to me to justify the "*renewal*" of my passport until I shall wish to leave Rome, hence, I have waited some further explanation of Mr. Browns note.

On Saturday evening, I met Mr King [53] who kindly took the trouble to give me an explanation.

At the same time that I protest against this interpretation of Mr. Sewards circular, circumstances, for the moment, leave me no alternative.

I look by you to do whatever is necessary in the matter to obtain me my card of sojourn, paying whatever the demand may be; the enclosed note to my banker will reemburse you.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROME, December 23rd, 1862.

Sir

I have to report that Robert Isaac an American citizen, died at Rome on the 22nd instant.

From the papers of the deceased he appears to have been from the state of Georgia and to have relatives or friends residing at or near Savannah.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROME, December 30, 1862.

Sir

I have the honor to present for your confirmation the appointment of Filippo Marquis Ferrari as consular agent at Ceprano, the town where the new rail road to Naples crosses the Roman frontier. The severe regulations of the Roman police render it highly desirable that such an officer should be appointed there.

I may add that the Marquis Ferrari is a nephew of the Treasurer of His Holiness [54] and is a person of the highest respectability and personal influence. I have requested the Government to permit him to act previous to receiving the certificate of his nomination.

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[53] Rufus King, U.S. minister.

[54] Msgr. Giuseppi Ferrari. Jan. 23, 1863, the appointment was confirmed. Instructions, XXXV, 20.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, December 31st, 1862.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit a report of the fees collected in this consulate for the quarter ending December 31st, 1862.

The amount of Treasury fees collected under the regulation concerning renewals of passports has been for this quarter, one hundred and eight dollars, which I have reported to the Treasury Department. Deducting from which amount the gross of expenses on postage etc. account, there remains fifty two $\frac{56\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ dollars subject to draft.[55]

(*Enclosure*)

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st October to the 31st December 1862.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Oct. 3	Mrs. Helen Hall		Nov. 1	George Guier	visa
6	Ellis Lewis	visa	1	Edward S. Clarke	"
"	Elizabeth V. Brodhead	"	5	Edward S. Harlan	"
10	G. N. Spinney	"	"	Charles H. Trig[?]	"
"	William G. Booth	"	7	Andrea Manzum [Manzine?]	"
"	Alex. M. Collins	"	"	Lysander W. Ellis	"
11	Ernest Caylus	"	8	William McCloskey	"
13	Fred. J. De Peyster	"	"	James A. Sullivan	"
"	Robert Goelet	"	10	Joseph Allegri	"
"	Shipley Lester	"	14	Stephen J. Colahan	"
14	Armand Rolland	"	17	Wm. Van Deventer	"
18	Hasbrouck Dubois	"	"	Wm. H. Rhinehart	cert. to signature
"	Milo P. Jewett	"	18	Joshua S. Palmer	visa
"	John B. Brackett	"	"	Thos. E. Jenkins	visa
"	Gilbert Haven	"	"	John J. Lagrave	"
20	Martin R. Roberts	"	22	William G. Brett	visa
"	Samuel E. Stokes	"	"	Benj. F. Wardwell	"
22	James M. Ray	"	23	David Salomon	"
"	James Denman	"	25	W. C. Wilkinson	"
"	Henry Gilman	"	"	John H. Vincent	"
"	Benj. Hobart Jr.	"	27	Alex K. Laing	"
24	John Hale Sheape	"	"	Dexter Tafft	"
"	Luther Terry	3 certificates to signature	29	Theod. W. Phinney	"
27	Cortland Palmer	visa	Dec. 3	Chas. H. Bulkey	"
"	C. B. Ives	1 cert. to signature	"	Fredk. C. Lewis	"
28	Moses Sutton	visa	"	Charles H. Lee	"
"	John T. Fallis	"	9	Levi H. Willard	"
"	Robert E. Babson	"	10	Lawrence O'Rourke	"
30	J. G. Chapman	cert. to invoice	"	P. S. Van Rennsalaer	"
31	Henry C. Carter	visa	"	Richard Howard	"
"	Henry J. Nazro	"	"	Peter Magagnotti	"
"	Louise Handley	cert. & signature	11	R. M. Blatchford	cert. to document

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[55] In addition the report shows $98 for the passports listed. There were no U.S. vessels at Rome for this period.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Dec. 12	Chas. N. Stonestreet	visa	Dec. 26	Charles W. Brooks	visa
13	Wm. C. West	"	"	Jas. F. Hunnewell	"
17	Chas. H. Harriott	"	"	Alex. Johnston	"
"	R. M. Blatchford	cert. to p. attorney	"	Wm. S. Smith	"
			"	E. Warren Paine	"
"	James Lestey Jr.	visa	27	Thomas Holcomb	"
18	John Quenlan	"	29	Tunis Van Wyck	"
"	E. P. Lesdionier	"	"	Robert H. Tinker	"
22	A. K. Laing	"	"	Chas. F. Fearing	"
23	George P. Baker	"	"	Chas. H. Harriott	"
"	James N. Bowditch	"	30	Chas. J. Duane	"
24	James E. Vickery	"	"	W. H. Fearing	"
"	Benj. A. Vickery	"	31	C. L. Nicholson	"
26	William Munroe	"	"	Edward Bettle	"
"	George L. Locke	"	"	Oliver O'Hara	"

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROME, December 31, 1862.

Sir

I beg to enclose a list of persons acting in subordinate capacities to this consulate.[56]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROME, December 31st, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I have sent to the Department of State during the year ending today, Dec. 31st, 1862, forty one dispatches (two being unnumbered on account of my being unable from illness to get to the office of the consulate to consult my dispatch book, for the number of the previous dispatch.)

I must beg the indulgence of the Department for any irregularities in the correspondence etc. from this consulate during the past year, since beside the inexperience of a new officer, I have found the amount of work to be performed in the office too great during a part of the year to permit me to comply with all the formalities contained in the regulations. Considering that the revenue of the office is not sufficient to pay the expenses of an assistant, I hope that the Department will not be exacting.

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[56] Henry B. Brown, vice consul Rome, nominated June 26, 1862, approved July 22, U.S. citizen; Gustav Marsanich, consular agent, Civita Vecchia, nominated May 20, 1862, approved June 12; Guido di Bentivoglio, consular agent Porto d'Anzio, nominated May 20, 1862, approved June 12; Fillipo Marquis Ferrari, consular agent Ceprano, nominated Dec. 30, 1862. The last three were subjects of the Pontifical States.

W. J. STILLMAN to MINISTER of U.S. for ROME

UNITED STATES CONSULATE at ROME, Jan. 3d, 1862 [1863].

Sir,

I take the liberty of enclosing to you the statement of services rendered by our late vice cl. at this place, Mr. Ardisson, a statement which explains itself and leaves me only to say that I believe Mr. Ardisson to have filled his place with a most trustworthy zeal and desir[e] to oblige and assist Americans in Rome and to manage the affairs of the consulate with regard to the strictest economy. He has for years past had the entire responsability of the consular affairs and for that has received the fees arising from passports; a slight compensation, and has besides acted as assistant secretary of legation, doing I understand from American residents here all the real work of the place. For this he has received while the minister was here, a stipend of $35 per month. But besides this he has been depositary of the archives, books etc. of the legation having been obliged to hire rooms with reference to storing the great quantity of books which accumulated in the legation, with other services enumerated in his statement which I believe to be quite reliable.

But as all this is a matter which pertains to the legation rather than to the home Government on which Mr. Ardisson has no direct claim, I beg to present it to your consideration on behalf of Mr. Ardisson, with the hope that you will if possible recommend it to Government as a claim that deserves its attention.

Mr. Ardisson is a poor man, and as the incom[e] of the consulate does not permit me to make him any allowance or to employ him in his former capacity I am desirous that his past services should receive their reward, and in this I am joined by the American residents here, as well as in the hope that it may come as speedy as is consistent.

I do not pretend to suggest you the way in which the thing is to be laid before the Government or that there is any strictly legal claim on it, but as you are at present the representative of the legation which is morally indebted to Mr. Ardisson, I come to you with the matter to do as to you seems best, and in case the occupancy of the legation is longer delayed to make some provision for the keeping of the archives etc. etc. in the inter regnum.[57]

(*Enclosures*)

A. ARDISSON to RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD

Dec. 30th, 1862.

Sir,

I have the honor of directing to Your Excellency, this letter to explain the herewith enclosed copy of documents upon which I call your particular and benevolent attention in order to grant, as soon as you may think it proper my request.

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[57] Blatchford, who was then minister, sent Ardisson's communication to Seward, Feb. 23, and on Sept. 15, Stillman was advised that a credit of $450 had been drawn in favor of Blatchford to settle this account. Stock, *op. cit.*, p. 271; Instructions, XXXV, 450.

From the first establishment of the American legation 1848, at Rome, I have always been employed by the several American representatives as acting secretary of legation, and during their stay as well as in their temporary absence from Rome, I have always held this office at the rate of $35 per month.

On the resignation and departure of the Hon. Mr. Stockton, June 6th, 1861, that gentleman entrusted to me, as usual, the archives and management of the legation, requesting me to act as formerly and to wait for the arrival of Mr. Rufus King. Since this time, I did not receive any salary up to the arrival of Mr. Randall, May 22d, 1862, when that gentleman engaged me on the 23d of May at the same condition than his predecessors and manifested more over his wish to pay me the arrear of 11 months and 22 days salary, during which period I alone managed the legation, as it is well known to the Dept. of State. Mr. Randall having unexpectedly tendered his resignation and left Rome, he had no leisure to settle my accounts, and appointed in my stead Mr. Stillman consul, as secretary of legation.

The annexed copies of documents will explain my rights and determine Your Excellency to settle this business.

The arrear of my salary from June 6th 1861 up to May 22d 1862 amount to the sum of $402.50, a great portion of which has been anticipated to me by the Hon. Mr. Hooker,[58] actual secretary of legation, for the decorum of my office, as it is well known at Washington by the Department of State. . . .

A. Ardisson to W. J. Stillman

Rome, Dec. 31, 1861 [1862]

Sir,

In compliance with your request to make a statement of the services I have rendered to the Government of the United States in the capacity of vice consul and keeper of records of this consulate and of those of the United States Legation I have the honor to state;

That: I have been appointed vice cl. and keeper of records of the American consulate of Rome in 1846, by Mr. N. Brown American consul and that I have been reappointed as such by all his successors.

In 1848 the late Mr. Martin chargé d' affaires appointed me as assistant secretary of the United States Legation.

Mr. L. Cass Jr. and Mr. Stockton kept me in the same employment.

All the chaplains of the U. S. Legation have successively entrusted to me the chapel, furnitures, prayer books etc. in order to prevent their falling under seizure at the hand of the Papal Government.

In 1853 the U. S. consulate at Ancona having been suppressed, I have been equally entrusted with the records, coat of arms etc. of the same.

Having received up to the present time no compensation whatever for the employment of keeper of records which I have held for the last 16 years, I therefore respectfully beg the Government of the U. S. to allow me such compensation as may be considered fitting (say $100 a year).

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[58] J. C. Hooker, an American citizen and banker who before this had acted as unofficial secretary under Martin, first chargé.

W. J. STILLMAN to CHARLES SUMNER

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, Jan. 24/63

My Dear Mr. Sumner;

I hope you will excuse me if in the feeling that a brief experience in consular life, fits me to criticize our consular laws and regulations, I venture to offer you a few suggestions, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations for the remedying of what seem to me great errors in our system, and which must be remedied before our consular corps can do any credit to our country.

With regard to the income of the government arising from consular etc. fees I scarcely imagine much thought will be given by the government both on account of its smallness and the unreliability of it. Yet I am sure that a careful system of fees and a rigid requirement of their collection would raise a total large enough to make the consular corps pay its own expenses and have a surplus large enough to care for the incidental expenses for which we now draw on the State department. The collection of the fees is very lax in many of the consulates; this ought to be rem[ed]ied by a regulation and a punishment for its infraction. A careful tariff of fees should be made out (*and they might be larger than they are* except for the issuing of passports) including every service which can be rendered by a consul, the principal reason for the non-collection of fees being that they are not precisely laid and defined.

Abolish the paying of postage between consulates. It is of little real use and covers an enormous amount of private correspondence. The postage between the Govt. and its consulates should be paid, but there is little consular correspondence beside of any real value and if any such occurs it may be charged with the fees for the business which gave rise to it. For an instance of the abuse occurring in this practice I will mention one case. A letter came *to me* enclosed from a South American consulate, for a private person *in Genoa,* the aggregate postage on which was $1.06, the person for whom it was intended being in no official relation with our Govt. whatever. There is no way to correct these abuses but to take away the power of drawing on the government for consular postage—all governmental correspondence being paid at Washington.

Cut off all consulates which do not pay *at least* $150 a year in fees (or a larger sum might be set as the limit if necessary) excepting only those in the Barbary States and on the Pacific and at capital cities where no diplomatic representative is kept, making the office an agency of the nearest consulate, and, as now the compensation the fees.

Abolish the fee system for all consulates proper and give salaries. Let all *important* and metropolitan consulates be paid salaries from $1,000 to $3,000 according to the expense of living there allowing *limited office and clerk hire.* Let other salaries be fixed in a kind [of] relation to the returns of fees paid in, allowing the consul to be paid for the services required by the Gov. such as reports required by the Department of Treasury and State. For instance let the return of fees for the two or three years past be averaged—add thereto a proper sum for each report required by the regulations from the consul during the year, and a certain sum for stationery, determined by a percentage on the salary, (the practice of sending stationery to the consulates, except in the case of despatch paper which must be uniform to be bound up for the Depts. being useless and wasteful, the cost of sending being greater than its value on the spot where it is to be used) and fix that total as the salary of the consulates which are useful but not absolutely essential. Then let a fine be inflicted equal to the sum allowed for each report, for every failure to forward the report required.

The system of paying the consuls by the fees is a bad one—it brings the consul into disagreeable collision with his fellow citizens—it makes them feel that he is imposing on them and living on their loss, and finally it is degrading and demoralizing as well as annoying to the officer, and tempts a bad officer to impositions while it diminishes the revenue of a man of delicacy and liberal feeling. Let every fee go to the government and not only will a man of proper qualities collect them more carefully but every citizen will pay them without demur if not without any irritation, and the relations between them be left undisturbed by money matters. This I regard as most important and I assure you that I could have increased any return of fees by $100 in the year that I have been here if the Govt. had received the fees. It is not respectable for a government officer to live by the fees he can draw (extortion the payers always consider it) from his fellow citizens.

Lastly make the office durable through good conduct up to a certain term of years or period of age, not absolutely but conditionally on his having received the thanks of the Dept. during his first $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{term}\\\text{year}\end{matrix}\right\}$ for important services or full performance of his duty, and let him be removable only for definite reasons, malfeasance or general neglect of duty. A consul has no political mission and ought not to depend on the change of administrations—and they will be no credit to us as long as they are.

I can assure you that some or all of these changes are needed. Our consuls might do us credit and be of immense benefit to the country if they were properly directed and their labors made syst[e]matic, compulsory and compensatory. At present they are neither. I hope that the urgency of home matters will not prevent the proper persons from thinking over and acting on the matter. It is time we began to do something with regard to our foreign representation and as the diplomatic system seems to be beyond alleviation from inherent difficulties, we should be more careful with regard to those officers who after all do more to represent and misrepresent us to the people, the living masses than all our ministers.

Where the ministers reach the courts and a few statesman and thinkers, our consuls reach all or nearly all the merchants, the active thinking politicians and better class of inhabitants of the cities they reside in. You I am sure will appreciate this.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

United States Consulate, Rome, January 29, 1863.

Sir,

I beg leave to enclose the statement of expenses incurred by me on behalf of the United States Legation in this city during the interval between the departure of Mr. Randall and the arrival of Mr. Blatchford.

The delay in sending on the account after receiving your dispatch of the 25th November, 1862, was owing to a hope that the rate of exchange might become more favorable for the transmission of money, as the bankers here decline to negotiate a draft except upon terms which I preferred not to subject the government to; but as there is no improvement, I beg your Department to transmit to me by bill on London.

Allow me to add that the objection urged in your dispatch of the 25th November, that the sum named is large for the preservation of the archives,[59] is valid as against a charge for that service, but that I have not claimed on that ground but on account of having kept open the legation by the orders of Mr. Randall, (orders not withdrawn when the lease executed by him had expired) and at a time when revolutionary movements made the preservation of the legation privileges more than ever desirable.

With reference to the charge of Mr. Brown for wages, I would say that being at the time, not only on a leave of absence from the consulate but so ill from the effects of the intense heat and over work, that I was unable to remain in the city, I, by direction of Mr. Randall, employed Mr. Brown, now, but not at that time in my pay, to do duty as clerk of the legation, I coming to the city from time to time, as occasion demanded my personal attention. This charge is made only during the time that my leave of absence continued. For my own services on behalf of the legation, I have made no charge or have ever received any compensation, and this account does not include upwards of forty dollars which I have paid for minor expenses but for which I have no vouchers.

F. W. Seward to W. J. Stillman

Department of State Washington, March 24, 1863.

Sir:

In reply to your inquiry in regard to the disposition of fees received for passports, I have to inform you that it has been decided by the Office of Internal Revenue that the tax levied upon every passport issued by any minister or consul of the United States, as provided in the 87th section of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, and which said ministers and consuls are authorised to demand and are required to account for to the Treasury, cannot be considered in the nature of fees received by them as such ministers and consuls; but rather as a tax levied by the Government of the United States upon persons who may have occasion to use the passports of this Government. It therefore follows that sums so received should be accounted for by ministers and consuls of every grade, whether salaried or unsalaried, and remitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with an account giving the names of the persons to whom such passports were issued, and the several dates thereof.

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[59] Instructions, Record A. No enclosure followed this despatch, but on Apr. 28, Stillman was told to draw on the Dept. for the amount of the expenses incurred on account of the legation, as per statement accompanying this letter. Instructions, XXXV, 160.

The mode of remittance is prescribed by Circular No. 15 of this Department, which has heretofore been sent to you.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, March 31st, 1863

Sir,

I beg leave to enclose the quarterly reports for the quarter ending March 31st, 1863.[60]

By an arrangement with the legation and for the convenience of travelling Americans, the renewing of passports has been transferred to the consulate, the issuing of new ones being still in the name of the minister.

I retain the balance of fees received until I know what decision your Department may arrive at with regard to the account for legation expenses transmitted Jan. 29th, 1863, in order to save unnecessary trouble in case your Department should order me to draw for the amount of said account.

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from January 1st, to the 31st March 1863.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Jan. 2	Aug D. Fitch	visa
3	John A. Lowell	"
"	W. H. Rinehart	cert to signature
6	A. M. Converse	visa
"	John S. Hager	"
"	Edward Reehm	"
7	James F. Hunnewell	2nd visa
"	Charles W. Brooks	" "
"	Edward H. Chapin	visa
"	James F. Hunnewell	cert to invoice
8	R. Ardwelle	visa
Jan. 8	Squire P. Dewey	visa
"	Eugene E. Dewey	"
9	Jos. E. Lawrence	"
"	Michael J. Clifford	"
10	John G. Chapman	cert to signature
"	Mrs. Tiffany	cert to deeds 2
"	J. S. Barstow	cert to invoice
13	J. P. Shea	certs to invoice 3
"	N. C. Papotti	cert. to invoice

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[60] Fees received, $200.50.

Date		Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Jan.	15	E. W. Converse	visa
	16	Anthony Rukaty	"
	20	Jacob Miele	"
	21	Chas. D. Matthews	2nd visa
	"	Fred R. Shelton	
	"	Joseph L. Farrell	
	22	Luther Terry	recording birth & cert.
	23	William H. Fugnet	visa
	"	Stephen A. Fugnet	"
	"	William W. Gandy	"
	"	Chas. H. Thompson	"
	"	L. Chantard	cert to invoice
	"	John Bakewell	visa
	"	John W. Kidwell	"
	27	Alex. Johnston	"
	"	Alex. S. Kirkman	"
	"	Wm. A. Passmore	"
	"	Estate of Robt. Isaac	3 certs. 6 letters
	31	John P. Brock	visa
	"	John G. Chapman	cert to signature
Feb	2	W. L. Raymond	visa
	"	A. Graydon	"
	"	Wm. A. Booth	"
	"	J. P. Hartley	"
	"	Jos. Libbey	"
	"	Alex. Tyler	"
	4	Emanuel A. Thompson	visa
	"	George G. Byron	cert to p. atty.
	5	Leon Chantard	cert to invoice
	"	Mrs. Fanny Gage	visa
	9	George W. Morgan	"
	"	Edward Gleason	"
	"	Alex. H. Grant	"
	"	Alex. M. Lawrence	"
	10	B. Mezick Coner	"
	"	Frederic Wood	"
	"	Mary A. Wood	"
	"	Julia Wood	"
	"	Chas. W. May Jr.	"
	12	Benj. W. Lewis Jr.	"
	13	Miss Harriet Sanford	"
	"	" Harriet A. Sanford	visa
	"	" Josephine L. Sanford	visa
	"	" Susan B. Sanford	visa
	"	George W. Sanford	visa
	14	Henry Swift	"
	"	J. W. Archbald Jr.	"
	"	J. A. Sullivan	2nd visa
	"	Fred. W. Stevens	visa
	"	Edwin R. Shepherd	"
	16	J. J. Kremelberg	"
	"	A. C. Rawson	"
	"	Howard P. Arnold	"
	"	Alex. Tyler	2nd visa
	"	L. Henry B. Scott	visa
	"	S. R. Wynkoop	"
	"	Aug. D. Fitch	2nd visa
Feby	16	Wm. J. Salisbury	visa
	"	Chas. P. Greenough	"
	"	Henry Whitmore	"
	"	Edward A. Whitmore	visa
	"	John Lewis	visa
	17	Henry B. Rice	"
	"	Miss Julia Beach	"
	"	Miss Mary B. Marvin	visa
	"	Edward Rahm	visa
	"	Charles F. Spang	
	"	John Lansing	
	"	George H. Sherman	
	"	Edward Harris	
	"	Mary F. Curtis	
	"	Turner Sargent	
	"	Mrs. E. Ketellas	
	"	Aug Rohé	
	"	John Moritz	visa
	19	John L. Delaplaine	"
	"	Robert B. Canfield	"
	"	James Harriman	"
	"	Oliver O'Hara	2nd visa
	20	Peter Rice	visa
	21	Samuel A. Coble [Cable?]	visa
	"	James Guild	visa
	"	John L. Wilson	"
	"	Miss Helen N. Williams	visa
	"	" Mary A. Lewis	visa
	"	George A. Jackson	invoice cert & visa
	"	Theodore Lyman	visa
	"	J. P. Shea	"
	"	Eugene A. Dewey	2nd visa
	"	Squire P. Dewey	" "
	23	Charles H. Judson	visa
	"	Henry S. Bulkley	"
	"	John Moritz	2nd visa
	24	Chas. A. Thompson	" "
	"	Joseph L. Farrell	" "
	25	Geo. Wettlanffer	visa
	"	Ozias Goodwin	"
	"	Eliza Goodwin	"
	"	Mary A. Goodwin	"
	"	Mrs. Lucy N. Goodwin	visa
	"	Samuel Dorr	visa
	"	Lucy Goodwin	"
	"	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Dorr	visa
	"	John L. Graves	visa
	"	St. Geo. Tucker Campbell	visa
	"	Alexander Campbell	visa
	"	Chas. H. Wilmerding	visa
	"	James F. D. Lanier	cert to deed
	"	George G. Byron	visa
	26	Bryan Johnson	"
	"	Wm. H. Hannah	"
	"	W. T. Willitts	"
	"	Edwin Parsons	"
	27	Wm. McCloskey	2nd visa
	"	Abraham Flanders	" "
	28	David Buffum	visa

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
March 2	J. F. D. Lanier	visa
"	Wm. B. Ross	"
"	Mrs. S. L. Mitchell	"
"	S. L. Mitchell Jr.	"
3	Robert H. Berdell	"
"	George P. Desilver	"
"	Wm. Henry Harrison	visa
"	Edwin F. Poulterer	visa
4	Mrs. Mary F. Lanier	cert & visa
"	Mrs. Suzette Grymes	visa
"	Lewis A. Von Hoffmann	visa
"	Thomas G. Hunt	visa
6	Sam L. Caldwell	"
"	Arthur Codman	"
"	J. Davis Dunn	"
"	Rev. T. B. Lyman	"
7	Pacificus Ord	"
"	John Collamore	"
"	Ebenezer Collamore	2nd visa
"	L. Fabri	certs to invoice 3
9	Wm. L. Matson	visa
"	Howard P. Arnold	2nd visa
"	St. Geo. T. Campbell	2nd visa
"	Alex. Campbell	2nd visa
"	Geo. Wettlanffer	" "
"	Elizabeth Hamilton	visa
"	Lucy F. Small	"
"	Robert B. Canfield	2nd visa
10	Edwin R. Shepherd	" "
"	Mrs. Mary Keyser	visa
"	" E. M. Nicholas	"
"	L. Henry B. Scott	2nd visa
"	Edwin Parsons	" "
11	J. C. Bancroft Davis	visa
12	John Winter	visa
"	Henry Witmore	2nd visa
"	Edward C. Whitmore	2nd visa
"	Leon Chantard	cert to invoice
March 12	Horatio W. Sanford	visa
14	J. F. D. Lanier	2nd visa
"	Charles H. Williams	visa
"	Henry C. Jewett	2nd visa
"	E. M. Benjamin	visa
16	Rev. Geo. W. Field	"
"	James A. Nowland	"
17	Daniel E. Hawley	"
"	John A. King Jr.	"
19	John A. Bagley	"
"	Samuel Stevens	"
20	Mrs. N. L. Morse w U.S. C. London	"
"	Frank Waller	"
21	Mrs. S. A. Evans	visa
"	David Wood	"
"	John Tucker Jr.	"
"	Martin R. Roberts	"
22	W. W. Corcoran	"
"	E. Wood	"
"	J. E. Farnum	"
23	Aloah Crocker	"
"	William B. Wood	"
"	Henry E. Olwell	"
"	Mrs. S. L. Mitchell	2nd visa
"	S. L. Mitchell	" "
"	John L. Wilson	" "
"	Miss Helen H. Williams	2nd visa
"	" Mary A. Lewis	2nd visa
26	Henry W. Boardman	visa
27	S. R. Wynkoop	2nd visa
"	Joseph L. Barnard	visa
"	Theodore Lymard	2nd visa
28	Robert C. Fox	visa
"	Charles F. Davenport	visa
"	Isaac Bronson	certs. & deeds 2
30	Edward B. Abbott	visa
"	James A. Nowland	2nd visa

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME, April 3rd 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your circular dispatch No 29, I have the honor to report that consuls are not authorized to administer oaths in the dominions of the Pope.

The new regulation contained in circular No 29 will subject the Roman trade with America to a serious drawback, there being a duty of two per cent levied on all invoices sworn to before a Roman notary.[61] I have therefore delayed putting it into force until I shall hear from your department if it is intended to enforce it here under the circumstances.

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[61] These instructions forbade oaths to invoices to be taken before a consular officer, but before some public officer duly authorized, the official signature of such an officer to be authenticated by the consular officer. Instructions, XXXII, 570–571.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U.S. Consulate, Rome, April 8th, 1863.

Sir

I have the honor to request from your department leave of absence for the months of July, August, and September.

May I be permitted to ask if the Department has received my dispatch No 1, dated Jan. 29th of this year, enclosing my account with the legation, and if so, and it is not convenient to forward me by bill on London whether I may draw for the whole, and if not for what part of the account enclosed.[62]

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate. Rome, April 16, 1863.

Sir

I have to regret that the constant infractions of the consular regulations by the acting consul at Naples compel me to report thereon to your Department. The recent regulations as to passports are regularly ignored, and Mr. Hammett's action as constantly brought up as precedents to govern my action, and today I have had presented to me for visa, a notary's certificate of which I enclose a copy and to which he had given his visa as to a regular passport.[63]

(*Copy*)

United States of America.
State of Maryland, to wit.

I, the subscriber, a Notary Public, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, commissioned and duly qualified residing in the City of Baltimore in the State aforesaid, do hereby Certify, Attest and make known that on the day of the date hereof, before me personally appeared F. E. Chatard Jr, M. D. an American citizen, aged 22 (here follows description of person) who being by me duly and solemnly sworn did depose and say that he is a native citizen of the United States of America being born in Baltimore. (Signed) F. E. Chatard Jr.

At the same time appeared before me the said Notary Allan A. Smith M. D. who being by me duly and solemnly sworn did depose and say that he has been acquainted with the above named and described F. E. Chatard and verily believes him to be a native citizen of the United States of America and born in Baltimore Md. as he hath sworn. (Signed) Allan A. Smith.

In testimony whereof the said Deponents have hereunto subscribed their names, and I the said Notary have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal the 21st day of May in the year of our Lord 1862. (Signed) Wm. J. Murdock, Notary Pub.

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[62] Note 59, *supra.* The leave of absence was granted.

[63] May 15, Stillman's course in not visaing certificates given by a notary was approved. An instruction on the subject was sent to the vice consul at Naples. Instructions, XXXV, 210.

The signature and seal of the foregoing is certified to by the French vice consul at Baltimore, May 24, 1862, and has the visas of the following offices in Europe, Prefect of Police, Paris,—Minister of Foreign affairs, Paris,—Italian Consul, Paris, —Delegazione Marittima Naples,—Pontifical Police, Ceprano,—Papal Nunzio, Paris, and of the U. S. Consulate at Naples signed, "Il Console, A. Hammett," March 24, 1863.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, May 5, 1863.

Sir

I have the honor to report to you the complaint of Mr. Henry Woodberry against Mr. Hammett, acting consul at Naples, that he has contrary to law, charged for a second visa in the same country within the year, on the passport of Mr. Woodberry, notwithstanding that Mr W. showed him the receipt of Mr. A. J. Stephens, U. S. consul at Leghorn, all of which is confirmed by the passport itself.

The complaints against Mr Hammett are frequent, both with reference to competency and loyalty.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, May 6th, 1863

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the quarterly report of miscellaneous expenses for the quarter ending March 31st 1863.[64]

I would like to be informed if I shall be justified in furnishing the consular agencies with arms to be charged to miscellaneous expenses. Those charged are for the use of the consulate here, being actually needed.

There remains a balance of forty four 61½/100 dollars ($44.61½) due the Treasury from the receipts for passports for the last two quarters, which I retain as advised in dispatch No 5. from this consulate.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, May 16th, 1863.

Sir

I deem it my duty to call the attention of your department to the fact that the new passport regulations contain no directions for the disposal of the passports rendered invalid by the issue of new ones, according to the order requiring a renewal at the end of the year. The old passports are almost invariably left in the hands of their former owners and being useless to them, are either thrown away or otherwise so placed that they may fall into the hands of persons who have no right to the protection they afford. In view of the state of Europe which offers tempting occasions for the abuse of such documents, I beg to submit to your department the suggestion that a regulation be issued requiring the officers who issue new passports to file the ones which they replace.

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[64] Not enclosed.

I have adopted the practice of renewing the old passport by a certificate of renewal sealed on the face of the passport. This is here rendered almost imperative by the fact that the police authorities require the *previous* visas of their agents here and at the place from which the traveller came last, before giving their " permission to leave." Add to this the saving of expense, the fact that we have no proper blanks of passports and that travellers almost invariably prefer to retain their old passports as a kind of memorandum of their journies, and I believe your department will sanction the practice and if so I would recommend its adoption as the rule for the consular renewals.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, June 26th 1863

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of leave of absence for three months.

During that period I shall put the consulate in charge of the vice-consul Mr. H. B. Brown of whose integrity loyalty and capacity I can assure the department and to leave less chance of the affairs of the consulate being left without supervision by casualty of any kind I beg to nominate as deputy-consul Mr. T. Ercole, a gentleman of Roman birth, of unexceptionable character and the son of the for many years vice-consul of H. B. Majesty in Rome and who is well acquainted with the duties of a consulate. In addition I shall be within reach of speedy communication and return in case of any exigency requiring my immediate presence.

May I ask for information from the department as to the position, during the actual absence of the minister, of Mr. J. C. Hooker, calling himself secretary of legation and who has at present charge of the archives of the legation. He assumes publicly the title of secretary of legation, wears the diplomatic uniform on public occasions and assumes to represent the United States, while his language with reference to the affairs of our country is such as to excite surprize and indignation in all loyal Americans. Frequent complaints have been made to me by Americans visiting and resident in Rome, of his treasonable language and he is known by me personally to have been ever since my arrival here a thorough and persistent opponent of the government in reference to all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion and a sympathizer with the rebels. At the reception of the first report of Burnside's defeat he expressed openly his satisfaction at the news and added that "he hoped now that every abolitionist in the north would be hung!" His opinions, expressed without any reserve on public occasions have been frequently made the subject of comment by persons in official position here and I am assured on the most reliable authority that a distinguished member of the diplomatic corps here remarked on Mr. Hookers language at a diplomatic dinner at which he was present "that if a member of the government of the United States had heard Mr. Hookers exposition of American affairs, he would have doubted, whether the rebels or the Federal government had sent him here." I quote the words as they were repeated to me by the person to whom they were originally spoken, an American lady of the highest position and reliability.

Irritating as these things are to me as a loyal American, the annoyance is increased by the fact that Mr. Hooker is recognized as the *locum tenens* of the minister by the government of Rome, and that I am debarred from any communication with the officials from whom I must ask for those favors desired by visitors, while having no information as to his official position I cannot make him the channel of communication if I would.[65]

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, July 27th 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the return of treasury fees for the quarter ending June 30th 1863. . . .[66]

I delay in sending the balance in hand until I shall receive from your Department a reply to my dispatch No. 6.

(*Record of Fees*)

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st April to the 30th June 1863.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
April 1	Joseph P. Williams	visa	April 1	Abiather K. Williams	visa
"	Miss Jane Williams	"	3	James Harriman	2nd visa
"	Charles P. Williams Jr.	visa	"	Ozias Goodwin	" "
"	F. H. Cossitt	visa	"	Eliza. Goodwin	" "
"	George F. Stone	"	"	Lucy N. Goodwin	" "
"	Mrs. S. P. Stone	"	"	Lucy Goodwin	" "
"	Leon Chantard	cert to invoice	"	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Dorr	2nd visa
"	George H. Preston	visa	"	Samuel Dorr	visa

[65] July 22, Stillman was informed that inquiry would be made in regard to these charges against Hooker (Instructions, XXXV, 351). Details of these difficulties with Hooker will be found in Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, pp. 291–292, 296–306, 308–311, 346–347; Sr. Loretta Feiertag, *American Public Opinion*, etc., pp. 125–134; Stillman, *Autobiography*, pp. 371–372. Blatchford and Robt. B. Minturn wrote Seward that the charges were groundless; King conducted an investigation which exonerated Hooker.

[66] Fees, $296.50.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
April 3	Ferdinand Gerke	visa
"	John B. Scoles	"
4	James M. Weeks	"
"	Fredk. Roberts	"
"	Cyrus Sargent	"
"	Mrs. Susette Grymes	2nd visa
"	Mrs. Medora Ward	visa
"	Edward Gage	"
"	John Lewis	2nd visa
"	David M. Peyser	visa
6	Geo. P. Desilver	2nd visa
"	Wm. W. Thomas, U. S. C.	visa
"	J. L. Delaplaine	visa
"	Joseph Shoemaker	"
"	Adolphus G. Gill	"
"	Jehiel H. Hoyt	"
"	Mrs. J. D. Reed	"
"	Chas. H. Wilmerding	visa
7	Russell Sturgis	
"	Henry P. Sturgis	
"	Julia O. Sturgis	
"	Wm. S. Smith	2nd visa
"	J. Davis Dunn	" "
"	Pakenham, Hooker & Co.	5 certs to signature
"	Mrs. Tiffany	2 certs to deeds
"	James W. Jones	visa
"	John P. Steiner	"
"	Charles Beaston Jr.	"
"	Charles Major	"
"	Henry Olcertt[?]	2nd visa
"	George G. Byron	" "
"	W. W. Corcoran	" "
"	Mrs. Elizab. Wood	" "
"	J. T. Van Rensselaer	visa
"	P. S. Van Rensselaer	2nd visa
"	Mrs. N. L. Morse	2nd visa
"	John S. Hager	" "
"	John L. Wilson	cert to invoice
8	Edward F. Rivinius	visa
"	John S. Hager	cert to invoice
"	Charles Griswold	visa
"	Andrew E. Douglas	"
"	Wm. H. Boyer	"
"	Fred W. Stevens	2nd visa
"	Irad Hawley	visa
"	Henry E. Hawley	"
"	Philip Burrowes	4 certs to deeds
"	George S. Brown	cert to invoice
9	Saml. S. Bulkley	visa
"	Henry Woodberry	"
"	James F. Maguire	"
10	John Collamore	2nd visa
"	Ebenezer Collamore	" "
"	Helen Collamore	visa
"	Eliza Collamore	"
"	Alfred W. Heard	"
"	John J. Thomasson	"
"	Mrs. M. L. M. F. Peters	visa
"	Arnold Green	visa
"	Charles H. Judson	2nd visa
"	Henry S. Bulkley	" "
"	H. P. Ammidown	visa
April 10	William H. Fearing	2nd visa
"	John W. Byron	visa
"	Wm. H. Harrison	"
"	Edwin F. Poulterer	2nd visa
11	J. C. McCrackan	visa
"	Mrs. McCrackan	"
"	Geo. R. Russell	"
"	Wesley Munger	"
"	Elizabeth Harward	"
"	Lewis McL. Tiffany	"
"	E. M. Benjamin	2nd visa
13	Jerome Jones	visa
"	H. Sidney Everett	"
"	Wm. Everett	"
"	Mrs. Jane L. Thompson	visa
"	Wm. S. Thompson	visa
"	A. L. Ireland	"
"	Benj. B. Appleton	"
"	T. S. De Burrochini	"
14	J. H. Swift	"
"	John L. Swift	"
"	Hamilton White	"
"	John C. Potter	"
"	Stephen W. Marston Jr.	visa
"	Henry L. Burr	visa
"	Peter D. Sturgis	"
"	George Burkhard	"
"	Greenleaf W. Appleton	visa
"	Aaron V. Carter Jr.	visa
"	Henry C. Angell	"
"	David M. Peyser	2nd visa
"	Charles C. Perkins	3 certs to deeds
15	John P. Shea	cert to invoice
"	Eliza. A. Hearn	visa
"	John Winter	2nd visa
16	W. J. Bunker	visa
"	Orville M. Phillips	"
"	Laurenz Neuse	"
"	Mrs. Emma Mann	"
"	Albert Woodruff	"
"	Mrs. Woodruff	"
"	John L. Payson	"
"	Charles Toppan	"
17	Heloise H. Durant	"
"	Margaret Molineux	"
"	Saml. C. Brown	"
18	C. B. Ives	cert to signature
"	Meade R. Blow	visa
"	Bryan Johnson	2nd visa
"	Miss Emma Church	cert to signature
20	Edward T. Caswell	visa
"	Martin B. Anderson	"
"	John A. King Jr.	2nd visa
"	Turner Sargent	" "
"	Mary F. Curtis	" "
"	Edward Harris	" "
"	Mrs. Caroline H. Clark	visa
21	M. B. Anderson	cert to invoice
"	Francis Goupie	visa
"	Charles B. Collins	"
"	Julia O. Sturgis	2nd visa
"	Russell Sturgis	" "
"	Henry P. Sturgis	" "

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
April 22	A. C. Graham	cert to inv. & visa
"	Geo. S. Brown	visa
"	L. A. Von Hoffmann	2nd visa
"	Mrs. F. Butler	visa
"	T. B. Lawrence U. S. C.G.	visa
23	William Munroe	certs to inv. & sig. & visa 2nd
"	Lawrenz Neuse	2nd visa
"	Philip Burrowes	visa
"	L. McL. Tiffany	2nd visa
"	Geo. R. Russell	certs to inv. & artist
"	R. M. Blatchford	cert to dis. of mortgage
24	Bryan Lothrop	visa
"	Wm. H. Harrison	2nd visa
"	Edwin Poulterer	" "
"	Hannah A. Hall	visa
"	Robert Biddle	"
"	Mr. Harris	"
"	Mrs. C. H. Clark	cert to invoice
25	Abraham Flanders	2nd visa
"	Isaac Bronson	cert to inv. and visa
"	J. Bronson Willett	visa
"	Richard Baker Jr.	"
"	J. G. Chapman	cert to sig.
"	Richard H. Tucker	visa
"	James H. Weeks	2nd visa
"	Geo. S. Brown	letter to police
"	James E. Freeman	" "
27	Albion W. Fernald	visa
"	Thomas Walsh	"
28	Ferdinand Hoffman	"
"	Charles F. Spang	2nd visa
"	Joseph R. Woodwell	visa
"	Daniel R. Knight	visa
"	Mr. Bernhardt	cert to p. atty.
29	Pacificus Ord	2nd visa
"	Edward Renouf	visa
30	Richard O'Conner	"
"	Caroline S. Eckley	"
"	Sullivan Hazlett	"
"	Dr. John Hazlett	"
May 1	Robert S. Meeks	"
"	William T. Forrest	"
2	James L. Graham Jr.	cert to inv & visa
"	George D. Morgan	certs to inv & sig
"	Arthur Codman	2nd visa
4	Charles N. Wilmerding	2nd visa
"	Edward S. Briardy	visa
5	Adams Tadolini	certs to docs. 4
6	Wm. H. Herriman	visa
"	Mrs. Mary S. Henma[?]	visa
7	Bryan Lathrop	2nd visa
"	Charles B. Collins	" "
"	Edwin P. March	visa
"	Geo. M. Williams	"
"	L. S. Burrage	"
"	Rev. Theo. B. Lyman	2nd visa
"	Randolph Rogers	visa
"	Joseph Mozier	recording births & cert
May 9	Henry Woodbury	invoice cert.
"	Henry W. Millard	visa
"	Ernest Girard	"
"	Mrs. Edgerton	"
"	Miss H. Hosmer	power of atty visa
11	Miss C. Cushman	visa
12	J. B. Doles	"
"	James Priestley	"
"	Mr. Anthony	"
"	Mrs. Bruin	"
"	Edward S. Briardy	cert to inv & 2nd visa
"	John W. Kidwell	2nd visa
"	Anthony A. Melly	visa
"	Robert S. Meeks	2nd visa
"	Mrs. A. Freeman	visa
"	J. J. Barclay, U. S. C.	visa
"	Abbott Kittridge	visa
"	John Bakewell	2nd visa
14	Mrs. Olivia Ward	visa
"	Lorenzo Dow	"
"	James McGovern	"
"	Wm. R. Stillwell	"
16	R. Odgen Doremus	"
"	Frank C. Howell	"
"	Richard Baker Jr.	cert to inv.
18	Heloise H. Durant	2nd visa
"	P. Magagnotti	2 certs to inv & 2nd visa
"	Edwin C. Larned	visa
19	Joseph Mozier	"
"	James T. Alley	"
"	Hiram Hutchinson	"
20	John Sartain	"
"	Miss Emma E. Tresso[?]	visa
"	Mr. Gignoux	visa
"	J. C. McCrackan	2nd visa
"	Mrs. John Prentiss	visa
23	Matthew Deselaers	"
"	Charles H. Gavin	"
"	John C. McCrackan	cert to inv.
"	Lorenzo Dow	2nd visa
"	John B. Elkmann	visa
"	Gerhart H. Kuhr	"
28	Saml. B. Barmley	"
29	Josiah A. Low	"
"	Aug. C. Richards	"
"	Daniel R. Knight	2nd visa
"	Joseph R. Woodwell	" "
"	Charles N. Fearing	visa
"	Wm. H. Fearing	3rd visa
"	Parmenus T. Turnly	visa
"	Wm. W. Story	"
"	Geo. B. Richards	"
June 2	Amb. M. O'Neil	"
"	Arthur Dexter	"
3	John G. Berkell	"
"	Charles Bailey	"
"	Henry W. Williams	"
4	Geo. B. Hibbard	"
5	Philip N. Casado	"
6	Stephen H. Condict	"
"	Nathl. N. Halsted	"

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
June 2	Hiram Hutchinson	2nd visa	June 22	Charles D. Brewer	visa
12	Sidney Manley	visa	"	Emerson G. Brewer	"
13	David S. Preston	"	"	Paul A. Schettler	cert.
"	Henry Ball	"	23	Henry Ball	2nd visa
"	Wm. McCloskey	2nd visa	27	Rev. C. M. Butler	visa
15	Wm. S. Peterkin	visa	"	Henry E. Pierrepont Jr.	visa
"	Luther Terry	cert to signature & visa	"	William G. Low	visa
16	Tuthill King	visa	"	Ann D. B. Low	"
17	Eliza. M. Yates	"	"	Edwin C. Larned	2nd visa
18	Pakenham, Hooker & Co	7 certs to sig	"	James B. Gould	visa
			29	Mrs. Ann Kent	"
19	McGregor J. Mitcheson	visa	"	Raniero Rebecchini	"
"	Susan L. Endicott	visa	30	Fredk. Frothingham	"
"	James B. Endicott	"	"	A. P. Putnam	"
"	Chancey W. West	"	"	Joseph Ropes	"
"	Brigham Young Jr.	"	"	Patrick Cody	"
20	Miss Emma Church	"	"	Patrick Hennessey	"
"	Diana M. Kearney	"	"	Montague Handley	"
"	Wm. H. Rinehart	letter to police	"	Harriett Hosmer	"
22	Alonzo G. Yates	visa	"	Filippo Bachetti	cert to doc.
"	John M. Marsters	"	"	Miss M. Foley	

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, July 28, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the account for miscellaneous expenses for the quarter ending June 30th. 1863, which I have charged against the account of treasury fees.

The consulate is in need of a new seal press, the old one being worn out, and of an other lot of the forms for invoice certificates nos 142 and 144.

I beg also to call attention to dispatch No 6. concerning arms for the agencies. They ought to be furnished as there is no other way of distinguishing the consulates, flags not being permitted except during *émeutes* or insurrection.[67]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

PLAINFIELD N. J. Sept. 29th 1863.

Sir;

The condition of my health, which in the opinion of my physician renders it unsafe for me to return to Rome until the cold weather sets in, obliges me to ask a prolongation of my leave of absence until the autumn heat is over which is ordinarily early in November.

If then the affairs of the government will not thereby suffer damage may

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[67] Sept. 15, the consul was informed that a seal and press had been sent. Instructions, Record B.

I pray of your department a further leave of absence until the tenth of November? [68]

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, November 25th, 1863.

Sir

With the quarterly reports of fees for the quarter ending September 30th 1863, I have the honor to enclose a report of the total of fees collected at this consulate during the year ending June 30th, 1863. together with the amount of passport fees collected for the treasury.

I hope that the showing of the report will induce your department to recommend this consulate for a salary, as it will satisfy both the department and congress that as the consulate has made during the past year of comparative stagnation a return of fees surpassing the sum I would suggest as a salary ($1,000), it may be expected to do much more when peace shall have restored the current of trade and travel to its healthier state.

Your department will see that the increase of official consular fees in the half year ending June 30th 1863, over that ending June 30th 1862, at the commencement of which I took the office, is $166.50, while the additional treasury fees amount to $186.00 making a total receipt of $ $731.00 for the six months ending June 30th 1863.

The increase in the past quarter ending September 30th 1863, over the corresponding one of last year is $90.00, the former being $163.50 and the latter $73.50 an increase of more than 100 per cent, which promises a large increase for the current year over the last.

The total of consular fees collected during the year ending June 30th 1863, was $716.50. The total of passport fees for the last three quarters of the year was $294.00 making a grand total of $1010.50.

This total will probably be largely increased the coming year and would have been greater this year had I been free from the annoyance arising out of the fact that all consular fees inure to my personal benefit, making it oftentimes so disagreeable to collect the fees, that in almost all cases where the services are not clearly specified in the regulations as those for which certain charges are to be made, I have found it pleasanter not to charge them, while if they were to be collected for the benefit of the government I should be freed from any imputation of inventing charges for my personal benefit, and I doubt not that they would be paid more cheerfully in most cases.

The annoyances growing out of the being obliged to collect fees for my personal benefit have been so great that in regard to my own comfort and the dignity of the consulate I am inclined to pray the department for

[68] An endorsement on the despatch shows that the request had been granted.

relief from such an exceptionable position, a prayer I believe they will not be difficult to grant if in their power to effect, knowing that the consulate is already in a condition to maintain itself with a prospect of a considerable increase in the coming years.

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st July to the 30th September 1863.

Date		Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date		Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
July	1	Joseph K. Edgerton	visa	August	1	Stephen P. M. Tasker	visa
	"	Miss Abby A. Williams	visa		"	Joseph R. Tasker	visa
	"	Mr. R. Isaac Estate			4	Leopold Fabri	
			administration fees				3 certs to inv. & sig.
	4	A. Ercole	certs to inv. & sig.		5	A. Ercole	cert to inv.
	"	Maguay Pakenham & Hooker			13	John P. Shea	2 certs to inv.
			certs to sig. & artist		17	W. H. Rinehart	visa
	6	William E. Lamb	visa		"	Charles Morgan	"
	"	Hugh H. Hanna	"		19	Ethelbert B. Billings	visa
	"	Mrs. Emily J. Meriman	visa		"	Mary A. Billings	visa
	7	Patrick F. Lyndon	visa		20	Charles McC. Delany	visa
	8	Leon Chantard	certs to inv.		24	J. H. Nichols	visa
	"	Robert Adams	visa		27	Jacob S. Menkin	"
	10	Maguay Pakenham & Hooker			"	Nathan D. Menkin	"
			7 certs to inv.		"	A. Ercole	cert. to inv.
	13	Maguay Pakenham & Hooker		Sept.	1	Mrs. Goicouria	visa
			2 certs to inv.		"	A. Ercole	2 certs. to sig. 1 to inv.
	"	Henry A. Ward	visa		4	Leon Chantard	cert. to inv.
	"	Levi F. Ward	"		11	John Alstyne	visa
	15	Oliver Hogt	"		"	Miss Desier A. Pryer	visa
	"	Chauncey B. Ives	"		12	A. Ercole	cert. to inv.
	"	Hugh H. Hanna	2nd visa		18	H. Wallace Ward	visa
	"	Emily J. Meriman	" "		21	Henry C. Nevins	"
	18	Miss A. F. Freeman	visa		"	Geo. M. Towle	"
	"	John P. Shea	cert to inv.		"	A. Ball	"
	"	R. N. Clarkson	visa		"	Miss Mary Ball	"
	"	Maguay Pakenham & Hooker			"	Wm. A. Francis	"
			2 certs to inv.		23	A. Ercole	cert. to inv.
	"	H. Cholmley	cert to inv.		24	" "	" " sig.
	"	J. Rollin Filton	visa		26	Mg. Pakenham & Hooker	
	"	A. N. Littlejohn	"				8 certs. to inv.
	"	John P. Shea	2 certs to inv.		28	Geo. M. Woodruff	visa
	"	S. R. Phillips	visa		29	Geo. W. Heard	visa
	24	G. D. Morgan			30	Mg. Packenham & Hooker	
			cert to inv (balance)				3 certs. to inv.
	"	W. H. Rinehart	cert to sig.				1 to sig.
	"	John G. Chapman	" " "		"	Amos Perry, U.S. C. Tunis	
	28	Mr. R. Isaacs Estate	seals				
	29	Miss Elizabeth Adams	visa				

Record of Treasury Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st July to the 30th September, 1863.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
July 1	Miss Abby A. Williams	Renewal of passport	Aug. 17	Wm. H. Rinehart	Renewal of passport
29	" Elizabeth Adams	Renewal of passport	Sept 21	Wm. A. Francis	Renewal of passport

Aggregate Return of Fees received at the Consulate of the United States at Rome from July 1st. 1862 to June 30th. 1863, inclusive.

	Dolls. Cts.	
Consular fees		
Quarter ending September 30th, 1862	73 50	
" " December 31st, 1862	97 00	
" " March 31st, 1863	200 50	
" " June 30th, 1863.*	345 50	
		716. 50
Treasury fees		
Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1862	none	
" " Dec. 31st, 1862	108 00	
" " March 31st, 1863	57 00	
" " June 30th, 1863	129 00	
		294. 00
	Total $	1010. 50

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, December 19th, 1863.

Sir,

I am informed by Mr. J. C. Hooker, now acting as secretary of legation near the Holy Seat that on his application in behalf of persons indisposed to recognize the authority of the United States Government, though travelling with old passports issued by it, that the Roman authorities have consented that all such persons may be permitted to leave freely without recourse to this consulate either for renewal of passport or visa.

May I ask if such application has the approval of the Department as the act of a person pretending to represent the United States and actually allowed to retain the arms and authority of the legation.[69]

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* Including $50.00 due in this quarter, paid and reported in the subsequent. . . .

[69] Note 65, *supra.*

F. W. Seward to W. J. Stillman

Department of State, Washington, January 21, 1864

Sir:

Your dispatch of September 30 [70] having been received and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, that officer, in returning it, has transmited a report of the collector of customs at New York, to whom it was communicated, who says that " paintings and other works of art have never been admitted to free entry unless accompanied by the certificate *of the* American Artist or *of a* U. S. Consul.["] This is in conformity to the existing requirements of the tariff (section 19, act of 14th July 1862). The requirement of a consul's certificate to establish the origin of a painting etc. would probably guard against the possible admission of dutiable works of art without the payment of duty, but even the existing restrictions upon the admission of these works are unpopular with American artists themselves.

I understand a memorial is now in circulation amongst them praying Congress to take off the duty on foreign works of art, on the ground that American artists can compete in talent and genius with any and all of their brethren of whatever nationality.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, January 30th 1864.

Sir,

I beg to enclose the quarterly accounts for the two quarters ending Sept 30th and Dec, 31st 1863, and report of fees for that ending Dec. 31st.

Owing to the action of Mr. Hooker mentioned in my dispatch of the 19th Dec. ult. (No 14) the income from passports has materielly [*sic*] diminished and I regret to say that the estimates I have formed of the coming years income are not likely to be realized, the treasury fees being almost entirely cut off, on which account I will if the Department approves, retain the balance to meet future expenses for which we shall have no provision.

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[70] Not found.

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st October to the 31st December 1863.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Oct. 5	Mrs. Elizh A. Forbes	visa
"	Henry W. Rogers	visa
"	Wm. Welles Holley	"
6	Rev. E. H. Canfield	"
"	Thomas Layton	"
"	Joseph F. Randolph Jr	visa
"	Pierce N. Welch	visa
7	Mrs. Cathe G. Cotting	visa
9	Mortimer Porter	visa
11	Geo. M. Woodruff	2nd visa
14	Elizh A. Forbes	" "
"	Henry W. Rogers	" "
"	Rev. Eli H. Canfield	" "
16	Leon Chantard	cert to inv.
20	A. W. Griswold	visa
21	J. G. Batterson	"
24	Renb. W. Howe Jr.	"
"	Mrs. Melissa A. Howes	visa
"	Miss Stephanie A. Hyatt	visa
"	" Caroline E. Hyatt	visa
"	Thos. J. Emory	visa
"	James H. Wilson	"
27	Elizh. T. Wright	"
"	Charlotte A. Carter	"
"	Jacob S. Rogers	"
"	Jetur R. Riggs	"
28	James W. Simonton	"
29	A. Ercole	cert. to inv.
Nov. 2	Dewitt Davis	visa
"	A. Ercole	cert. to inv.
4	Ernest Girand	cert. to p. atty.
5	James A. Healy	visa
"	N. C. Rexford	"
7	Wm. F. Williams	"
"	John W. Turner	"
"	John Ward Jr.	"
"	Mrs. A. M. Ward	"
11	Rev. Elias R. Beadle	"
"	Theodore G. Meier	"
"	Maguay Pakenham & Hooker	cert. to inv.
14	Wm. D. Bangs	visa
16	Daniel Lager	"
"	Wm. Wheeler Smith	"
17	John G. Chapman	cert. to sig.
"	Mrs. T. B. Lawrence	visa
"	Mrs. Helen Butler	"
18	Mrs. Helen R. Wallace	visa
18	John Purdy	visa
20	Thos. H. Meier	2nd visa
Nov. 20	Mrs. L. Edgerton	cert. to deed
23	N. C. Winslow	visa
"	Sarah A. Baum	"
24	J. Burgess Camac	"
26	Edward A. Bogue	"
"	Jas. Haughton Jr.	"
27	Tracy Peck	"
28	Henry Waldron	"
29	Geo. Harrington, asst. Sec. Treas.	visa
Dec. 5	Anthony Reiff Jr.	visa
7	E. H. Parker	"
9	Mg. Pakenham & Hooker	3 certs. to inv.
11	Wm. H. Rinehart	cert to inv.
12	Geo. Lewis	visa
"	Mg. P. & Hooker	certs. to inv. & artist
14	T. Nicolai	cert. to doc.
15	Ernest Leyd	visa
16	Philip J. Schlosser	"
"	Ada Timpson	"
"	Antonio Signore	cert. to copy of letter
"	James T. Ferrell	2nd visa
17	Chas. E. St. John	fees for will & cert.
18	Leonard R. Sheldon	visa
"	C. W. Cartwright	"
"	Charles Reed & other	visas
21	W. J. Stillman for Knoedler, N.Y.	cert. to inv.
23	Leopold Fabri	cert. to inv.
24	Officers U. S. S. "Constellation"	visas
"	Henry T. Colby	visa
26	Andrew Kohler	"
"	J. A. Hobart	"
"	Alf. W. Davisson	"
"	Hon. Chas. V. Dyer, judge at S. Leone	visa
28	Ferdinand Wagner	visa
29	Saml. D. Talbot	"
"	Chas. H. Thompson	"
"	Martha G. Lewis	"
"	Ernest Girand	cert. to p. atty.
31	Tracy Peck	2nd visa
"	Austin L. Sands	visa
"	Emily C. Watson	"

Record of Treasury Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome for Passports etc. . . .

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Oct. 6	Joseph F. Randolph Jr.	renewal of passport	Oct. 24	James H. Wilson	renewal of passport
"	Pierce N. Welch	renewal of passport	Nov. 14	Daniel O'Regan	issue of passport
			27	Patrick J. Klancey	" " "

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, April 1st, 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to offer for your consideration the appointment of Annibale Gentili as consular agent at Fiumicino.

May I beg of the Department to correct the name of the place called "*Capriano*" in the diplomatic and consular list to *Ceprano* and the name F. M. Ferrari to F. Ferrari. May I also ask that the consular list may be forwarded to the consular agencies connected with this consulate.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, April 1st, 1864.

Sir,

I beg to inform you on the authority of the Director of the Post at this place that all letters coming from America even if prepaid by stamps are liable to be charged postage here as if not prepaid, unless they are stamped "Paid" in the office from which they came.

W. J. Stilman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, April 6th, 1864.

Sir

Having just received information of the intention of the papal government to re-open the port of Ostia, I beg leave to amend the nomination of Annibale Gentile as consular agent at Fiumicino, to that of consular agent at Ostia *and* Fiumicino. The two ports being only three miles apart may properly be placed in one agency and as the government is making an effort to restore the trade of Rome to this the old channel our interests may be served by such an appointment.

F. W. SEWARD to W. J. STILLMAN

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864.

Sir:

Your dispatch No. 2, has been received. You are requested to number your dispatches consecutively as required by section 325 of the Consular Manual.

With regard to the appointment of consular agent, you are instructed that the rule of the Department requires that the consul shall, in the first instance, obtain from the U. S. minister resident in the country a favorable decision, both as to the wisdom of creating the consular agency, and as to the fitness of the individual selected for the position; this should then be presented to the Department, together with an application from the consul, for its consideration.

It is not the policy of the Department to increase the number of the consular agencies unless absolutely necessary.[71]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, April 29/64

Sir;

I have the honor to represent to your Department, that, in consequence of the position assumed (and permitted by the U. S. Minister at this place) in reference to the U. S. legation here and the consequent effect on the relations between the consulate and legation and between the former and the local government, my own situation has become so annoying that I am constrained to ask relief from my government.

It will not be necessary that I should recall to your mind that during the winter or autumn past Mr. Hooker assuming official relations with the government of his Holiness, and acting avowedly in the interests of certain disloyal persons residing for the moment in Rome, negotiated for and obtained the annulling of that provision in the laws of Rome requiring the visa of the consuls of the governments by whom passports have been issued, previous to the granting of the police visa on the same, so far as the consulate of the United States is concerned. In consequence of this action not only is the revenue of the consulate seriously diminished but the consulate itself is placed in a kind of outlawry by the police authorities, while with all other consulates the old regulation is still enforced. To my remonstrances at this exceptional and invidious position my only reply is a verbal one that the rule was made in agreement with an official request from a representative of my government, and I have been unable up to this time to secure any official acknowledgment of my remonstrance so that to all effects my intercourse with the local authorities is suspended while my protest to the Minister of the UStates here is equally disregarded. Communications addressed by me to the Secretary of States have been left without acknowledgement even during the absence of any diplomatic representative through whom I might address him while Mr. Hooker was permitted *official intercourse* with him. If you consider, Sir, that this person is of notorious disloyalty, that his influence public and private has always been exerted against the government of the U. S. A. in its present efforts to repress the rebellion, that he has no official authority to me made known or which I can recognize, you will see that my position is one which the respect due my government and myself forbid me to remain in more especially as the approaching absence of the minister will leave Mr. Hooker again in full charge of the affairs of the legation during the coming summer and autumn, and leave me subordinate to him in *all* my relations with this government. If therefore this irregular and annoying state of the relations between the legation and consulate cannot be effectually amended, I beg the department to transfer me to some other post where my abilities may be of some benefit and credit to my government and country.

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[71] Instructions, XXXVII, 200.

I most respectfully beg the consideration of the Department to the communication I have had the honor to make and to refer the Dept. to Wm. M. Evarts Esq. special envoy to the Court of St James and Montgomery Tibbs Esq. special agent of the Treasury Dept. both of whom have personally witnessed something of the annoyance I have suffered from the state of things of which I have complained . . .[72]

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, May 30th/64

Sir;

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of circular No. 48. The directions therein contained will be complied with as far as lies in my power.[73]

I wish however to call the attention of your Department to the bearing on this consulate of Sec. 18 of the circular, concerning consular offices. As my income is already insufficient to meet my personal and necessary expenses it of course does not justify my hiring an office in " a central and respectable location " and I am obliged either to have my office in my lodgings in the fifth story of an obscure street or to accept the kindness of some firm who may consider the presence of the consulate near their place of business an advantage and offer gratuitously a place in one of their rooms. The former though perhaps the most convenient to me would be exceedingly inconvenient for the public and I have accepted the offer of a most reputable banking house in Rome, of a small room partitioned off from their bank-room free of rent.

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[72] Note 65, *supra.* A copy of this complaint was sent by the Dept. to Geo. P. Marsh, U.S. minister of the Kingdom of Italy, Turin. Instructions, XXXVII, 263.

[73] This circular of Mar. 8 to all consular agents concerns consular signatures to invoices, the procedure to be followed in cases of American citizens dying within consular jurisdictions, the numbering of despatches, returns showing the arrival and departure of American vessels, the visaing of passports, the separation of consular offices from places of business, partiality shown some shipping masters, the failure of some consuls to act as protectors and guardians of friendless mariners, and the necessity of sending reports of sales or prices current of such products as are exported to the U.S. from the consular districts. Instructions, XXXVI, 222½.

I could not find an office such as the regulation requires for less than $200 p. an. one fourth of my total income. Furthermore I am often obliged in the performance of my official duty as well as by my private business to have [leave] my office during business hours, and as I have no assistant I should be obliged to close my office at such times, but for the kind attention of my friends in the bank. I have appeared in not less than three lawsuits in one week in behalf of my fellow citizens and the incidental services of kinds analogous to this demanded of me are almost innumerable and keep me out of my office much of the time to say nothing of the demands of my own business. At such times the courtesy of the gentlemen of the bank is most valuable both to me and the public. I need not say that I have entire confidence in them or that my papers including invoice files are always kept under lock and key and no one is permitted to have access to them at any time during my absence from the office.

I had hoped on the arrival of the minister resident at this city, to have been relieved of the necessity of even this connection with a place of business and made him a proposition to unite the offices of the legation and consulate, offering my experience and services in consideration of the presence of his private secretary or clerk when I should be obliged to leave the office, but, as he saw fit to decline the offer and accept that of Mr. Hooker of the banking firm of Packenham Hooker & Co. of his back office as a legation office and Mr. Hookers gratuitous services as secretary it left me no choice but to remain where I was.

It does not comport with my ideas of the dignity of the representatives of the US America that the legation and consulate should be appendages of rival banking houses but for my part I have no choice as the expenses to be incurred by such an office as the regulation requires would involve more than half my entire income and in case the Dept. holds me rigidly to that requisition I should be obliged to resign.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, June 10th/64

Sir;

I have the honor to enclose a correspondance between myself and the Director of Police of Rome concerning the suspension of the passport regulations with regard to this consulate.

The section of the police regulation referred to is as follows,—" When the foreigner wishes to leave, having obtained on his passport the visa of the representative of his nation if there be one in the place, must show it at the local police office to obtain the visa good for the voyage paying the relative tax etc.[”] Sec. 12 says further “ When the passport lacks the designated visas, the police at the frontier will prevent the voyager from leaving the state and will telegraph the general Police for instructions etc.”

I am unofficially informed by the direction of the police that though the above rule is not suspended, the visa of this consulate will no longer be required in any case.

You will perceive by the dates that my first note remained unanswered nearly a month before my second—to the last I have received not even an acknowledgement of its receipt.

On the arrival of Sml. King [74] I represented the matter to him and requested his action in it. He made no reply and has so far as I can learn made no representation of the case.

Immediately on receiving information of the suspension of the rule I addressed notes to the police and principal legation in Rome informing them of the effect of the circular No.24. The Austrian legation in the most friendly manner made a rule that no passports of Americans should be visad by their authorities without the visa of the U.S. consulate an act of courtesy, which in the midst of the unfriendliness shown us by the authorities and other legations should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

May I beg for instructions as to my further action in the matter if any is necessary.

(*Enclosures*)

W. J. STILLMAN to MONS. ANTONIO MATTEUCI

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, March 16th, 1864

The undersigned US consul at Rome has the honor to address himself to your Excellency to obtain official information as to the motive of the revocation of the passport regulation of the art. 11 of the police notification of Nov. 29th, 1864, that such information may serve for the direction of his fellow citizens from some of whom he has learned that the Roman police has given their visa to American passports without or before that of this consulate contrary to the custom.

In anticipation of such courtesy the undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself with the greatest respect.

W. J. STILLMAN to MONS. ANTONIO MATTEUCI

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, April 12th, 1864

The undersigned U. S. consul takes the liberty of calling the particular attention of Your Excellency to the dispatch of the undersigned of 16th March ult. of which he enclosed a copy, respectfully asking a reply.

The undersigned knows perfectly that the rules of the police and perhaps even the laws of Rome demand that the visa of the representatives of all nations in amicable relations with the Holy Seat ought to precede on the passports of their fellow citizens, the visa of the police as well as that this rule is in full effect with all other national representatives in this Capitol except the undersigned, whose visa is not demanded by the police at the very time when it becomes more than ever useful and required by the government of the United States.

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[74] Rufus King not Samuel.

The purpose therefore of the present communication is to know the reason of an exception which does not appear to correspond with the amicable relations proffered by the Government of the Holy Seat towards his own in order that he may make representation of it to his government.

A. Matteuci to W. J. Stillman

General Direction of the Police Rome, 7 May 1864

The Consul of America near the Holy Seat;

The law of the police of Nov 29th/62 is in vigor still and noways changed as to what is prescribed in the sec. 11th of said law.

Still if the American subjects do not wish to furnish themselves with the visa of the consul before procuring that of the police in order to leave this Capitol your Lordship will easily comprehend that this comes from the actual disagreeable state of things in America and therefore the police cannot oblige the inhabitants of the south to have recurrence to your consulate when they are not so disposed.

Nevertheless the undersigned director of the police will do what the circumstances permit to second the objects mentioned in your dispatches of 16 March & 12 April ult. and in such conjunction have the honor etc. . . .

W. J. Stillman to Mons. Matteuci

U. S. Consulate Rome, May 12th, 1864

The undersigned consul of the U. S. A. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the favor of Your Excy. of the 7th inst. in reply to his of 16th March and 12th April ult.

It appears from the tenor of the courteous reply of Your Excellency that the undersigned has not clearly made known his meaning since your Excellency has not understood his position, he having never pretended to exercise jurisdiction except with regard to persons who are citizens of the United States and are furnished with passports by its Government by the accepting of which they acknowledge themselves to owe allegiance and in virtue of which they are bound to recognize its representatives without any reference to the present disagreeable state of things in America.

Therefore when it happens that persons furnished with passports of the U. S. A. refuse to have recurrence to this consulate, it is to be presumed that such passports are irregular and in this case the undersigned would expect the Direction of the Police to assist him to discover the fraud.

Furthermore he is certain that the Government of His Holiness cannot make a distinction between citizens of the United States since such distinction must be regarded as contravening the professions of amnity on the part of the Government of His Holiness towards that of the United States and might give place to unpleasant remonstrances on the part of the latter government which would not see without displeasure the exemption of this consulate from the laws and regulations of Rome to conform to which the undersigned has always taken the greatest care.

Leaving this to the consideration of Your Excellency the writer has the honor to offer anew the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, July 1st 1864

Sir;

I beg to enclose the accounts of this consulate for the half year ending June 30th ult.

You will see that there remains in my hands a balance of $54.94½ from the renewals of passports, but as this source of revenue has nearly failed as I anticipated, from the action of the Roman police in reference to passports, the sum total received during the past three months being but thirty three dollars, I will with your permission retain the balance as hitherto to meet future incidental expenses.[75]

In order to save postage I send only an abstract of the consular fees.

(*Enclosure*)

Abstracts of the names of persons for whom passports have been renewed at the US Consulate at Rome from Jan 1st, 1864 to June 30th, 1864 inclusive.

No.	Name	Date	No.	Name	Date
1	Anthony Rukaty	Feb. 3	11	Geo Gassman	Ap 2
2	Henry Loring	" 13	12	Silas M. Chatard	" 5
3	Alexander Lishy	" "	13	Charlotte Cushman	" 15
4	Geo Wettlanffer	Mar 1	14	Philip Burrowes	" 20
5	Jos A Rohé	5	15	Jane Sedgwick	Jun. 1
6	Wm Voorhus jr	17	16	T. E. Davis	" 5
7	Sarah L Beattie	28	17	P. Ward	" 17
8	Henry T Beattie	"	18	W. W. Story	"
9	Mary J . Beattie	"	19	J. B. Sould	18
10	W. Ingraham Kip jr	"	20	H. Watchinson	"
			21	S. Rose	"

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

US Consulate Rome, July 17/64

Sir

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the stamp for invoice certificates.

I take this opportunity to call the attention of the Department to an abuse which if it exists in other consulates to as great an extent as in this must cause a serious addition to the consular postage expenses viz: the sending of letters and especially newspapers to the care of the consulates. As the postage of newspapers cannot be prepaid and of letters often is not, it must be paid by the consul and in many cases the papers and letters are never called for and of course not paid for. The postage on a common newspaper from America here is 12 cts and by the German mail 16.

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[75] The total amount of fees for the half-year was $294: passports $187, invoice certificates $70, acknowledgments $34, miscellaneous $3. July 5, Stillman sent, in compliance with the Department's request of June 8, a certified copy of the exequatur endorsed on his commission.

It may be a small matter but I leave it to the Department to decide if it is or not worth while to take some notice of it either by a general notification tending to prevent persons from sending mail matter to the consulate or by putting a fee on the reception of letters and papers which shall at least make up for the losses by those which are never claimed or discourage the practice of sending them so.

I would also suggest an additional stated fee on all letters of application to the local authorities on any subject of private interest as it is difficult to collect fees which are not *definitely* prescribed.[76]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

US CONSULATE ROME Sept. 1st, 1864

Sir

I beg leave to enclose the reply of the minister resident at this place as to the nomination of Sig'r Gentile as consular agent at Ostia.[77]

As it is the present intention of the government to make Ostia the port of Rome connecting them by railway and canal, I believe it will not be doubtful that we might fitly recognize the progressive policy of the Roman government by appointing a consular officer at Ostia.

I regret to inform you that a recurrence of a local desease contracted during my first summers stay here has compelled me for a few weeks to pass most of my time in one of the towns on the adjoining hills, returning to Rome as the business of the office made it needful, and that as the desease has not entirely disappeared it may be needful that I should still remain until about the middle of September when the cold weather sets in and I may safely take up my residence in Rome again. I am located only fifty minutes ride from the city and within call at any moment in case of need.

The passport visa being no longer required of me there is little or no business at present to call for my attention.

(*Enclosure*)

RUFUS KING to W. J. STILLMAN

LEGATION of the UNITED STATES
at ROME, Aug. 29, '64.

D Sir

Your favor of the 27' inst. was duly received. I hear, from good authority, that M. Annibale Gentile is a highly respectable citizen; and, should it be deemed advisable to appoint a consular agent at Ostia, would be a very proper person to fill the office.

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[76] Aug. 9, a copy of the consular tariff covering the subject was sent him. Instructions, XXXVII, 394.

[77] Oct. 4, the appointment of Gentile was approved. Instructions, XXXVII, 464.

W. J. STILLMAN to MR. ABBOTT

U.S. CONSULATE ROME, Sept 1st/ 64

My Dear Mr. Abbott;

I understand from several sources that a certain Dr Sould is now in Washington endeavoring to effect his appointment to this consulate. It may be in your power to befriend me in the matter by assuring the Secretary that while I am conscious of having done nothing to deserve dismissal and have no intention at present of resigning I beg that no action may be taken in the way of displacing me without a certainty that the public good would be promoted thereby, or without consideration. Dr. Sould is a most unfit man for the place and if I am removed for cause Mr. Brown who came out under the protection of the Dept. ought to have the place.

The office is worth little but I have made arrangements which will make it more advantageous to keep it than formerly and until my health is thoroughly reestablished I do not intend to return to the U. S.

You will excuse my troubling you I am sure under the circumstances and believe me . . .

P. S. Should the Dept. transfer me to a better post I of course have no objection but in any case I most ernestly oppose the nomination of Dr. Sould as unfit for the office.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, Sep. 30th/ 1864

Sir;

I have the honor to report that during the year past there is slight change in the American trade. The Roman Government is now preparing to reopen the ancient port of Ostia and to build a rail way thence to Rome along the south side of the Tiber. Prince Torlonia has also surveyed a line from Fiumicino on the north side of the river, to unite with the Civita Vecchia rail-way. These works will doubtless much facilitate the transportation of imports and divert the greater part of the trade of Rome from Civita Vecchia but there is little hope of their largely increasing the foreign trade until the onerous restrictions are removed from commerce, and, especially, the government monopolies are abolished.

The exports to America have been somewhat diminished by the new tariff of the U. S. and by the high rate of exchange. The export of silks is almost destroyed, the duty being effectually prohibitive, but as it was a trade hardly established yet, it may be considered rather a prospective advantage lost than an actual one.

The articles which have increased in the amount of importation are chiefly, petroleum, candles, stearine & parafine and spirits. The trade in candles has just been thrown open to competition having been until lately a government monopoly.

Since my last report, I have made an effort to inaugurate a trade in ice from the U. S. but though the company organized at my suggestion offered to furnish the government monopolist of the supply with good American ice at the same price per pound, delivered in Civita Vecchia, that he now pays for the snow packed in his pits on the Alban hills, he declined the offer. The company then offered him a large sum (I think about $5,000) per annum for the monopoly which he also refused. The failure of this effort is much to be regretted on account of sanitary reasons as much as of the public convenience and comfort. Dr. Valery the celebrated physician who is at the head of the hospital of the Santo Spirito made strenuous efforts to induce the acceptance of the offer but in vain.

I have also personally experimented with success in sending the Roman wines to the U. S. it having made the passage, in bottles, during the greatest heats of summer. These wines which may be obtained perfectly pure and sound at from 30 to 60 cts per gal. might be imported into the U. S. in barrels if shipped in the winter and would most desirably replace the cheap so-called clarets and white wines of France as well as the common grades of Rhine wines.

In the beginning of last winter there was an effort made to establish a silk trade with the U. S. but as I have intimated it was checked by the new tariff and as the Roman Govt. lays an export duty of 10 p.ct. on raw silk there is no present probability of much business in that direction.

In the present uncertain and unsettled condition of things in Rome, there is, indeed, little hope of any extension of commercial enterprize with reference to it. Nothing but political reform of a thorough character and assimilation of revenue regulations involving free interchange. with the neighboring state can reanimate the commerce of Rome. Some good might be done by the establishment of a line of steamers direct from Boston or New York to Leghorn and in case of a customs-union with the Kingdom of Italy this would give an enormous impulse to Roman production and absorption.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U.S. Consulate Rome, Oct. 25th/64

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of circular No.45 & 52 and as requested in sec. 14 of the latter beg to inform you that the copy of the new fee list sent to this consulate has never been received.

May I ask if the decision of the Treasury Department mentioned in sec. 14 of circ. No. 45 is retro-active in its effect and if the undercharge made in such cases by the previous instruction should fall on the Treasury or on the consular receipts? [78]

May I also ask for instructions in accordance with my dispatch No. 25 enclosing the correspondance with the police authorities relative to the suspension of the passport rules.[79] I beg leave to remind you that in consequence of the action of the police in this matter all passport fees are now cut off and this consulate deprived of its principal means of support. While I have every reason to believe that an expression of the disapprobation of our government at being placed in the exceptional position in which it is by the course of the police would be followed by a return to the *statu quo ante bellum,* that course being quite exceptional and contradictory to their own laws, and adopted only at the request of a person assuming to be the official representative of the government of the U. S. A. in the absence of the minister. The travellers of *all other nations* in Rome are compelled to obtain the visa of their consuls preparatory to that of the police.

I beg to enclose the annual commercial report delayed by my ill health.

F. W. Seward to Thomas B. Stillman

Department of State Washington, October 29, 1864.

Sir:

Your letter of the 27th instant is received. In reply I have to inform you that the consular offices of the United States are classified, and the rate and mode of compensation fixed by law. The consulate at Rome is placed by law in the unsalaried class, whence the Department has no power to remove it. There appears to be some misapprehension in regard to passport fees. The Department is not aware of having imposed any special restriction upon that source of revenue to the U. S. consul at Rome.[80]

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, Dec. 31st 1864.

Sir

I beg to enclose the half yearly accounts of consular fees and expenses for the half year ending Dec. 31st 1864 and the quarterly returns of treasury fees for the two quarters ending Sept. 30th and Dec. 31. 1864.[81]

You will perceive that the falling off in the fees of the consulate consequent on the rescinding of the rule relating to passport visas by this government is very great and would have been greater but for the fact that many Americans voluntarily subjected themselves to the rescinded rule on learning the cause of such rescinding, that it was for the relief of disloyal Americans.

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[78] Feb. 6, the Dept. replied that the decision of the Treasury was not retroactive. Instructions, XXXIX, 35.

[79] Despatch of June 10, *ante.*

[80] Domestic Letters, Rome, LXVI, 540. Stillman's address was 23 Pine St., N.Y.

[81] Fees received, $191.50.

You will see that there is a balance of forty four $\frac{60}{100}$ dollars ($44.60) in hand subject to Treasury draft or future expenses.

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st July to the 31st December 1864.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
July 1	J. W. Gavin	visa
	C. Curry	"
	Michael Corrigan	"
	W. Grant	certs
	" "	cert to signature
	Paul West	visa
9	A. W. Gregory	"
15	W. Grant	certs
"	Edward Fitzpatrick	visa
20	Edward Post	"
22	M. Campbell	"
	W. Grant	certs to inv
	C. B. Ives	" " " 4
	A. Ercole	" " " 5
	" "	" " " 3
	M. Leely	visa
Aug. 12	R. Rogers	cert
27	C. B. Northrop	visa
"	Thos. S. Lee	"
12	W. Grant	certs to inv 7
Sept. 9	A. Ercole	" " " 5
	E. Gaghardi [Gagliardi]	certs
17	L. Chantard	certs
22	R. Rogers	cert
Sept. 22	Carolina de Bourbon	legalisation of sig. 4
	W. Rinehart	certs. 2
24	W. Grant	" 4
	J. G. Chapman	" 2
28	W. Grant	" 4
	C. O'Connor	visa
	P. Mulally	"
Oct. 15	Mrs. A. Getty	"
Nov. 1	Dr. Van Nest	ack.
5	A. Ercole	cert
"	H. De Forest	ack.
12	Mr. Adams	visa
	" Hubbell	"
28	A. Ercole	cert
	Matthew McGinness	visa
Dec. 3	John P. Taylor	"
12	Marie L. Stewart	"
"	A. Ercole	cert
14	Mad. G. De Agurra	visa
21	A. Ercole	cert
"	L. Fabri	certs 2
30	G. Atkinson	issue of passport

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, January 15th, 1865.

Sir

I beg to call your attention to the dispatch from this consulate No 14, Dec 19th, 1863, concerning the action of Mr. Hooker on the passport visas and to which I have never received any answer, except by a reference to Mr. King our minister at this place. I received from him a note of which I enclose a copy (enclosure No 1) but as he in that avowed his intention to subject all witnesses to the influence of Mr. Hooker and as all the witnesses on whom I rely are in such business relations with him as their banker that it would be exceedingly disagreable to come into collision with him, they naturally declined to offer their testimony under such conditions and of course having no means to compel their testifying

I was compelled to confine myself to the principal act charged and of which I had cognizance. I therefore returned to Mr. King a reply of which I enclose a copy (No 2). I have not yet been able to find that he has ever made any inquiries of any one who knew of Mr. Hookers position previous to his connection with the legation.

I cannot therefore allow the matter to rest without reaffirming the acts charged and that Mr. Hooker up to the time of his appointment as secretary to Mr. Blatchford was in extreme opposition to the U. S. Government and used his influence to discredit the operations of that Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and that he avowed the belief and opinions of the extreme democratic party, as represented by the *Boston Courier* etc. and that he has always been recognized by the rebels here as their friend.

In case of the Department thinking the matter worth thorough investigation, I am willing to furnish proper proof of all I allege but on condition that my witnesses shall be protected from the consequences of the ill will of their banker if necessary by secrecy, leaving Mr. Hooker to furnish such evidence as he may, but I humbly protest against my complaints being investigated by the minister whose interests are so strongly involved in the retention of Mr. Hooker in his present position.[82]

(*Enclosures*)

Rufus King to W. J. Stillman

Legation of the United States Rome, May 10th, 1864.

Sir

By an official communication which I have just received from Washington I am apprized that you have made " representations concerning Mr. Hooker which seriously reflect upon his character as a loyal citizen " and I am instructed by the Honorable, the Secretary of State, ["]to make careful inquiry upon the subject and report the result to the Department."

In order to make such inquiry, I beg leave to ask that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish me with a copy, or the substance, of those representations, as well as any evidence which you may have to sustain them. When received, I propose to submit them to Mr. Hooker and to call upon him for such reply, or rebutting testimony, as he may think fit to produce; and shall then, in obedience to my instructions, transmit to the State Department both accusation and answer, with such comments of my own as I may feel called upon to make.

W. J. Stillman to Rufus King

Rome May 13th, 1864.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of yours of May 10th inst., asking for a copy or the substance of the representations, " I have made to the Secy. of State and for any evidence I may have to maintain them."

In response to your invitation I beg to enclose a copy of my dispatch to which I presume allusion is made by the Secretary of State and my deposition sustaining it. I rest my case there but if you consider it advisable to go beyond the question involved in these papers to a general examination as to the loyalty of Mr. Hooker I do not see that I am called on by the circumstances to make the effort to get up the testimony. Whatever lies reasonably in my convenience to do I am willing to do but I submit that since the commission to make the examination is issued to you that upon you depends the responsibility of investigating the matter and I am certain that by a careful inquiry among American residents and visitors to Rome especially those of the two previous winters, if such examination shall be conducted in an impartial spirit and with a full determination to arrive at the real truth in the matter such as I feel certain you will be animated by, you will arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Hooker has placed himself at in such opposition to the government as to say the least is ordinarily considered disqualifying for connection with government offices.

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[82] Note 65, p. 273.

I have heard many complaints of Mr. Hookers language with regard to American affairs both from persons, now in Rome and others who are now in America at present but of course I cannot give their names to be used in the manner you request without their permission, which obtained, I will place their names at your service but more than this my official and other occupations will not justify me in promising. And if I might make a suggestion it would be that as you are not able to make testimony obligatory you will find persons who might have it to give unwilling to run the risk of involving themselves in difficulty with Mr. Hooker in such a matter and therefore indisposed to testify openly, this for your consideration, not mine.

W. J. Stillman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome. March 26th, 1865.

Sir,

I beg leave to enclose a letter from the consular agent at Civita vecchia and to suggest that if there exists no regulation on the subject of uniform, that one should be issued, it being a matter of some importance in certain places especially here and in the east that consular officers should be recognizable by some token of their official position.

At present each consul follows his peculiar fancy.

(*Enclosure*)

Gustavad Marsanick to W. J. Stillman

Nicchiol 25th March 1865.

Sir

Deprived for a long time of the pleasure of your news I had decided long before this moment to address you but my business has retarded its execution.

I hope this will find you together with your kind wife and dear big child in the most perfect health. I heard lately that you were going to resign the consulate of Rome & that you had been appointed consul at Candia; tho' I must congratulate myself with you for the change such will no doubt be more to your interest, still I cannot but confess that I feel very sorry to lose you that I have known always so kind & friendly towards me. I hope to hear from you if the report I received be correct, and in every case await for the pleasure of shaking hands with you here before your departure.

As I have made up my mind to order for myself a regular uniform suited to my rank of consular agent, will you be so kind to procure me a painted model of it? According to the regulations book for the uniform and dress of the Navy & Marine Corps issued by W. A. Graham Secretary of the Navy on the 8th March 1852, the uniform of the consul ought to correspond to that of a captain, but I do not know if there has been any modification afterwards, & I will feel particularly obliged to your advising and directing me in the particular, handing me a coulor sketch of a full consular dress.

I find myself almost obliged to this step, as in every occasion that the consular body is invited by the authorities here I find myself alone in black dress among all other uniforms.

I will thank you to have mentioned to me the name of the new consul that shall be appointed in your stead, & begging you to present my respects together with my wife's, to your lady believe me . . .

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME. March 31st 1865.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the quarterly account and return of fees for the quarter ending March 31st, and a draft on Baring Bros. & Co for the balance Treasury fees remaining in my hands amounting to twenty six $\frac{10}{100}$ dollars ($ 26.10). = 5. 16. 2.[83]

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st January to the 31st March 1865.

Date		Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date		Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Jan.	3	Robert Seton	cert. to p. atty.	Feb.	24	Elizabeth Schenck	visa
	"	H. H. Hunnewell	visa		"	Julia Whitehouse	"
	12	Wm. Grant	certs. to inv. 6		"	Edward Whitehouse	"
	14	C. de Bourbon	" " doc		"	Cath. J. Camman	"
	16	" " "	" " "		27	Geo. Atkinson	"
	17	A. Ercole	" " inv.		28	Wm. H. Aspinwall	cert. to sig.
	21	Wm. Grant	" " "	March	6	Thos. Yeatman	visa
	31	Alfred Lockwood			"	Emily D. Miller	visa
			3 certs. 4 letters 2 seals		"	Jennie D. Hoskins	"
Feb.	8	Adrian Iselin	ack. of sig.		"	C. de Bourbon	cert. to doc.
	9	" "	visa		9	Misses Hooper	certs. to p. a. 2
	10	Wm. Grant	cert. to inv.		10	Wm. Grant	" " inv.
	11	Wm. H. Rinehart	cert		15	Wm. M. Himmin	visa
	15	Wm. Grant	" to inv.		16	Philip Burrowes	cert. to sig.
	"	Joseph H. Rohé	" " "		24	Wm. L. King	" " p. atty.
	21	Antonio Rosetti	" " "		"	Wm. G. Moorehead	" " " "
					27	Wm. G. Ely	" " " "

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[83] Total receipts, $87.50.

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, April 1st 1865.

Sir.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No 48, relieving me of the charge of this consulate and requesting me to transfer the records etc. to Mr Cushman.

I have yet seen no sign of Mr. Cushman but shall be most prompt to comply with your orders when he makes his appearance.

I have received from Mr. King, U. S. minister here a note of which I enclose a copy as well as of my reply. May I ask further directions of the Department in case of longer delay in Mr. Cushmans arrival.

In the mean time I have relinquished the performance of all official duties to Mr. Brown the vice consul and on receipt of your permission should be glad to deliver the archives etc. to his care which I do not feel justified in doing on the demand of the minister.

(*Enclosures*)

RUFUS KING to W. J. STILLMAN

LEGATION of the UNITED STATES ROME March 31st / 65

My Dear Sir;

I have received the commission etc. for your successor Mr. E. C. Cushman and have to request that you will transfer the books papers & documents of the consulate to Mr H. B. Brown vice-consul while awaiting Mr. Cushman's arrival.

Congratulating you upon your promotion, I am . . .

W. J. STILLMAN to RUFUS KING

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, April 1st 1865.

Sir;

I have received yours of March 31st ult requesting me to hand over to Mr. Brown the archives of the consulate.

I have already received instructions from the Dept. to transfer the same to Mr. Cushman which I should be very happy to do at the earliest moment possible but as to transferring them to any person except him or some one having his authorization in legal terms you must see that I am precluded by my bond from doing any such thing.

Mr. Brown is *my* subordinate and holds his position only by my appointment and I am personally responsible for him, he not having given bonds to the U. S. and not being directly answerable to them, but while I have entire confidence in his loyalty, and honesty I do not wish to be responsible for the archives in the possession of any one else, and the legation having no authority whatever in the matter, cannot relieve me of my responsibility towards the government I have the honor to represent.

I must therefore against my own wishes & convenience decline to resign the care of the archives and consulate until the arrival of the person designated by the Dept. in its instructions or some other person authorized by it, or until I receive orders to leave this post for another in which case I should leave them with Mr. Brown as my vice consul, no other person being named in subsequent instructions, but it must be distinctly understood not under the authorization of the legation to which I owe no obedience but under that of the Secy of State to whom I am directly responsible.

William Hunter to W. J. Stillman [84]

Department of State Washington, May 1, 1865.

Sir:

Your dispatches, Nos. 36 and 37, have been received.

There is at present no established regulation for uniform of U. S. consular officers. The suggestion in your No. 36 will receive the consideration of the Department.[85]

Your dispatch No. 37 is approved, and it is expected by the Department that you will retain possession of the archives of the consulate until the presentation of the original order for their delivery to your successor in office, who is now en route to his post of duty.

You was (were) appointed by the late President, U. S. consul at Candia on the 20th of January ultimo, and you are requested to advise this Department if you have yet received the notification of such appointment, which was transmitted to you soon after the above mentioned date.

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[84] Hunter, of Rhode Island, formerly chief clerk and acting Secretary of State, was the first to occupy the office of second assistant Secretary of State, created in 1866. Stillman's successor, appointed Feb. 6, did not leave for his post until Sept.

[85] Concerning uniform of consuls mentioned in preceding sentence.

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

(February 6, 1865–April 16, 1869)[1]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to F. W. SEWARD

BOSTON, February 18th, 1865

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 6th. inst. containing my appointment as U. S. consul at Rome, which I herewith accept; and at same time enclose, the consular bond and oath.

F. W. SEWARD to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

DEPARTMENT of STATE. WASHINGTON, February 21, 1865.

Sir:

Your official bond having been received and approved by this Department, I transmit herewith your passport, the receipt of which you will please acknowledge. I also transmit to you, under a separate cover, a copy of the consular regulations, and several copies of circulars from this Department, to which your careful attention is invited.

You are directed to proceed to your post of duty without unnecessary delay, reporting your departure and arrival, as laid down in section 262 of the Manual.[2]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

BOSTON, Feb. 23rd, 1865.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st inst. enclosing my passport, also the receipt, under a separate cover, of the consular regulations, and several copies of circulars.

I shall take my departure, for my post of duty, at the earliest possible moment; my departure will however be necessarily delayed some weeks, in order to close up business arrangements, preparatory to a residence abroad.

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[1] Cushman was born in N.Y. City, but when yet an infant was taken to Boston where he and his mother, Susan Cushman, were cared for by his aunt, Charlotte Cushman the actress, the sole provider of the family. He was entered at the U.S. Naval Academy, but later left the navy to accompany the family to England. He shipped in the East Indian Merchant Marine; on one trip to India cholera took its toll of all the officers save himself. His appointment as consul, Feb. 6, was due to the long friendship between Secretary Seward and his Aunt Charlotte. He died in Rome in 1905, and is there buried. Information furnished by his son, Dr. Allerton S. Cushman.

[2] Instructions, XXXIX, 82.

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to ASSISTANT SECRETARY of STATE[3]

BOSTON MASS. May 20 1865

Sir

Having received the appointment as consul of the U. S. at Rome, I respectfully request permission to defer my departure for my post of duty, until the first of September, for reasons of a family nature which make it unsafe for me to start earlier.

The former consul at Rome (Mr. Stillman) received the confirmation of the Dept. of State to the appointment of Mr. Brown as vice consul of the U. S. and he is now acting in that capacity. I respectfully request that Mr. Brown may be permitted to remain in his present office and that he be authorized to receive the archives of the consulate and to perform the duties of the office in my name pending my arrival, I holding myself responsible for their safety in the meantime.[4]

W. J. STILLMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

US CONSULATE ROME, June 25th 1865

Sir;

The accompanying document has been handed me with a request that I would translate and forward it to the President with the intimation that the stone mentioned therin [*sic*] had been shipped for Leghorn to await my orders there. I shall direct it to be shipped to New York for the President as requested in care of the Collector of the Port.

Having been selected as the medium of transmission of so unique and, knowing well the Roman people, I may say, most sincere testimonial, to the worth and European estimation of our lamented President, it may be permitted to say of the so-called Roman committee that it is an association of the most liberal, most estimable and influential citizens of Rome, for the purpose not of overturning the existing government but of disciplining and constrolling [*sic*] that public sentiment which is repugnant to the existing order of things and preventing outbreaks of feeling which might be disastrous to the future political progress of the Romans. During nearly four years of residence in Rome I have never known the committee to be guilty of an act tending to excite to disorder but on the contrary have often been witness of the wisdom with which they controlled popular agitation, leading it into channels where it might exhaust itself without endangering the public security.

They pretend to no official position and assume no political organization, they are but individuals who, knowing the wants and aspirations of the Romans as well as the difficulties which stand in the way of those aspirations, undertake by joint counsel to direct that liberal sentiment which is in Rome more than anywhere else in the world denied the privilege of expression and development. Their gift does not pretend to the quality of officiality but is the offering of individuals in a nation to the head of another nation which they honor and with whom they are in sympathy. I hope that no formalities or irregularities connected with the source or channel of transmission will prevent the President from accepting the testimonial and making such disposal of it as his judgment may dictate.[5]

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[3] Frederick W. Seward, 1861–1869.

[4] June 15, Cushman was given permission to delay his departure until Sept. 1, provided Stillman was relieved of further responsibility by authorizing vice consul Brown to receive the archives and other property of the consulate. Instructions, XXXIX, 284.

(*Translation*)

Honored President

All Europe was struck with a sorrow and indignation almost as great as that of America itself at the sad news of the death of *Abraham Lincoln,* and gave sincere testimony of its grief in messages of condolence sent to the Federal government. Italy united her voice with those of the other nations, but the Romans alone, still seperated from the great Italian family, have not had in the theocratic power which now governs them, the interpreter of the sorrow they have felt in learning of that horrible crime.

They therefore hope to be able to express to the American people at once the admiration they have for Abraham Lincoln and the sorrow which afflicts them at his death by sending them a fragment from the agger of Servius Tullius on which they have caused to be engraved the following inscription

ABRAHAMO LINCOLNIO
REGION. FOEDERAT. AMERIC. PRAESIDI
HUNC EX SERVIJ TULLIJ AGGIRE LAPIDEM
QUO UTRIUSQUE
LIBERTATIS ADSERVATORIS FORTISS.
MEMORIA CONJUNGATUR
CIVES ROMANI
D.
A. MDCCCLXV

Servius Tullius resembled in many respects the great citizen whom America has lately lost. That king admitted the plebians to the citizenship, divided amongst them the lands of the nations conquered, favored the proletarians, instituted the census, facilitated the acquisition of liberty by the serfs and made the freedmen citizens. He gave in short organization and unity to the Roman people; and, to arrive at that end, had to struggle against the ambition of the patricians who considered as their loss the common gain. *As Servius* then deserves to be called the second founder of Rome because by changing the order of things he so established them that they became the ground of her after greatness, so in our opinion *Abraham Lincoln* seems worthy to be recognized as the second founder of the greatness and liberty of America, since while the first organization of the Federation left open the snare of slavery which, with time, would perhaps have rusted and destroyed the Union, the lamented President aimed to abolish it and to hold firmly together the members of the Nation. To that end he maintained a long and bloody war through which the American people had the wisdom to endure all fatigues and brave the greatest dangers, inspired by that heroic virtue which is the only bond amongst free people.

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[5] Stillman signed the letter: "U.S. Consul to Candia *late at Rome.*"

Abraham Lincoln fell by the hand of an assassin and fell for having determined to abolish slavery and maintain the unity of America. *Servius Tullius* was the victim of a parricide, a crime rendered practicable by the assistance of those patricians who desired the oppression of the people and the perpetuation of slavery. It seems therefore to the Roman people that on a stone of the agger of *Servius Tullius,* venerated relic of one of the most ancient monuments of the Eternal city, it would be fitting to unite for posterity the names of *Abraham Lincoln* and of the Sixth King of Rome each in his own hemisphere with an interval of 24 centuries having labored for the well being of the people committed to his care and the restoration of the slave to the dignity of manhood.

The Romans have never forgotten the words of sympathy and cheer which America seventeen years ago sent to the present Pontiff when he seemed willing to open an era of liberty and progress for Italy. Illusion dispelled! The Romans still hope for that liberty which the Americans so largely enjoy. You have fought and conquered, we struggling still suffer. May this antique stone be the augury of the perpetuity of your freedom and the advent of ours.

Receive honored President the sentiments of that homage which is offered you by the faithful interpreter of the people of Rome.[6]

The NATIONAL ROMAN COMMITTEE

Rome June 20th 1865
To the honored President
of the United States of America.

G. MARSANICK to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

CIVITA VECCHIA li, 19th July 1865

Sir

In conformity with the directions of my late consul Mr. W. J. Stillman, I have the honour in his absence to refer you to the annexed copies of my correspondence with the pontifical authorities here, in accordance with your last circular, regarding the treatment our men of war could expect from this Government and the intentions of the same in case of appearance of any piratical vessel, under the so called Confederate flag.

I avail of this opportunity to recommend myself to your kind protection for an advancement in my consular career, adding that my earnest and most fervent desire has always been to become a citizen of the United States, if my having served the Governement in this consulate in sundry capacities for eight years could enable you to grant such an honour . . .

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[6] In a Lincoln Day address, 1935, at Springfield, Ill., Augusto Rosso, Italian ambassador to the U.S., referred to this stone, and later expressed a desire to see the stone which by act of Congress in 1870, had been sent to Springfield. After a hurried search for the stone it was found in a dark corner of a warehouse and hastily taken to the governor's mansion and there placed in a conspicuous position. The ambassador later was shown the memorial by Gov. Horner and expressed delight that this gift of his countrymen had been accorded so prominent a place of honor. He tactfully made no mention of the fact that it had not been in the room when he visited it a short time before! *Washington Post,* Feb. 18, 1935.

(*Translations*)

G. MARSANICK to MONSIGNOR LORENZO RANDI[7]

Excellency

Beeing not to my knowledge of the Governement of His Holyness, after the late events that took place in the United States of America, has thought it necessary to transmit to Y. E. new instructions regarding the men of war belonging to our legittimate Governement, as well as the piratical vessels of the so called Confederate States, I think it my duty to beg Y. E. to have the kindness of communicating to this consulate, how the former say, the United States men of war would be received in this port, and what instructions Y. E. has for the second, should the one or the other present themselves and arrive in this port. . . .

L. RANDI to G. MARSANICK

CIVITAVECCHIA 16th July 1865.

Sir

According the instructions communicated by the Secretary of State the undersigned Apostolic Delegate, in answer to your regarded despatch N. 109 of the 8th instant, has the pleasure to assure you that no disposition has ever been taken during the late events in the United States, by His Holyness's Governement for the men of war, belonging to said State, and that in this port now the sole under the power of the Pontificial Governement, no other flag has been acknowledged but that of the United States of America, all vessels covered by the same having been always treated in the same way.

I can add morover that should vessels of the so called Confederate States present themselves, they could receive no treatment not beeing here acknowldged.

H. B. BROWN to W. H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, September 18th 1865

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch numbered I calling attention to an irregularity of the consular agent at Civita vecchia in communicating directly with the Department. A copy was sent to him and I have received an answer in which he says.

> I acknowledge receipt of your despatch of yesterday annexing copy of a despatch from the State Department. I beg you to mention in your first answer to the said Department of State that in forwarding my despatch directly from this, I have followed the instructions of our late consul Mr. J.W. Stillman.

In a list of diplomatic and consular officers for July 1865 recieved at the legation I find a note instructing consular officers to inform the Department immediately of the last edition of the consular manual received at their consulates, I have therefore to report that the edition of 1863 is the last received here.

Up to this date Rome has remained free from cholera, its ravages in

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[7] Apostolic Delegate of the province of Civita Vecchia. This correspondence was referred, Aug. 11, to the Secretary of the Navy. At the same time, Brown the vice consul at Rome, was told to instruct the consular agent at Civita Vecchia that his correspondence should be transmitted through the consular office at Rome. Instructions, XXXIX, 383.

Italy have been entirely on the Adriatic side of the Appenines. The quarantine at the papal boundary has been very stringent.

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, October 20th, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I arrived at this consulate and entered upon the duties of the office upon the 4th instant.

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, Oct. 20th, 1865.

Sir,

In entering upon the duties of this consulate I find myself obliged to refer to the Department for information, upon several points which heretofore have not been understood and which I find necessary for my guidance in performing the duties of the consulate.

In the blank forms supplied by the Department for the purpose of filling up postal accounts it is distinctly stated that no allowance can be made for other than official correspondence either with the Department of State or emanating from some of the executive departments or some of the legations or consulates of the United States in foreign countries.

At this consulate we are daily in the receipt of letters from citizens of the United States requesting information as to quarantine regulations etc. for their guidance in travelling, and addressed to the consul as the most reliable source whence American citizens can obtain information. As there is no recognition by the Roman government in any way of the Italian government, and no letters can be prepaid, beyond the Roman frontier I find a considerable postal account which I am not authorized in presenting to the Department, and which without entirely refusing to give information, or to receive letters addressed to the consulate I see no way of preventing.

Another fact has been brought to my notice respecting consular certificates on invoices of goods and merchandize sent to the United States. One of the forwarding houses at this place from information stated to have been received from the N. Y. custom house, has advertised that consular certificates were unnecessary when the invoice was under the gross sum of one hundred dollars. As a large number of invoices sent to the United States are below this sum, a clear understanding upon this point is very desirable. After a careful examination I can find no official authority for any such exemption, nor can I think that any such is intended. An endeavor to defraud the revenue has already come under my notice, by a shipper undervaluing the items of his invoice, thus bringing the sum total below the amount supposed to require a consular certificate, and consequent correction.

I have likewise to request information, as to the necessity under the new tariff of consular certificates to works of art claimed to be the production of American artists, and therefore free of duty.[8]

H. B. Brown to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, Nov 13th 1865.

Sir,

I enclose herewith the return of fees received for the issue and renewal of passports during the quarters ending June 30th and Sept 30th 1865.[9]

In explanation of the delay in sending the return for the June quarter, I beg to say that previous to the commencement of that quarter, the arrangement by which the duties connected with the issue of passports had been performed at the consulate, the passports being signed in blank by the minister, was discontinued by Mr. Stillman, then consul, and the keeping of the record transferred to the legation.

At the departure of Gen'l. King, the minister, on leave of absence, I was left in charge of both legation and consulate and was directed by him to make the returns in the same manner as before this change. But the record kept at the legation in the interim being found incomplete, I have been obliged to await the return of the minister or his secretary, Mr. Hooker, to be able to make up the report for the time previous to the 8th of June, since when I have kept the record. The entries therefore in the enclosed return previous to that date, are copied from the memorandum furnished by the legation and the amount received during that time, twenty dollars, has been paid over to the consulate, and is credited, with that since received, in the consular accounts.

The Department will observe that few passports are now issued or renewed at Rome in consequence of no visas having been required from this consulate for the past two years, by the Papal Government or the legation here, except the Austrian, which last, we learn by the papers will probably no longer require it.

I enclose also the returns of consular fees received during the same quarters.

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st March to the 30th June 1865.

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[8] See instructions of Jan. 17 (*post*).

[9] Fees for quarter ending June 30, 1865, $126.50; ending Sept. 30, $153.50.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
April 10	Mr. Hall	cert. to power of atty.
"	Luther Terry	invoice certs & recording birth
"	A. Ercole	" " (invoice certs.)
11	W. S. Alling	" cert
15	Chas. G. Martin	cert to sig.
22	Wm. Grant	s. to inv.
"	Henry W. Hudson	visa
24	Joseph Ropes	cert to inv.
"	Eunice N. Hughes	visa
"	Agnes A. Hughes	"
"	Benj. A. Hughes	"
"	Mrs. R. A. Crafts	"
29	Miss H. Hosmer	cert. to sig.
May 1	Charles Lyman	visa
"	James Magee Jr.	"
"	Mrs. C. A. Astor	"
2	J. C. Stockbridge	"
3	John R. Duff	"
4	Miss H. Hosmer	cert to sig.
6	Mr. Hawley	letters 4, seals 2, cert 1
9	Chas. W. Elliot	visa
4	A. Ercole	cert. to inv.
11	Alfred D. Green	visa
17	Chas. Kellogg	cert. to inv.
May 18	Wm. Grant	cert. to inv.
27	Heloise H. Durant	visa
June 2	Chas. C. Perkins	"
5	R. Rogers	certs. to inv.
8	J. R. Tilton	visa
9	Bell Quigley	"
"	Mary E. Struve	"
"	Hattie Quigley	"
"	Alexr. Green	"
"	Lewis Rogers	"
"	Michael Kean	"
"	Reuben S. Wade	"
"	Ellen Quigley	"
"	Pacificus Neno	"
12	Filippo Izzo	"
13	A. Ercole	cert. to inv.
17	Miss E. Church	cert. to sig.
"	Freeborn & Co.	certs. to inv. & sig.
"	Miss M. F. Foley	cert. to inv.
20	Wm. Grant	certs. to inv. & sig.
"	J. Ropes	certs. to inv. & sig.
"	R. Rogers	cert. to inv.
22	Mary H. Conrad	cert to power of atty.
30	A. Ercole	cert to inv & sig.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st July to the 30th Sept 1865.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
July 1	Anne C. Goode	cert. to p. atty.
"	Ignatius L. Teliga	visa
6	Edward Wider	"
8	Joseph O'Neil	"
10	Luther Terry	cert. to inv.
11	Wm. H. Tripp	visa
14	Thomas Greeves	" & oath
15	Wm. Grant	cert. to inv.
18	Joseph Ropes	" " " & sig.
"	A. Ercole	[cert]s. to inv. 2
20	C. de Bourbon	[cert]s. to sig
22	L. Chautard	" " inv.
25	Randolph Rogers	" " inv. 3
July 27	Leopold Fabri	[cert]s. to inv.
Aug 17	Gustav Reuss	visa
29	Leopold Fabri	cert. to inv.
Sept 5	Wm. Grant	[cert]s. to inv. 2
6	" "	cert. to inv. 29
7	James H. Hazeltine	" " "
8	Wm. Grant	" " sig.
13	" "	[cert]s. to artist 9
28	A. Ercole	cert. to inv. & sig.
30	" "	cert. to inv.
"	" "	" " "
		gratis
"	H. E. Cholmeley	" " "

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, Dec. 15th 1865.

Sir,

It having been represented to this consulate that works of art and articles of virtû purchased in Rome by American visitors, and which constitute nearly all the shipments from this place to the United States, are often seriously injured by being opened and unpacked for examination at our customhouses whereby the peculiar and careful packing necessary to their safe transportation is deranged; I beg respectfully to submit to the Department whether a provision might not be adopted which would allow cases packed under the supervision of the consul and sealed with the consular seal in such a way as to prevent reopening with a view to defraud the revenue, to pass our custom houses without opening, when accompanied by the usual certified invoice.

Such a provision would be considered a great advantage by the artists here.

In case this suggestion should be acted upon, the fee for the service should be distinctly specified and of sufficient amount to remunerate the consul for the time spent in inspecting the cases while being packed.[10]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, January 9th 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the return of fees received at this consulate for the quarter ending Dec. 31st 1865, together with the account for miscellaneous expenses for the same period amounting to twelve $\frac{11}{100}$ dollars ($12.11), in settlement of which I have drawn, as usual at this office, against the fund accruing from the issue and renewal of passports.

The balance due the Treasury at the end of the previous quarter being thirteen dollars, ($13.00) and nothing having been received from passports during the Dec. quarter, there remains a balance of eighty nine cents ($0.89).

I enclose also the corrected list of persons acting under this consulate, in which the names of G. di Bentivoglio and F. Ferrari are omitted, the agency at Porto d' Anzio being considered unnecessary and the Roman government having refused to recognize an agent at Ceprano.[11]

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1 October to the 31st December 1865.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Oct. 10	L. Fabri	cert. to inv.	Oct. 24	Wm. Grant	certs. to inv.
20	Henry Hitchcock	" " doc.			& artist
21	" "	" " inv.	"	" "	cert. to inv.

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[10] See under Jan. 17 (*post*).

[11] Henry B. Brown, vice consul, Rome, nominated June 26, 1862, approved July 22, 1862; Gustav Marsanick, consular agent Civita Vecchia, subject of Papal States, nominated 1862, approved June 12, 1862; Annibale Gentili, consular agent Ostia and Fiumicino, subject of Papal States, nominated Apr. 6, 1864, approved Oct. 4, 1864. Cushman's next despatch, Mar. 13, acknowledged receipt of books and instructions. Apr. 18, he reported his fees and expenditures for the quarter ending Mar. 31.

Date		Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Date		Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
Oct.	25	Geo. E. Walton	visa	Dec.	20	Dan' B. Franklin	preparing p. atty.
	28	Wm. H. Rinehart	cert. to artist				
Nov.	1	Josh. W. Waterman	" " inv.		"	" " "	cert. to do
	"	Wm. Grant	" " artist		22	Luther Terry	" " sig
	3	L. S. Burrage	" " doc.		30	Chas. C. Tiffany	" " inv
	11	Chas. T. Dix	" " sig.		"	Thos. B. C. Berrian	" " sig
	17	H. E. Cholmley	inv. 2		"	Wm. Grant	" " inv 2

H. N. CONGAR, Acting Assistant Secretary, to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, January 17, 1866

Sir:

Your dispatches Nos. 1 and 2 have been received.

In reply to the inquiries contained in your No. 2, you are informed:

1st. You are expected to enter in your miscellaneous account against the Department, all disbursements for postage on dispatches to or from the Departments of the Government or its agents abroad, and *any* communications received or sent by you on official business.

2d. The invoice of all goods imported into the United States from abroad, excepting those from the British North American provinces, must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States consular office.

3d. The consular certificate is not insisted upon in cases of the entry of works of art claimed to be the production of American artists.

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, Oct, 25, 1866.

Sir

I enclose herewith the returns of fees received at this consulate for the quarters ending June 30th and Sept 30th 1866,[12] the return of treasury fees from passports and the account for miscellaneous expenses during the same time, amounting to twenty seven $\frac{15}{100}$ dollars ($27.15.)

The amount received from passports since March 31st is thirty dollars ($30.00) and there being at that date a balance due the consulate of ten $\frac{31}{100}$ dollars, ($10.31) there remains now due seven $\frac{46}{100}$ dollars ($7.46).

The blank returns of fees sent to this office in answer to my request, are all for seaport consulates. These are useless here, and I have therefore to request that a supply of blank returns for interior consulates may be sent.

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[12] For the first quarter, $241; for latter quarter, $406.

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome from 1st April to the 30th June 1866.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
April 2	Sol'n R. Spaulding	cert. to sig.
"	Harriet Hayward	" " "
"	James T. S. Reid	issue of passport
"	Juliette Farrell	issue of passport
6	Elizabeth Wyckoff	cert. to deed
7	" "	" " "
10	A. Ercole	" " inv.
"	J. C. Montalaut	" " sig.
"	Gardner Brewer	" " inv.
"	J. S. Redfield	" " "
12	Wm. Grant	" " "
18	A. Ercole for Mr. Giles	3 letters 4 seals 1 cert.
24	Randolph Rogers	cert. to inv. & artist
26	John W. Dillon	recording birth & cert.
"	Edward E. Mitchell	cert. to deed
28	Charles H. Stebbins	visa
"	Wm. Grant	cert. to inv. & artist
May 1	Eliza S. Thomson	cert. to p. a.
3	Randolph Rogers	" " inv. & artist
4	Mary H. Conrad	cert. to p. a.
5	A. Ercole	" " inv. & sig.
May 8	Hamilton G. Wild	cert. to sig. 3
"	Arthur Dexter	" " inv.
11	Edmund H. Heaon	issue of passport
18	Chauncey B. Ives	certs. to inv. & artist
19	John O. Shachte	issue of passport
22	Wm. Grant	cert. to inv.
26	L. Fabri	" " " 6
"	Robert P. Page	issue of passport
June 9	Wm. Grant	certs. to inv. 4
"	Chauncey B. Ives	" " "
"	Joseph Ropes	" " "
11	Wm. Grant	" " " 6
12	" "	" " " 2
"	John P. Shea	" " " 11
"	Eliza S. Thomson	" " doc. 2
13	Wm. Grant	" " inv. 2
14	" "	" " " 6
15	" "	" " artist
16	" "	" " inv. 2 art. 1
21	" "	cert. to inv.
22	Geo. W. Heard	" " "
"	Randolph Rogers	" " & artist

Return and Statement of Fees received at the United States Consulate at Rome the 1st July to the 30th September 1866, inclusive.

Date	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.
July 12	Wm. Grant	certs. to inv. 9, artist 6
"	John P. Shea	certs. to inv. artist
"	Hugh Cholmely	certs. to inv.
"	Francisco Ruffini	" " "
"	Thomas Greeves	" " doc.
18	Wm. Grant	" " inv. 25, artist 11
20	L. Fabri	certs. to inv. 2
27	Wm. Grant	" " artist
Aug. 3	A. Ercole	" " inv. and sig.
"	Wm. Grant	certs. to inv. 2
"	J. P. Shea	" " " 2
13	Hugh Cholmely	" " " 2
"	Francisco Ruffini	" " "
"	C. B. Ives	" " " 4
Aug. 13	Wm. Grant	certs. to inv. 10 artist 5
17	R. Rogers	certs. to inv.
"	L. Terry	" " " & artist
24	Freeborn & Co.	certs. to inv. 6 & artist 2
"	Wm. Grant	certs. to inv.
27	" "	" " " 15, artist 7
31	" "	certs. to inv. 10
Sept. 3	" "	" " " 13, artist 13
7	C. B. Ives	certs. to inv. 1
17	J. P. Shea	certs. to inv. 2 artist 2
"	P. H. Cholmely	certs. to inv. 2
21	A. Castiglioni	" " p. attorney

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, December 15th 1866.

Sir,

I find by referring to the past correspondence of this consulate with the State Department no instructions for the consuls guidance in the uncertainty which has from time to time existed as to the continuance of the present Government, and as a change of some sort would at this time seem imminent, I would beg in the event of some such change taking place, to receive definite authority from the Department as to my position.

The possibility of the removal of the minister with the Government to which he is accredited would leave me in a state of some uncertainty as to my relations with what has heretofore constituted the staff of the minister. Mr. Hooker has up to this time occupied the position of secretary of legation, with (as I am informed by him) the knowledge and sanction of the Department. The object of the present request for instructions is to know whether the Department would hold Mr. Hooker or myself as the principal representative of the U. S. Government at this place.[13]

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, March 8th, 1867.

Sir,

I find it necessary to refer to the Department for special instructions with regard to the verification of invoices.

Under the new tariff it has become the almost universal custom at this place to entrust all the forms of shipping, including the preparation of invoices, to shipping agents or bankers, persons who are, I find as a class either untrustworthy or being irresponsible have suffered the returns made to them to be so negligently valued that without authority to compel the actual purchaser to take oath to the value of his purchasees [*sic*], intended for the United States, I see no way of arriving at any reliable information, which will protect the revenues from fraud.

All exports from the Pontifical States are embraced under the heads of, works of art, articles of virtu, bronzes, mosaics and a few of the silk scarfs commonly known as Roman scarfs. Of the works of art, under the heads of statuary and paintings, there are no means but the oath of the purchaser of arriving at the true value of the article, as the value of any work is more based on the reputation or necessities of the artist than on any actual commercial value. The custom of having agents to prepare invoices throws all responsibility from the shoulders of manufacturer, purchaser and even of the agents themselves, upon those of the consul, who at the same time has no means of satisfying himself of their correctness. The manufacturer is paid on the spot for his merchandize and is therefore safe from any action of the consular officer. The agent refers to the respectability of the purchaser who has returned the value of his purchases in perhaps a most careless manner, before leaving this place, and as he is most likely at the moment out of the consular district, there are no means of securing a careful return. If however the purchaser is compelled to appear in person before the consular officer and take oath to the value of his invoices and produce satisfactory evidence as to his reliability, a much more truthful return would be secured.

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[13] Jan. 7, Cushman was told that "no special emergency seems to exist for determining your rank as a representative of the Government, in anticipation of changes that may occur in Italy." Instructions, Record A5, p. 42.

I am under the necessity of requesting some specific instructions in this matter as the exports from the Pontifical States are in a measure exceptional and subject to no regular market value, as are the productions of other states. All merchandize etc. is forwarded from the City of Rome, and is as a rule purchased by American travelers, so that any simply discretionary power vested in the consular officer of compelling the purchaser to take oath, would seem to each person so compelled, an implied doubt as to veracity in their particular case—and would make the position of the consular officer a most difficult one. Should instructions be received from the Department all uncertainty in the matter would be at an end.[14]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, March 9th, 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that leave of absence may be granted me from June 15th to Sept 15th.

The city of Rome will at that time be entirely free from American visitors, and little business of any kind requiring the presence of the consul may be expected. I should leave in charge the vice consul Mr. H. B. Brown during my absence.[15]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME April 10, 1867.

Sir

I enclose herewith returns of fees received at this consulate for the quarters ending Dec. 31st 1866 and March 31st 1867,[16] also an account of miscellaneous expenses for the same period, showing after deducting the amount of fees received for passports, a balance due the consulate of thirty one $\frac{10}{100}$ dollars ($31.10).

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[14] See instruction of Apr. 10 (*infra*).

[15] Leave of absence was granted from June 15 to Sept. 15 (Instructions, XLIII, 537), but cancelled Apr. 20. See instruction of that date (*post*).

[16] For first quarter, $90; for latter quarter, $205.50. These receipts do not include fees for passports. The passports issued were to Lucius W. Sawyer, Jno. A. Amelung, and Mrs. Sarah Steedman, wife of Commodore Steedman.

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate, at Rome, from October 1st to the 31st December, 1866.

Date	Name of the firm or party for whom the service is rendered.	Nature of the service rendered.
Oct. 3	Dan. C. Jones	cert. to p. atty.
"	Wm. Grant	" " inv.
9	" "	" " "
12	L. Fabri	" " "
24	Wm. Grant	" " "
"	A. Ercole	" " " 3, artist 2
26	John J. Chapman	cert. to inv. 1, artist 1
"	C. B. Ives	cert. to inv. 2
Nov. 1	Wm. Grant	" " " 1, artist 1
6	A. Ercole	" " "
10	Plowden & Cholmely	" " "
17	A. Ercole	" " "
"	R. Rogers	" " doc.
Nov. 21	Wm. Grant	cert. to inv. 2
27	" "	" " "
29	" "	cert. to inv. 1 artist 1
30	R. Rogers	cert. to inv. 1 artist 1
Dec. 1	A. Ercole	" " "
2	Thos. E. Davis	" " p. atty.
3	W. W. Story	" " artist
7	L. Fabri	" " inv. 2
"	Cte. de Richmont	" " p. a.
8	W. W. Story	" " doc. & oath
17	J. Scholefield	cert. to p. a.
18	John A. Dillon	" " inv.
"	R. Rogers	" " artist
29	Orrington Lunt	" " deed 2

Record of Fees.

Fees received at the United States Consulate, at Rome, from 1st January to the 31st March, 1867.

Date	Name of the firm or party for whom the service is rendered.	Nature of the service rendered.
Jan. 4	Wm. W. Story	cert. to artist
5	Thos. E. Davis	" " doc. 3
"	Anna C. Lodge	" " p. atty.
7	David A. Burt	" " " "
8	Geo. T. Abbey	" " " "
"	A. Ercole	" " inv. 1, artist 2
9	Lucius W. Sawyer	issue of passport
15	Henry Probasco	cert. to deed
"	Wm. H. Rinehart	" " artist
22	Julius O. Montalant	" " "
26	Wm. Grant	" " inv. 3
"	John P. Shea	" " "
"	Elizah Ward	" " doc. 2
"	Geo. H. Warren	" " "
29	" " "	" " " 2
Feb. 1	Joseph Mozier	" " copy etc.
6	Rodman	cert. to doc.
7	Plowden & Cholmely	" " inv.
8	James Weeks	" " p. atty.
8	Ida Underhill	" " " "
"	Wm. Grant	" " inv.
"	Ellen Robbins	" " p. atty.
9	Wm. Grant	" " inv. 14, artist 6
"	Margaret F. Foley	cert. to artist
13	Wm. Grant	" " inv. 4, artist 1
"	A. Ercole	cert. to inv. 2, artist 2
19	" "	cert. to inv. 6, artist 1
Feb. 19	Robert A. Forsyth	cert. to p. atty.
"	J. Warner Johnson	" " " "
"	J. Henry Hayward	" " " "
23	Luther Terry	" " " "
26	Lucy C. Parsons	" " deed
"	A. Ercole	" " inv.
"	L. M. Davenport	" " p. atty.
27	Anna Boynton	" " " "
"	Sophia Brooks	" " " "
Mar. 1	Jos. H. Rohé	" " inv.
2	Wm. Grant	" " "
2	C. B. Ives	" " "
11	John M. Battle	" " deed
13	W. Canby Biddle	" " p. atty. 2
"	Wm. Grant	cert. to inv.
"	Mrs. A. G. Jerome	" " doc.
"	Geo. H. Warren	" " "
"	Plowden & Cholmely	" " inv.
16	Thos. E. Davis	" " doc. 2
21	Samuel McLean	" " deed 2
23	Daniel E. Jones	" " p. atty.
26	Edward H. Remington	" " " "
"	E. Vedder	" " artist
"	Wm. Grant	" " inv. 3, artist 2
"	John A. Amelung	issue of passport
28	Mrs. Lucy C. Parsons	cert. to doc.
30	Geo. B. Upton	" " inv.
"	Wm. Grant	" " " 13, artist 6

F. W. SEWARD to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1867.

Your despatch, No.9, dated March 8th, has been received and considered.

The Department does not think it advisable to give you special instructions with regard to the certification of invoices at your consulate. Under the law as it is, and the instructions of the Department, you appear to have ample authority to compel parties producing invoices to you, to satisfy you of their truthfulness. The act of March 3, 1865 authorizes you to require " Satisfactory evidence, either by the oath of the person or persons presenting such invoices, or otherwise, that such invoices are correct and true." (See the act and circular 59). It is for you to determine whether you will make it a general rule in your district, that *all* invoices shall be verified by the oath of the party, or whether you will require such oath only in cases in which you suspect undervaluation.

A copy of circular No. 59 is herewith enclosed.[17]

F. W. SEWARD to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

Referring to the Department's despatch No.14 to you, dated April 3d instant, and the leave of absence therein granted you from June 15th to September 15th 1867, I have to inform you that it is thought advisable to modify that leave.

Congress having withdrawn the salary from our mission at Rome, it is expected that our minister resident will soon leave that city. You are therefore instructed to remain at your post until Mr. King shall retire from the mission, that you may be present to receive the archives which are to be deposited at the consulate.[18]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

WASHINGTON, 11th May 1867

Congress having enacted a law which declares that from and after the

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[17] Instructions, XLIII, 546. Circular 59 called attention to the law requiring satisfactory evidence that invoices were correct; it instructed consuls to render revenue agents every assistance in all matters relating to trade; and also to communicate to the Treasury Dept. all evidences of fraud in invoices or trade. *Id.*, XLII, 288½.

[18] *Ibid.*, XLIII, p. 555. May 11, Cushman wrote that this instruction would be obeyed. Congress this year refused to continue the appropriation for a minister to Rome, persumably under the erroneous belief that the American Church had been ordered outside the walls of the city, but probably, as King intimated in his denials of the charge, because the way was being cleared for the early recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. Perhaps the real motive was the hostility of the radical Republicans, especially Sumner and Stevens, toward Seward and Pres. Johnson. Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, pp. 413–416, 419–431, 435–437; Sr. Loretta Clare Feiertag, *op. cit.*, ch. VI.

30th of June next, no more money shall be paid for the legation at Rome, Mr. King, the minister of the United States at that court, has been informed of the fact, and has been authorized to exercise his discretion as to remaining at Rome or not, and, in the event of his leaving, to confide the archives of the legation to your care, taking proper vouchers therefor. It is understood that you will merely take charge of the archives and property of the legation without exercising any diplomatic functions whatever.

You are probably aware of a fact which it is nevertheless proper officially to announce to you, that in conformity with the act approved on the 28th of February last, your compensation from and after the 1st of July next, will be in the nature of a salary, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.[19]

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, May 27, 1867.

Sir,

Since the receipt of your dispatch No. 16 instructing me to remain at my post until Mr. King in retiring from the legation should transfer the archives to the consulate, I have communicated with him, and have been informed that it is not his intention to retire from the mission, but to take a leave of absence leaving the archives with Mr. Hooker a banker who has heretofore acted as his secretary. As your dispatch No 16 does not instruct me to receive the archives in the event of Mr. Kings leaving Rome temporarily, I presume your dispatch No 14 granting my request for leave of absence would remain in force.[20]

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, June 22nd 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 18 from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Conroy, Catholic Bishop of Albany.[21]

I have at the same time the honor to inform you that the consular agency at Ostia and Fiumacino heretofore held by Mr. Annibale Gentile has been discontinued. I find no necessity exists for such an agency and that this consulate is responsible for the action of a person who has ceased to reside at that port.

I have caused due notice of this action to be communicated to the authorities here through our minister Gen'l King.

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[19] Instructions, XLIII, 576.

[20] In reply Cushman was told, June 18, that he should not leave his post during King's absence as it was not thought proper that both the minister and consul should be absent at the same time. Instructions, Record A5, p. 592.

[21] Bishop John Conroy, 1865–1877.

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome Aug. 17th, 1867.

Dr. Sir

I have the honor to report, that I have entered into possession of the archives of the legation of the United States at this place, according to the instructions received from the Dept. of State.

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome Aug. 17th, 1867.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to report that on Thursday Oct 15th, Giulio Posi, a native of Rome, but a citizen of the United States, bearing a naturalization paper, of the state of South Carolina, dated October 16th 1860, was arrested by the authorities here, on a charge of conspiring against the pontifical government. I immediately waited upon Monsignor Randi, chief of police, and represented, that the prisoner Giulio Posi was a citizen of the United States, and requested very urgently that he might be at once put upon his trial, and if not found guilty, released. I was referred to the under secretary of State Monsignor Berardi who received me most courteously and in reply to a similar request that he (Giulio Posi) should be tried at the earliest possible moment—Monsignor Berardi, assured me that all I desired, should be done, on Saturday the 12th inst. I received intimation that Posi had been examined and found guilty, not only of conspiring against the Pontifical Government, but that the government had conclusive evidence that he was an active member of a committee of the revolutionary party.

I expressed my regret that a citizen of the United States should have given such cause for the displeasure of the pontifical government but, that he was nevertheless a citizen of the United States, and it therefore became my duty to request that his punishment might be as light as the nature of the case would permit. I then ventured to suggest that in lieu of imprisonment, he might be allowed to leave Rome, as once beyond the frontier, and with the knowledge of the leniency of the government, I was sure he would make a promise of future good conduct.

On the 14th October I waited on the chief of police, and was told that my request had been considered, and that Giulio Posi would be allowed to cross the frontier, on the condition that he would make such a promise, as I have mentioned. He will accordingly be sent across the frontier at the earliest possible moment. The family of the prisoner have expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the result of my intercessions in his behalf. He was a civil officer of the Republic of 1848 under Garibaldi and exiled by this Government after its return. He was permitted after his sojourn in the United States to return, and has since been in business here as a bookseller.

I feel gratified to be able to say that in this case, in all the interviews I have had with the authorities here I have been received with the greatest possible courtesy, and that I feel sure that under no other circumstances than Posi's citizenship of the U. S. would he have been treated so leniently. I visited him in prison, and was enabled to secure many comforts for him, such as liberty to walk in the prison court and to have some comforts such as I am assured no other prisoner is allowed.

I have delayed sending the Department any report as to the political affairs of the country, until this time, owing to the entire quiet which has reigned inside of the Roman frontier, all movements of Garibaldians have until within two days been on the Italian side. Rumors have of course been numerous but none of a reliable character, and as Rome itself has been most quiet at all times I have not felt it necessary to make a report. Now, however the forntier has been invaded at several points by bands of Garibaldians, numbering from two hundred to five hundred—I am told there is one band in the vicinity of Tivoli under Menotti Garibaldi numbering several thousands. News has come to us to day that the French Government has decided to interfere and at the same time that the Italian troops are about to march in if possible before the French can arrive, I am assured officially that this is correct and that the government here look for a collission [*sic*] between the French and Italians. I am of the opinion that the presence of one of our vessels of war at Civita Vecchia would be of great service to our interests, as a considerable number of our citizens are in this city at this time, without direct or safe railway communication with Florence or the north. I have accordingly telegraphed to Mr. Adams in London,[22] to request him to communicate with Admiral Farragut on the subject.

I trust that my action in this matter may meet with the approbation of the Department. . . .

Since writing the above, I learn that all the approaches to Rome outside of the walls are barricaded, I infer, to resist the Italians and give time for the entry of the French troops.

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, Oct, 26th 1867.

Sir

I have the honor to report that at this date no serious disturbance has taken place within this city. Occasional gatherings of partially armed men have been promptly dispersed by the pontifical troops with small loss on either side. The gates of the city are barricaded, and yesterday no one was allowed to pass either in or out without regular passes from the commanding general.

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[22] Chas. Francis Adams. Concerning Posi, whose case is above reported, see his claim of July 3, 1865, for cotton destroyed by Gen. Sherman's army at Cheraw, S.C. Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, p. 345.

On the evening of the 23rd. a large barrack was blown up in the centre of the city, having been mined I am told from the opposite side of the street, by the revolutionists, the endeavor evidently being to ignite the powder which was kept there, had the attempt succeeded, the ruin and loss of life in the vicinity would have been immense. As it happened the troops had been called out a short time before the explosion, and but few were in the building. The number of killed and wounded amounted to twenty five. The provinces of the pontifical territory are in an excited state. Bands of men under the leadership of the two sons of Garibaldi (Menotti, & Reccoti) are moving about the country, occupying small towns, and in all cases retiring before the advance of the papal troops. I know of no town of any importance, in the pontifical territory that they have occupied. They are principally in small bands, in the mountains, and unless joined together in force they never fight. The Garibaldians are numerous in this city, but as yet no rising has taken place, nor do I think there is any immediate danger. The troops of the government are patrolling the city, and all points of importance. The public squares, principal streets, and more particularly the gates, are very carefully guarded. During last night many bombs or hand grenades were thrown at the patrols, from windows and alleys where there was a prospect of the escape of the persons who threw them. Loss of life resulted in some three or four cases. Those arrested in the act, I am told, are to be shot.

I learn that the French and Italian governments have decided not to interfere in any way, but to observe the stipulations of the convention of Sept.[23] If such be the intention on the part of the Italian government, the pontifical army, numbering between eleven and twelve thousand (11,700) find themselves opposed by a force of Garibaldians numbering if reports are correct ten thousand partially armed, and with little discipline, and less money. That they are receiving accessions to their ranks there is little reason to doubt, but the majority, are boys between the ages of 16 & 19 years. The pontifical army on the other hand is well disciplined and zealous in an uncommon degree, being largely composed even in the rank and file of young men of the best Catholic families of Europe. From my own observation, I should say, that in few instances, almost in none, do these young men serve as mercenaries, as commonly reported, but almost entirely from a sense of religious duty.

The pay of a zouave is three baiocchi (three cents) per diem.

This morning a steamer from France, arrived bringing, a large number of recruits for the zou[a]ves of the pontifical army.

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[23] By the September Convention of 1864 Italy admitted the right of France to interfere in the relations between the Kingdom of Italy and Rome.

In consequence of the disturbed state of affairs, most of the Americans who had arrived in Rome, are now leaving.

Guilio Posi, has been released from prison, at my request and has crossed the frontier.

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, Nov 8th 1867

Sir.

I enclose herewith the account of miscellaneous expenses for the quarter ending June 30th 1867. Also the returns of fees for the same period.

I have drawn upon the dept. for the amount due this consulate at the date of the termination of the quarter—June 30th, 1867 ($62.08). I have to request that I may be permitted to draw upon the Dept. for the care of the archives of the U. S. legation. The rent of the consular office has been during the last year two hundred and twenty five dollars ($225.) that being the lowest possible price for which a respectable location for the business of the office, could be obtained. That expense together with the salary of the vice consul, has been borne by the fees of the consulate. I find myself at the expiration of this twelve months, at a very considerable private expense.

From the commencement of the quarter beginning July 1st, the salary of the office ($1500) together with the 10% ($150) allowed for office rent will cover the expenses of the office, the extra accommodation however required for the archives of the legation, will so increase the expense of the office, for rent etc. that I beg to request permission to be allowed to draw, say $200 (two hundred dollars) per quarter, for the care of the archives of the legation.

This being the first time that this consulate has drawn upon the dept. I would resp'y request information as to whether I am in future to draw upon the Dept. directly or upon Messrs. Baring Bros. for the amounts due this consulate.

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate, Rome, Nov'r 9th, 1867.

Sir.

I herewith forward the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending Sept. 30th.

In explanation of the account for salary (enclosure No 4) I have not deducted the whole amount of fees that were received under date of this quarter, from the fact that this is the first quarter during which the compensation of the consul, has been in the form of a salary, &, the fees received from July 15th to August 20th, inclusive, belong to the previous quarter. The goods were all purchased, and shipped from Rome, during the months January, February, March, & April, by sailing vessel. The invoices are not usually presented by the different shipping agencies, in this city, until, the entire absence of strangers and purchasers, gives them leisure to make the invoices out. I have entered them in the fee book at the date of presentation and therefore in the transcript, herewith enclosed, their dates would show them to belong to the quarter ending Sept. 30th which however is not the case. The only fees received at this office, which really belonged to this quarter, are under the head of three official letters ($6.00) which is accounted for from the fact that few strangers are ever to be found in this city as purchasers during the summer months. During this summer no Americans have been in Rome owing to the prevalence of cholera.

I have drawn on the Dept. of State for the sum of ($55.00) fifty five dollars for rent of office—as per voucher No. 1. I would add that the office of this consulate is never used for any other purpose than consular business.

For miscellaneous expenses, (postage) six dollars $\frac{54}{100}$ $\left(\frac{\$6.54}{100}\right)$.

For amount of my salary as consul, less ($6.00) six dollars, as per enclosure No. 4 ($369.00) three hundred, and sixty nine dollars, making in all ($430 $\frac{54}{100}$) four hundred and thirty dollars and $\frac{54}{100}$.[24]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, Nov'r 14th, 1867

Sir.

I have the honor to report that the city of Rome, and the provinces of the Pontifical States are now restored to tranquility. The authority of the Pope has been every where acknowledged, and the bands of armed men who had invaded the provinces have been dispersed and have entirely disappeared. I have not made any report to the Dept. since sending my despatch no 17. relating to the existing state of affairs, as all mails were interrupted and events were so rapidly following upon each other, that it would have been impossible to give any correct reports of them. At the same time owing to the uncertainty which existed as to the transmission of mails, and as reports of important events would reach the Dept. through the telegrams from France long before any report I could make, I determined to wait until some decisive action, on the part of either France, or Italy, should restore tranquility to the papal dominions. Such is now the case through the armed intervention of France, and regular communications both by rail & sea to Leghorn and Naples have been resumed.

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[24] There were no enclosures.

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U.S. Consulate, Rome, Nov'r 15th, 1867.

Dear Sir.

I take the liberty of addressing you unofficially, in order to lay before you a few of the incidents of the late disturbances in Rome, which, from the fact that my information was gained from personal observation, may be interesting; finding it was utterly impossible to gain any information of a reliable nature in Rome the reports from both sides being of so contradictory a nature, I determined to accompany one of the moving columns of the pontifical troops, as a spectator and see for myself and get from the people themselves their views and wishes with regard to a change of government. I was present with that column for four days and witnessed one battle, which resulted in the capture of the Garibaldian garrison of the town of Nerola.[25] Without exception, the people of the country expressed themselves in favor of the existing government, generally however giving as a reason, that should the Italian government take possession, their taxes would be more than doubled. I can bear witness to the cordial welcome the papal troops received in every town that they entered, though from my observation of the Italian people I should say it was quite possible the Garibaldians were received with equal enthusiasm.

I gathered from conversations with the leading officers of the Garibaldians, that their object in fighting, was not that Victor Emmanuel should be king of United Italy, but that once in Rome they would declare for the Republic, and that they expected the whole of Italy would rally round them.

The many skirmishes between the regular troops and the armed bands of the Garibaldians on the frontier and in the provinces, resulted in every case as might have been expected, in the success of the regular troops.

These encounters however, successful as they were, accomplished nothing, as the Garibaldians would retreat into the mountains, to reappear again on the departure of the troops, as it was an impossibility with the small army of the Pope to garrison so many unimportant towns.

The City of Rome, meanwhile was in an excited state, the pontifical army had been withdrawn for the defence of the provinces, and at one time there were but twenty five hundred troops in Rome to resist any rising that might have taken place.

The papal government finding that their soldiers were becoming exhausted with the constant fatigue of marching from point to point recalled them to Rome, leaving only a small force to garrison Monte Rotondo and Tivoli, about two companies in each town. The disappearance of the troops enabled the different bands of Garibaldians to concentrate, and they thus became a sufficiently powerful force (say four thousand men) to venture an attack on Monte Rotondo, a strong position had it been defended by an adequate force. After twenty hours of fighting the town was surrendered and the garrison numbering three hundred and fifty became prisoners and were immediately sent across the frontier, into Italian territory. This happened on the 25th October, and was the first success of the Garibaldians forces, and I may add the only one.

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[25] This action of the consul in joining the papal troops brought complaints of a double nature. The consular duties, it was said, were being neglected, and Richard Rothwell, an English artist, charged that Cushman was dragging America into the conflict. See later correspondence and Stock, "An American Consul Joins the Papal Zouaves," *Catholic World,* CXXXII, 145–150 (Nov. 1930). This was the "private" despatch mentioned in the next document.

The question has been frequently asked, Why? if the papal troops were successful was Garibaldi allowed to approach within four miles of the walls of Rome. The reply is simply that the small army of the Pope, was kept constantly marching, from place to place only to find the numerous small towns evacuated and the enemy in the neighboring mountains. The policy of the Garibaldians was evidently not to fight but to exhaust the papal troops. On the 30th of October the 29th Regiment of French troops, being [at] the town of Mentana, on the road from that place to Tivoli, when the battle commenced, the pontifical troops having the advance, commenced the fight, the regiment of zouaves charging into the woods and through them with the bayonet, driving the Garibaldians for a distance of two miles. Garibaldi commanded his men in person and endeavored many times to check the retreat of his men, they could not however stand against the greater coolness and steadiness of the advance of the regular troops. The battle from the first charge of the pont. zouaves, until the Garibaldians took refuge inside the walls of Mentana, lasted five hours. It is generally reported in the Italian journals that the pontifical force was defeated, and only saved by the presence of the French, this is utterly untrue. The Garibaldians were driven back close to the walls of Mentana from a distance of three miles, before the French fired a shot, and not until they were attacked by a force of Garibaldians who were endeavoring to throw themselves on the flank of the reg't of zouaves, did they begin. In the attack on the outer works of the town the French assisted and used their chassepot rifles with great effect.

I am informed by officers of the Garibaldians that Garibaldi, left the field at about four oclock pm. for Monte Rotondo, distant three miles leaving orders that Mentana must be defended, until he could return with reinforcements. He did not return, and the fight only ceased with daylight, at six o'clock a. m. of the following day the Garibaldians surrendered the town with its garrison of twelve hundred. The allies then moved upon Monte Rotondo, but found it evacuated, the streets were full of wounded and strewed with arms ammunition and effects that the fugitives had thrown away in their hasty evacuation.

Garibaldi had crossed the frontier and was arrested by the Italian advance of the French army of occupation, entered Rome. Quiet was immediately restored, the shops were opened and the people who had mostly remained in their houses during the previous ten days, thronged the streets. No enthusiasm however was shown, though the people seemed, evidently, much relieved, that the city was safe from the attack of irregular & consequently irresponsible troops. On the 3rd of Nov'r the pontifical troops numbering three thousand men, and about ten pieces of artillery, accompanied by portions of two French regiments, numbering two thousand men, moved upon Monte Rotondo, where Garibaldi had fixed his head quarters, and was in command by this time of a considerable force, to which he was constantly receiving accessions by rail from Florence. His numbers are variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand men, with four pieces of artillery, I should judge however the lesser number to be correct for from my own observation I should estimate the Garibaldian loss in the battle which ensued to be one thousand men in killed and wounded, two thousand were made prisoners, and six thousand muskets were subsequently found in the town of Monte Rotondo thrown about in the streets, and evidently abandoned by the fugitives from the late battle, as the arms were mostly loaded. The allied force left Rome at five a. m. on the morning of the third of Nov'r. intending to attack Monte Rotondo, fifteen miles from Rome on the road to Florence, where it was supposed Garibaldi would make a stand, he however had on the same morning evacuated that town, and was on his march towards Tivoli, a position of less strength, but a more favorable one for his irregular troops, if he intended fighting, being more mountainous and thickly wooded, and therefore more difficult of access for the artillery of the allies. At one p. m. the advance of both armies met about three miles from the small authorities; thus ending for the present this movement; a movement which was deprecated by all persons of intelligence with whom I have conversed in Rome. It is an interesting fact that among the two thousand prisoners that were taken, and the eight hundred wounded in the battle but six Romans have been found. This is accounted for by the liberals by the statement that all the Romans were in another band, in the south beyond Tivoli—but whatever the reason, the fact remains, and should give to the expedition, the name of invasion, not of insurrection. The opinions which I gather here from all parties of the result of this movement, are that it has been most disastrous, to the cause of true progress in Italy. It has enabled France to reoccupy the Pont. States; the pontifical government has been enabled to arouse throughout Catholic Europe a religious enthusiasm which is rallying thousands of young men round its standards, to resist what they conceive to be an outrage upon the Holy Father and their religion. In fact it is considered to have been an immense mistake, premature, badly conceived, and miserably executed. The Garibaldians themselves are loud in their complaints. They were promised by their leaders the cooperation of the Roman people, a cooperation, that the Romans themselves were not in the least ready or willing to afford. In fact their unwillingness cannot be questioned, for on the 22nd of October, the date on which the party of action had determined upon attempting a rising in Rome, (a fact I have since learned,) there were but two thousand five hundred, tired soldiers, in the city, to face five thousand Garibaldians, who had entered Rome in disguise, during the previous two months. This information I received from a prominent Garibaldian officer who is now a prisoner. Notwithstanding all this, not a Roman could be found to assist the movement, and though at the same time there were ten or fifteen thousand Garibaldians within two hours march of Rome, (15 miles) and Garibaldi himself, either in command, or hourly expected. These facts I think speak for themselves. In conclusion I would say, that from my observation of the Roman people, I do not think they desire any change, particularly if that change is to increase their taxation or to interfere in any way with their habits of indolence. They certainly have not shown themselves willing to fight for it. The inaccurate accounts of the late events that I see reported in the American journals must be accounted for from the fact that their correspondents have written, and received their information from Florence, some two hundred and fifty miles from the scene of action.

Edwin C. Cushman to F. W. Seward

United States Consulate Rome, Nov'r 16th/67

Dear Sir.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding you an account of some of the late disturbances around Rome, in the shape of a private despatch. A sense of truth and justice have compelled me to adopt opinions, which at first sight would seem to be in opposition to American ideas of progress and liberty. Those opinions I have expressed in the enclosed despatch.

I have been careful to confine myself to those events that I have witnessed personally, and to those opinions which I have gathered from trustworthy sources.

While as an American I can truly subscribe myself a republican and a lover of free institutions as Americans comprehend them, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that the party of action in Italy, are unhappily using their utmost endeavors, to bring about a state of affairs, which would be a much nearer approach to anarchy, than to liberty, a state of affairs, which can but bring ruin upon themselves as a party, bloodshed upon the poor people who they delude by promises, that in this country are impossible of fulfillment and which must compel the intervention of European powers, and in the end the destruction of the united Italy which they profess to uphold. I wish to explain to you that in accompanying the pontifical army through the country I was actuated solely by a desire to arrive at the truth and so be able to send to the Dept. an accurate statement of the political feeling in the Pontifical States.

F. W. SEWARD to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

WASHINGTON, November 16, 1867.

Your despatches Nos 16 and 17, dated respectively October 22d and 26th 1867, have been received.

Your proceedings in regard to the Guilo Posi affair, as reported in your despatch No. 16, are approved. Notwithstanding the naturalization of that person in the United States, it seems reasonable to persume [*sic*], from his long residence in Rome, and his occupation there, that he might perhaps have been regarded as having resumed his citizenship in the Pontifical States. Under these circumstances a special acknowledgement is due to the Government of His Holiness for the liberal manner in which your representations in this instance have been received. You will please make that acknowledgement to the Cardinal Secretary.

You are very right in addressing yourself to Mr. Adams concerning measures for the protection of the citizens of the United States at Rome, in the contingency of military operations in that capital. It is not doubted, that not only Mr. Adams, but Admiral Farragut will act in such cases as the occasion may require. But at the present, our information leads us to believe that the danger of violent revolution you apprehend, has passed away.[26]

F. W. SEWARD to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1867.

I give you for your information and for such comment as you may think proper to make, a copy of a letter received at this Department, from Mr. Richard Rothwell at Rome who refers for character to the Hon. Mr. Sumner and Dr. Howe of Boston, and who assumes that the correspondence he has opened could not be expected to pass safety through the post office at Rome.[27]

(*Enclosure*)

RICHARD ROTHWELL to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

ROME, Nov. 2, 1867

With feelings of deepest sorrow I am constrained to inform you that I heard this day whilst lamenting that our English consul here at such a time was not a man of more knowledge and power:—this was admitted but one of gentlemen present said—" then what will you say of the American consul, who armed with his rifle joined the party who call themselves the 'Modern Crusaders' and are known here as the Zouaves["] (what a name for Crusaders!) foreigners banded together for purpose of rivetting faster the chains that are wound around the poor Romans: for two days this American did *Godly* service with his friends the Zouaves in mortal conflict against the Italians whose nobility of soul has aroused them to seek for a Nationality. No one here, and I least of all, could suspect that America would be dragged in the mire by her unworthy representative as France is, by her Dictator. I felt it my duty to ascertain the full truth of the report. It was confirmed to me and I learned also that this dishonored person (I must not dignify him with the title of man) returned to Rome like another Norval [?] rich in " honours which his sire denied," proudly boasting of the wound he had received; unfortunately it was not " wide as a Church door," but enought to mark his infamy and to cast a stigma on the proud republic of America . . .

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[26] Instructions, XLVI, 264. This is in reply to Cushman's of Oct. 22 (*supra*). Cushman reported, Dec. 15, that he had conveyed to Cardinal Antonelli "the acknowledgement of the Dept. for the courtesies shown by the Govt. of his Holiness" in this matter.

[27] Instructions, XLVI, 287. Rothwell, an artist, was born in Athlone, Ire., in 1800. He became in time a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. He died in Rome the year following his complaint. *Dict. Nat. Biog.,* XLIX, 309.

P.S. I am not entirely unknown person for I can boast of attentions (and in America too) from the hon. Chas. Sumner, Dr. Howe and others.

F. W. SEWARD to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

WASHINGTON, 3d Dec, 1867.

Your despatchs Nos. 8 and 9 have been received. With regard to your office rent, I have to say that you cannot be allowed over $150, that being ten per cent on the amount of your salary. Any charge you make for the care of the archives of the legation, must be separate and distinct from your account for rent of the consulate. The 22d section of the diplomatic and consular act of August 18, 1856, defines the amount that may be allowed for office rent. Your draft for $55 for one quarter's rent of office appears to be improper in amount.

You should in all cases draw upon the Government here for salary and expenses unless specially authorized to do otherwise. Drafts for salary should be upon the Secretary of the Treasury, those for miscellaneous expenses and rent upon the Secretary of State.

(See 400 and 401 of the Manual.) That part of your No. 19 with regard to the fees received has been communicated to the 5th Auditor for his information in adjusting your salary account.[28]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to F. W. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROME, Dec'r 18th 1867.

Sir.

I am in receipt of your despatch No 24, enclosing the copy of a letter sent to the Dept., by a Mr. Richard Rothwell, an English artist; (as I now for the first time learn), resident in Rome. Upon inquiry, concerning this person, he is described, as, " an old man, of eccentric habits, and very little reputation as an artist."

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[28] Instructions, XLVI, 294.

Without remarking upon this person, or upon the peculiarly disjointed character of the communication, further than to marvel, that I should have been placed, by the writer in such distinguished conjunction, with the British consul at Rome, and the Emperor of the French, I beg leave to assure you, that the " gross, and detail," of Mr. Rothwells statements, with regard to me, are founded upon the most absolute misrepresentations.

I have before furnished you with an account of my endeavors to obtain information, with regard to events going on in Rome, and I would here add, that I did not " *go out to join* the Papal troops armed with my rifle." I received permission from the commanding general, to join, and accompany, the moving column of the pontifical troops, simply as a spectator, and would have been refused that permission, had I even sought, (which I did not,) to go in any other capacity.

During the fight at Nerola I suddenly and unexpectedly, found myself under fire, and not being able to perceive the propriety of retreating, I remained where I was, until seeing an officer fall, as I supposed, mortally wounded, I endeavored to render a wounded man some assistance, in doing which, I was slightly wounded, and found myself the target, for a Garibaldian rifle. Twice I was fired at by the same person, and feeling that unpleasant results might ensue, I picked up a gun, for my own protection. Seeing which, my assailant retreated, and ceased to annoy me. Thus I became mixed up in this affair. Immediately the town surrendered I repaired to the hospital, and *there* volunteered to assist in the care of the wounded on both sides, a service which was thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged.

I might perhaps be blamed for too much zeal, in running the personal risks I did, to the end that I might obtain some reliable information to forward to the Dept. but further than this, I confidently assume, that I have not laid myself open to the censure of the Dept., whose interest has ever been uppermost in my wishes, and endeavors; In spite of any false representations, to which I have been subjected, either in this letter of Mr. Rothwells (which I suspect has been incited by a person here, who is known; not only to be inimical to me, but anxious for my office) or elsewhere.

It appears, from his letter, that Mr. Rothwell's denunciations are confirmed " upon hearsay." I am naturally mortified, but not surprised, that my actions have been misrepresented, but can only say, " If I am traduced by ignorant tongues, which neither know my faculties or person, Yet will be the chroniclers of my doings, Let me say tis but the fate of place " etc. etc.

Respectfully awaiting any action on this subject, which seems wisest and best to my superiors in office . . .

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to F. W. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME, Jany 14th, 1868.

Sir.

Enclosed please find the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending Dec. 31st 1867, together with the necessary vouchers for the same. I have drawn upon the Dept. of State for the sum of thirty nine dollars and $\frac{37}{100}$ ($39.00 37/100) being the amount due this consulate for rent of consular office for the quarter endg. Dec. 31st, 1867, together with the loss of exchange. As per enclosure No. 1, and vouchers Nos. 1 & 2, I have also drawn for account, of care of the archives of the United States legation at this place, three hundred and fifteen dollars, ($315.00 $\frac{00}{100}$), being my acct. for one quarter and forty six days, as per enclosure No. 3 together with the loss by exchange as per voucher No. 3. Also for the sum of forty dollars and thirty three cents ($40.00 $\frac{33}{100}$) being the amount of my acct. for postage and miscellaneous expenses for said quarter, with loss by exchange, as per enclosure No 4 and vouchers Nos. 4 and 5.[29]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

WASHINGTON, January 21,1868

I have taken the President's direction concerning the complaint preferred against you for a departure from the proprieties of the consular office on the occasion of the late Garibaldian inroad upon the papal domain.

I regret to find that your explanation, while it modifies the exagerations which attend the complaint against you, nevertheless substantially justifies the complaint inself. No instructions from the Government required or authorized you to attend the pontifical army in the field, with or without permission of the commanding general, either as a belligerent or as a spectator, no interest of the United States could be served by such a proceeding. No motive could be reasonably assigned for it, except an interest in the cause in which the army was engaged, or mere curiosity. Either of those motives would be inconsistent with the consular character and relation. Had you been prudent you would have forecast and avoided the condition of finding yourself suddenly and unexpectedly under fire, and would have saved yourself from the necessity of considering the question of retreat. By appearing in the field, by remaining while under fire and by assisting a wounded combatant, by getting slighting wounded yourself in that proceeding, and by taking up a musket in self defense and thus driving away an assailant, you did indeed become "mixed up" in the affair,—and not as an idle spectator but in the precise character of a belligerent.

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[29] No enclosures found. The same day Cushman requested a supply of blanks, stationery, etc., and copies of the diplomatic correspondence (*Foreign Relations*) for 1865 and 1866.

Your conduct is for these reasons entirely disapproved. It will depend in part upon your own better conduct hereafter, and in some part upon circumstances not yet fully understood, whether the Department can be content to leave the case with this reprimand.[30]

Edmund C. Cushman to William H. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome, Feb. 4th 1868

Sir

The former vice consul at this place Mr. H. B. Brown, having left Rome and resigned his position as vice consul, I would respectfully submit for the approval of the department the name of Mr. Pietro Calvi for that position.

Mr. Calvi is a native of Genoa conversant with the English, French and Italian languages, and a person for whose acts I would hold myself responsible.[31]

Edwin C. Cushman to William H. Seward

United States Consulate Rome March 3rd, 1868.

Sir

I beg most respectfully to request some information from the Dept. relative to the position of the U. S. legation at this place.

On the departure of Mr. King from Rome a Mr. J. C. Hooker, a partner in the banking house of Messrs. Maguay, Packenham and Hooker, assumed the position, title, and priveleges, of sec'y of legation and chargé d' affaires of the United States, stating that he had received authority for doing so, from written and verbal instructions of Mr. King, and stating that Mr. King had himself personally presented him to the Cardinal Secy of State as chargé d' affaires in his (Mr. Kings) absence.

Mr. Hooker publicly assumes the title of chargé d' affaires, and communicates with, visits in uniform, and receives communications from, the Secy of State of the Govt. of His Holiness, under that title. He has received, and still receives, courtesies from the diplomatic agents of other countries, as the authorised representative of the United States. He applies to the authorities for permission to present Americans to his Holiness, for permits to attend ceremonies, to visit galeries [*sic*] etc. etc, such permits being granted to him, only under the impression, that he is the proper and authorised agent of our government. In fact, in all respects, he acts as though he were the duly accredited agent of the United States.

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[30] Instructions, XLVI, 516. Jan. 30, F. W. Seward wrote to Jos. J. Lewis, Naples, who had also complained of Cushman's action, that "the subject has already received the consideration of the Department." *Ibid.*, p. 539.

[31] Mar. 11, Calvi's appointment was approved and his certificate of appointment sent. Instructions, XLIX, 376.

As this matter has been brought to my notice through the complaints of many Americans here, who are unwilling to seek facilities, such as permits, presentations, etc, through a banker, to whom they would consider themselves under obligations, I have conceived it to be my duty to lay the case before the Dept. and request respectfully, information, as to whether Mr. Hooker has any authority from the Dept. for taking such a position, and if not; for permission to lay the true statement of the case before the authorities here, to the end that no further inconveniences to our countrymen here may arise.[32]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to F. W. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME March 31st, 1868.

Sir

I have the honor to request that leave of absence may be granted me from the first day of June, for three months. I make this request on the ground that my health has been considerably affected by my sojourn at this place during last summer, a season of unparralleled heat and insalubrity.

I should leave in charge of the consulate, Mr. Calvi the vice consul.

At the season of the year that I should be absent, no business will be likely to require my personal supervision, as no Americans are to be found in Rome during the unhealthy summer months.

I do not anticipate any disturbances in this city of a political nature, during the summer. Should any, however, become imminent, I should immediately return to my post.[33]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME, March 31st 1868

Sir

Enclosed please find the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending March 31st, 1868.

The old consular arms having become warped and faded by sun, I have caused another set to be painted which will explain the charge in acct. for miscellaneous expenses voucher No. 5.

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[32] See King to Seward, Mar. 30, 1867, and Hooker to King, Mar. 25, 1868. Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, pp. 424, 436.

[33] Apr. 27, the Department "regretted that it is not deemed expedient" to grant this leave. The consul was granted permission "to sojourn temporarily out of but near Rome." Instructions, XLIX, 132.

In the acct. for care of the archives of the U.S. legation you will find a charge made for three sets of bookshelves for the books of the legation. These shelves were constructed some years ago for these books, but were the property of Mr. Hooker in whose house, the archives were formerly kept. In removing the books and property of the legation to this consulate, as I could procure these shelves at less than half of their original cost, I deemed it proper to purchase them (voucher No. 8.) I have drawn upon the Dept. for rent of consular office together with loss by exchange $39.38. I send no voucher for rent of consular office with this account for the reason that I have been compelled to take a lease of my office for a year, and have no quarterly voucher to forward; it shall be remitted with my next quarters acct. For postage and miscellaneous expenses $99.54—for care of the archives of the United States legation $232.03.

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to F. W. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME, April 8th, 1868.

Sir.

Having among the archives of the U. S. legation, together with those of the consulate, many papers, records, and despatches, of considerable importance, I respectfully request that I may be allowed, either to draw upon the Department, or to retain from the fees of this consulate, a sufficient sum to enable me to purchase a fireproof safe for their security. I am frequently requested by American citizens to take charge of papers, deeds, wills, etc but have no proper place of security for papers and effects of any importance.

If this application is approved, what amount may I be authorized to expend? [34]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

US. CONSULATE ROME, April 20th 1868

Sir

I am in receipt of several communications from citizens of the U. S. requesting information with regard to the possibility of forming companies in the U. S. for the purpose of entering the papal army. One of these applications I enclose. I have not replied to any of them as the laws of the U. S. I believe forbid the enlistment of our citizens for service in foreign countries. This movement has been set on foot, in consequence I presume of the formation of some companies in Canada for the same service. I have every reason to believe that recruit-

[34] May 2, this request was denied. *Ibid.*, p. 147.

ing for the papal army has ceased by the wish of the Pont. Government. The army which at the begining [*sic*] of the Garibaldian movement last summer numbered only 11000 men, now has reached the number of 18000 a force, which, even with the assistance rendered by the private subscriptions of the friends of the papal soldiers, the pontifical Government does not wish to maintain, particularly as there seems to be no immediate prospect of another invasion of its territory. One brigade of french troops continue to occupy Civita-vecchia (5000 men) with material of war for three divisions in case of need. Civita-vecchia has been strongly fortified, and now, I am assured, could resist a siege from a large force for six months if necessary. The fortifications round Rome are still being pushed forward to completion, and I am satisfied that the City of Rome could, as it stands, sustain a siege, in any event until assistance could arrive from without. There is a rumor here in military circles to the effect that in the event of war breaking out between France and Prussia, and France being compelled to withdraw her troops from the Roman territory, an arrangement had been made with the consent of the French Government for a force of Spanish troops to take the place of the French. This is merely a rumor, but taking into consideration the amount of money that is being spent upon fortifications, which would be useless for defence, without the presence of foreign soldiery to assist, I infer that the authorities here are counting on some such arrangement.

(*Enclosure*)

CHAS. B. GILLESPIE to U. S. CONSUL ROME

FREEPORT Pa. March 13th [1868]

Dear Sir,

I write to you for information. Is there any possibility of a company or two of men fully officered being accepted by the government of his Holiness and incorporate[d] into the army.

I would like to serve in the Roman army being a Catholic and having commanded as an officer during three years of our own Civil War. I can easily rais [*sic*] a company of men all old and seasoned soldiers and whose religious feelings would be in harmony with their service.

I can procure any number of documents as to fitness etc. if necessary.

Please comunicate with the authorities and see if a company of American soldiers would be accepted—if so let me know all that is require[d] as to the number of men officers how commissioned pay etc.

By so doing you will oblige a great number of your well wishers at home.[35]

F. W. SEWARD to EDWIN C. CUSHMAN

WASHINGTON, May 5. 1868.

Complaint has been made to this Department, that you take so active an interest in political matters at Rome as to neglect the ordinary duties of the consulate. It is said that merchants are obliged to keep in hand goods purchased by Americans for a long time because they are unable to obtain the requisite consular certificates to the invoices. Your attention is called to this matter, and the Department will be happy to receive any explanations you may have to give.[36]

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[35] See Seward's reply, May 12, *infra.* Francis B. Heitman, in his *Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army,* I, 457, lists Wm. C. B. Gillespie of Pa., who was mustered out of service, July 14, 1865, as brevet major of volunteers.

William H. Seward to Edwin C. Cushman

Washington, 12th May 1868.

I have caused to be forwarded to you, two copies of a volume containing expressions of condolence and sympathy inspired by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln late President of the United States. One of these copies you will present to the Government near which you reside and the other to the gentleman who at the death of President Lincoln held the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In forwarding these volumes to their respective destination, you will inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that this Department acts in pursuance of a resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved March 2, 1867, and that these testimonial volumes are presented to foreign governments, corporation, association and individuals, as a mark of the grateful appreciation in which the generous expressions of condolence and sympathy in their national bereavement, received from them, respectively, are held by the people of the United States.

I enclose two copies of the resolution of Congress, which you will please forward with the volumes in question.[37]

F. W. Seward to Edwin C. Cushman

Washington, May 12,1868

Your despatch, No. 33, dated 20th April has been received.

In it you state that you have received several communications from citizens of the U.S. requesting information with regard to the possibility of forming companies in the United States for the papal army.

You state that you have not replied to these communications, as you understand the laws of this country forbid the enlistment of our citizens for services in foreign countries.

The act of Congress entitled " An act in addition to the Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the act therein mentioned," approved April 20, 1818, forbids such enlistments

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[36] Instructions, XLIX, 157.
[37] *Ibid.*, p. 170.

(see *Statutes at Large,* vol. 3, p.448,2.) You will therefore see that your course in declining to encourage such enlistments has been correct.[38]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, May 20th 1868.

Sir.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 35, 36 & 37.

In your despatch No. 37, you inform me, that a complaint has been made to the Department, to the effect that I have neglected the duties of my office, by taking so active an interest in Roman politics, as to neglect furnishing the necessary certificates to invoices. This statement, I can only say in explanation, is from first to last, utterly untrue, and I question whether your informant can bring forward a solitary instance, in which proper evidence was given of the true value of goods invoiced, in which a certificate was delayed for even a day. Such a statement could only have been prompted by some one who had either a spite against me, or in whose eyes, the salary that has lately been granted to the consulate, has seemed to warrant an endeavor to discredit the incumbent in the opinion of the department, for his own advantage, or that of some of his friends. The falsehood is so unworthy, that I feel further explanation to be unnecessary, but to prove how unfounded in fact is the statement made against me, that merchants are obliged to keep on hand goods, purchased by Americans for a long time because unable to get proper certificates, I have to inform you, that all goods purchased in Rome, are forwarded from Rome to Leghorn, thence by sailing vessel to the United States, the invoices never accompany, or wait for them, nor are they ever presented at the consulate until long after the goods are on their way. The shipping houses forward their certified invoices by mail, and have thus been enabled to study their convenience, in the time of preparing and forwarding them. It has always been the custom for the shippers to wait until the summer, when the absence of visitors and purchasers from Rome, gave them leisure to prepare their invoices, so that in no one instance in my experience, have the goods waited for even an hour. Goods shipped from Rome are mostly works of art, or articles of virtu, of no regular or marketable value, so that in certifying to the truth of value of invoices, I have been compelled to trust to the oath of the purchaser or the known respectability of the shipping merchants, who act as their agents, of these merchants of respectable standing, there are some seven or eight who are accustomed to shipping the purchases of Americans, and I am preparing and will forward to the department, a certificate, which I am certain these shippers will unhesitatingly sign, to the effect that they have never been delayed in the shipment of their goods, through any want of attention at the consulate.

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[38] *Ibid.,* p. 173.

I am satisfied that no shipper of any respectability has made such a statement, persons who have presented invoices so manifestly undervalued, that I have been compelled to refuse my certificate, and whose malice I have thus incurred, perhaps may have either made such a false statement, or have misinformed some stranger in Rome, or some person inimical to me, who has done so. It is very easy for any person to call at the office of the consul, and occasionally find him out. In Rome there are many Americans every season most of whom require some service whether official or not at his hands, and the services demanded are at times so numerous that he cannot possibly give them his attention. For example I am frequently written to, to engage apartments. If I refuse, I incur the displeasure of the persons, and immediately I hear that disagreeable things have been said of me. During this last winter, several Americans have found themselves in trouble with the authorities here, and in all instances I have been obliged to be present at the office of the chief of police, to give them assistance, and during my necessary absences I have been called upon by persons who have sometimes complained of my absence. I have until the latter end of the season been entirely alone in my office, from a difficulty in finding any one who was competent to perform the duties of vice consul and for these reasons, the Department will see how easy it is for persons (who for any reason wish to make trouble) to make complaints, and unless the consul enjoys the confidence and protection of the Department, how impossible for him to perform the duties of his office without fear or intimidation.

An officer who performs his duties conscientiously must necessarily make enemies in a small resident community like Rome, especially when that officer has by strict watchfulness brought the fees of the office, up from $400 per annum as they were when I entered upon my duties, to $1400 as they are now returned.

The statement that I have taken so lively an interest in Roman politics, is likewise equally untrue, the reprimand which I received from the Department, for my endeavor to gain information during the late troubles in Rome, has encouraged my enemies here, to make further efforts to bring me into disfavor with the Department.[39]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, June 8th, 1868.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 38 and 39.

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[39] Note at bottom: "Mr. Cushman seems to have taken the proper steps to remove the cause for complaints in the future and his explanation is otherwise satisfactory. E. P. S." June 25, the Department "exonerated" the consul. F. W. Seward to Cushman; Instructions, XLIX, 262.

The instructions conveyed in despatch No. 38 with regard to two volumes containing expressions of condolence and sympathy inspired by the death of the late President Lincoln shall be attended to upon the arrival of the volumes.

I have likewise to acknowledge the receipt of a case of stationery for the use of this consulate.

I enclose a certificate from the only shipping houses in Rome who are in the habit of shipping goods purchased by Americans, to the United States. This will I imagine confirm the denial of the charges brought against me to the Department, contained in my despatch No. 35.

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to F. W. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, June 30th 1868.

Sir

Enclosed please find the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending June 30th 1868.

I hold a balance of fees in my hands, after deducting the several amounts of miscellaneous expenses, & rent of consular office, of $40.81 which I place to the credit of the dept. towards my next quarters acct.

I have drawn on the dept. of State for the sum of $217 $\frac{.50}{100}$—which sum is for the acct. of care of the archives of the legation at Rome, say $200.00 together with loss by exchange for the same say $17.50 as per voucher No. 1.[40]

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to F. W. SEWARD

U. S. CONSULATE, ROME September 30th 1868.

Sir.

Enclosed please find the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending Sep. 30th 1868.

Also the account due this consulate for care of the archives of the US legation at Rome.

I have drawn on the Dept. of State for the amt. of that acct. say $200.00 together with the loss by exchange on that sum, $17.50 making $217.50, as per voucher No. 2. On the account for fees, against acct. for salary, miscellaneous exps. & rent of office, it will be seen that there is a balance due this consulate of $14. $\frac{94}{100}$, which amt I have carried forward to my credit on the next quarters acct.

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[40] No enclosures.

F. W. Seward to Edwin C. Cushman

Washington, Dec. 9.,1868

The U.S. minister at Paris has sent to the Department a passport issued by the legation at Rome in the year 1862, and bearing an endorsement by you in these words: "Renewed for Montague Handley at the Consulate of the United States of America in Rome May 16th 1868. Recd. $3.00."

The passport contains no description of the person of Mr. Handley.

I have to call your attention to the impropriety of renewing a passport in that form. In case you are satisfied that the party applying is entitled to a passport, a new one should be issued, the legal charge for which is five dollars.

Passports should never be issued without a description of the person. Such ommission facilitates frauds, which are said to have been committed in the procuring and sale of passports in Europe.

I send you inclosed a copy of the Department's instructions on the subject of passports.[41]

Edwin C. Cushman to F. W. Seward

Consulate of the United States of America, Rome December 22d, 1868.

Sir

In your despatch No. 38 you inform me that two copies of a volume containing expressions of condolence and sympathy inspired by the assassination of President Lincoln, had been sent to me. These volumes have never been received. May I request that they may be forwarded to me to my address.

It has been the custom of the Department to forward some of my packages, and despatches open, to the consulate general in Florence, who has no jurisdiction over my consulate, and although the despatches have always been sent forward as promptly as was possible by the consul general of Italy a certain amount of delay and uncertainty has been inevitable. I therefore beg that all communications, or packages of books, stationery etc. etc. may be sent direct to this consulate.

I have been applied to by several persons here, some at the instance of the different colleges for copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. It was formerly the custom of the Department during the residence of a minister, to forward full sets of these volumes for distribution. Since 1865 none have been sent, other than the single copy for the consulate.

To complete the archives of this consulate, I should be glad to receive the official register from the year 1861 that being the last one sent here. Also commercial relations for 1867.

I am frequently asked for these volumes by Americans here and trust that they may be forwarded to me.

In your despatch No. 36 you inform me that a box of stationery had been sent in March, and that you would send me a further supply via Havre. If two cases were sent the first was never received at this consulate. One containing a small supply together with some blank passports was received via Havre. I am now in want of a further supply of large envelopes (plain) of two sizes. Also note and letter paper. Of despatch paper I have an ample supply.[42]

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[41] Instructions, LII, 162.

Edwin C. Cushman to F. W. Seward

U. S. Consulate Rome Dec'r 31st 1868.

Sir

I herewith enclose the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1868, with the appropriate vouchers and enclosures.

In enclosure no. 7. (account for postage and miscellaneous expenses) a charge is made for a new writing desk for the consulate.

A new one being needed I caused it to be purchased.

I have drawn upon the Dept. of State for care of the archives of the US legation $215.00, see enclosure No. 8.

Also upon the Secy of the Treasury for salary etc. $\$348.\frac{89}{100}$, see enclosure No 9.

(*Enclosures*)

List of Invoices for Quarter ending December 31st, 1868.

Date of Certificates	Name of party	Where bound	Kind and character of goods.	Where produced.	Value of, including costs and charges.
Oct. 8	P. Terziani	New York	Unset mosaic jewelry	Rome	2370 francs
9	W. Grant	Philadelphia	Photographs, marbles & sundries	"	426 scudi
10	"	New York	Jewelry set & unset	"	8206 francs
13	C. B. Ives	"	Statuary	"	1000 scudi
"	"	"	"	"	500 "
"	"	"	Colossal bronze statue	"	10000 "
20	W. Grant	Boston	Jewelry	"	5317, 80 francs
28	D. Bruhl	New York	Set jewelry	"	9205 "
"	G. Muller	Philadelphia	An oil painting	"	81 pounds
Nov. 4	E. Gagliardi	New York	Statuary	"	2310 francs
5	Hadamar Bruhl	"	Jewelry set & unset	"	13665, 50 "
7	W. Grant	Philadelphia	Jewelry set	"	7767, 36 "
10	Spada Flamny	New York	Bronzes & photographs	"	2779, 40 "
12	G. Mazzolini	"	Paintings & frames	"	653, 50 "
18	L. Chapman	"	Bronzes, paintings etc.	"	4127, 22 "
24	W. Grant	Baltimore	Books	"	244, 50 scudi
25	F. Terziani	New York	Mosaics unset	"	5412 francs
"	"	"	"	"	3070 "
27	Miss Hosmer	"	Statuary	"	5000 scudi
"	William Grant	"	Marble bust & vase	"	443, 39 "
Dec. 3	"	Philadelphia	Marbles & bronzes	"	5848 "
4	"	New York	Statuary	"	519, 60 "
"	W. Grant	"	Oil painting	"	105, 27 "
"	"	"	Bronze statuette	"	596, 50 "
"	"	"	Silk scarfs	"	12272, 50 francs
"	"	Philadelphia	Mosaics set	"	2550 "
"	"	New York	Paintings	"	359, 80 scudi
"	"	"	"	"	1500 "
5	E. Gagliardi	"	Statuary	"	4440 francs
"	A. Barioffi	Boston	"	"	2094, 54 "
10	E. Brocoletti	"	Silk scarfs	"	5080 "
"	"	"	"	"	4280 "
16	A. Ercole	"	Statuary	"	330 scudi
17	A. Tombini	New York	Plaster figure	"	280 francs
22	G. Mazzolini	"	Paintings & frames	"	786 "
"	Welby Bros.	"	Marbles & bronzes	"	798 scudi
26	G. Mazzolini	"	Paintings	"	130 "
29	G. S. A. Healy	"	"	"	1000 "
30	A. Barioffi	"	Bas reliefs	"	5257, 35 francs
"	"	"	Statuary	"	2328 "
"	L. W. Volk	Chicago	Plaster casts	"	1474 "

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[42] Jan. 20, the Dept. asked Cushman to send notice if the volumes referred to in the first paragraph failed to arrive; and advised him that the other books requested had been sent. Instructions LII, 280.

Names of persons employed at the United States Consulate Rome.					
Name	Place	Of what country a citizen	Rank	Date of nomn.	Date of approval
Pietro Calvi	Rome	Italy	Vice consul	Feb. 4th 1868	March 12th 1868
G. Marsanich	Civita Vecchia	Pont. State	Consular agent		June 1862

Aggregate Return of fees at the Consulate of the United States at Rome from Jany 1st to December 31st, 1868.

Name of consular officer	Office	Where located	Fees for quarter ending				Total
			Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	
E. C. Cushman	Consul	Rome	$338.00	$408.00	$378.00	$177.50	$1301.50

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to F. W. SEWARD

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME PONT. STATE, January 15th 1869.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 43. in which you call my attention to irregularity in the renewal of a passport to Mr. Montague Handley bearing a certificate of renewal sealed upon its face.

In reply I beg to refer you to despatch No. 8, of Mr. Stillman the former U. S. consul at this place a copy of which I enclose (No.1), also to despatch No. 33 from the Dept. of State a copy of which I likewise enclose (No.2).

This is the only case during the four years that I have held this consulate in which application has been made for the renewal of a passport. In it I have followed the rule established by my predecessor. It has been my intention to communicate to the Dept. the utter impossibility that exists in this place of controlling in any way the passports of American citizens. As no consular visé is now required by the Roman Government the consul rarely sees a passport unless accidentally presented by persons (when wishing to sign documents as a proof of their identity.) In those cases, as was my duty I have pointed out the necessity for a renewal of the passport, but the almost invariable reply is, that as the passport is now so seldom required, they prefer running the risk of the inconvenience of being without one rather than pay the $5, and as Americans decline to be compelled I am at a loss to know exactly what to do. During the late rebellion citizens of the Southern States who happened to be in Rome, declined to appear at the U. S. consulate for the purpose of having their passports viséd, and at the instance of Mr. Hooker then acting as secy. of legation, the Cardinal Secy. of State rescinded the rule that all passports must be viséd by the American consul previous to being viséd by the Roman police, so that all Americans whether of the Northern or Southern

States, were relieved from the necessity of paying 5 francs for a visé. This fact while it was received as a great boon by the travelling public, took American passports entirely out of the hands of the consulate. Passports are really now of so little use to Americans in Europe that a large number of travellers make their way without one. The government of the Pontifical State demand the passports of travellers crossing their frontier more with a view of raising revenue, than for any security the possession of a passport might give, and in any case, the officials who collect passports not understanding the English language will generally visé any thing that has an eagle upon it. In one instance I accidentally came into possession of a naturalisation paper fourteen years old covered with visés, and I even hear that letters of introduction from the governors of States to diplomatic and consular officers are used by individuals as passports, and moreover in a considerable number of cases, persons travel without a passport simply stating themselves to be American citizens, and paying 5 francs to the officer who collects the passports. I simply submit these facts to show how impossible it is for a consular officer to exercise any control whatever in the matter of passports, at any rate in this place. The result of my experience is that where one person shows a disposition to respect the laws, and pay for their passports and renewals, a thousand evade any law which would involve the yearly payment of $5, when it is a voluntary thing with them whether they present their passports or not.

With the rapidly extending facilities of travel and the consequent increase in the number of travellers, the passport system, as it used to be known, has died out, and its present application lax as it must necessarily be is daily becoming more and more useless even to small States with few railways difficult means of communication and plenty of officials to look after its management.

The officers whose duty it is to collect passports in this State, have long discontinued any personal inspection of the individuals bearing a passport, and it has become the custom, for the servants of travelling parties to show the passports, pay the fees for all his party, and reclaim their passports without any inspection of the individuals whatever. The authorities here make no difficulties, for American or English travellers, on the contrary they are only too happy to receive them, and to facilitate in every way their movements, and whether with a passport or without one, their accent, appearance, and their 5 francs will carry them anywhere. It is only among Italians, or persons likely to be interested in any political conspiracy that they are strict in the matter of passports. To prove of how little use the description of the person has become, I have been informed that not infrequently persons leave Rome with a passport, and send it back by mail for the use of their friends, of course my informant declines to give me the names of the persons, but I am satisfied that such things are done.

In view of these facts I respectfully suggest to the Dept. that some modification of the law of renewals be made, either to make the renewals gratis, or do away with its necessity altogether. As the law stands it cannot be enforced, and its evasion is universal.[43]

William Hunter to Edwin C. Cushman

Washington, March 27, 1869

Your desptach No. 41, with regard to the renewal of passports, has been received.

The manner of the renewal is not regarded by this Department as important as the rule that no passport should ever be given or renewed which does not contain a description of the person to whom it is given. The Department has reason to believe that many passports are used by persons to whom they were not issued and who have no claim to the protection of this Government. The omission of a proper description of the person makes such a fraud easy.

Herewith enclosed you will find copy of the Department's general instructions in regard to passports.[44]

Edwin C. Cushman to Secretary of State [45]

United States Consulate, Rome Pont. State, April 1st, 1869.

Sir

Enclosed please find the accts. of this consulate for the quarter ending March 31st 1869.

I have drawn on the Dept. of State, for care of the archives of the U.S. legation for the said quarter, say $200, which amount, together with the loss by exchange $15, makes $215—see voucher No. 5.

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[43] Enclosed are copies of Stillman to Seward, May 16, 1863 (*ante*), and F. W. Seward's reply, July 3, 1863, approving the consul's course. Cushman's next despatch, Mar. 9, advised that the volumes respecting the assassination had not been received.

[44] Instructions, XLII, 513.

[45] Seward resigned Mar. 4, 1869; Elihu B. Washburne was commissioned Mar. 5, and acted until Mar. 11, when Hamilton Fish succeeded to the office.

(*Enclosure*)

Date	Name of the party	Where bound	Kind of merchandise.	Where produced.	Value of, including costs and charges.	
Jan. 2	A. Tombini	New York	Oil paintings	Rome	2100	francs
,,	Freeborn	,,	Statuary	,,	850	scudi
12	,,	,,	,,	,,	850	,,
19	Fabri	,,	Articles of virtu	,,	1441, 12	francs
20	Kowals	,,	Mosaics unset	,,	1310	,,
22	W. Grant	,,	Bronzes	,,	111, 85	scudi
,,	,,	,,	Marbles	,,	302, 92	,,
,,	,,	,,	Table top, paintings &c.	,,	161, 95	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	164, 45	,,
,,	,,	,,	Bronzes	,,	230, 56	,,
,,	,,	Boston	Sundries	,,	792, 95n	,,
,,	,,	New York	Bronze	,,	133, 50	,,
,,	,,	,,	Statuary	,,	100	,,
,,	,,	Boston	,,	,,	400	,,
,,	,,	New York	,,	,,	600	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marbles, paintings, etc.	,,	2240, 20	,,
23	R. T. Jones	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	4104	,,
,,	W. Grant	,,	Statuary mosaics etc.	,,	470	francs
Feb. 5	F. Feriani	,,	Photographs	,,	416, 50	,,
10	W. Grant	,,	Mosaics unset	,,	2392	,,
13	A. Barioffi	,,	Silk scarfs	,,	30071	,,
15	W. Grant	,,	Statuary	,,	5178, 25	,,
18	R. Rogers	S. Francisco	Bronzes, marbles, painting	,,	6331	scudi
Feb. 18	,,	New York	Statuary	,,	1110	,,
23	,,	,,	,,	,,	143	pounds sterling
27	W. Grant	,,	,,	,,	221	pounds sterling
,,	,,	,,	Marbles & bronzes	,,	446	francs
,,	,,	,,	One bust	,,	1000	scudi
Mar. 1	T. P. Shea	,,	Marbles & bronzes	,,	588	francs
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	300	,,
,,	,,	,,	A marble table top	,,	97	,,
,,	R. E. Carr	St. Lewis [*sic*]	Bronzes, paintings etc.	,,	2206	,,
5	W. C. Talbot	S. Fransico	Articles of virtu	,,	4191, 90	,,
6	F. C. Welch	New York	Oil paintings & frames	,,	1980	,,
9	W. Grant	,,	,, ,,	,,	145, 20	scudi
,,	,,	,,	Photographs & Engravings	,,	1107, 65	francs
,,	,,	,,	Bronzes, marbles paintings	,,	1773	,,
20	Lucy Ellis	Boston	Plaster casts	,,	23	,,
27	Achille LeonardiN.	New York	Paintings	,,	985	,,
,,	A. Ball	,,	Marbles busts & sundries	,,	43	scudi
29	T. P. Shea	,,	Photographs & marbles	,,	1219	,,
,,	,,	,,	Paintings francs etc.	,,	2570	francs
,,	Spada Flamny	Boston	Sundries	,,	612	,,

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to HAMILTON FISH

U. S. CONSULATE ROME, June 30th 1869.

Sir.

Enclosed please find the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending June 30th.

In the charges on acct. for salary will be found one for the removal of the consular property from the office, to another office. The lease having expired, and the necessity which existed for finding another office caused me to incur the present expense. I have drawn upon the Dept. for the amount of my salary in excess of fees recd. $\$25.\frac{51}{100}$ which together with the loss by exchange $\$2.\frac{04}{100}$ will make $\$27.\frac{55}{100}$

Also for care of the archives of the US legation $200, which with loss by exchange $16, will make my draft $\$216.\frac{00}{100}$.

Record of Treasury Fees.

Fees Received at the United States Consulate at Rome Pont. State, from the First of April to the 30th of June 1869.

No.	Date	Name of the firm or party for whom the service is rendered.	Nature of the service rendered	Fees.
501	April 1st.	Hofman	Auth. sign.	$ 2
502		Gagliardi	Inv.	2.50
503	2	Thom. S. Hodgkins	Auth. sig.	2
504		Masson	Passport	5
505	6	Mr. Eustis	1 visa	1
506		C. E. Caroll	Auth. 2 sig.	4
507		A. Ercole	3 inv. 1 art cert.	9 50
508		John C. Bach	Auth. sig.	2
509	9	Joseph C. Varnam	" "	2
510		James Abbot	1 inv. 2 art. cert.	6 50
511	10	W. Grant	12 inv. 5 art. cert.	40
512		T. P. Shea	1 inv.	2 50
513	13	L. W. Volk	" " 1 art. cert.	4 50
514		Hartman Kuhn	Aut. sig.	2
515		Elisabeth Poe	" "	2
516	14	Gruddan [?]	" "	2
517		Knapp	" "	2
518		Hickson Field	" "	2
519	16	Catherine E. Field	" "	2
520	April 16	Middleton	Auth. sig.	2
521	20	Haseltine	Passport	5
522	21	Ellen A. King	"	5
523	"	A. Ercole	1 inv.	2 50
524	26	Elisabeth S. Jones	Auth. sig.	2
525		Elisa E. Doolittle	1 inv. 1 art. cert.	4 50
526	27	Furse	3 inv.	7 50
527		L. Fabri	7 inv.	17 50
528		A. Combini	1 inv.	2 50
529	29	C. C. Coleman	1 inv. 2 art. cert.	6 50
530	30	W. Grant	1 art. cert. 1 inv.	4 50
531	"	Tilton	1 art cert	2
532		Miss Lewis	Passport	5
533	May 1st.	G. Tailor	Auth. sig.	2
534		Rogers	Cert	2
535	5	Mr. Dwight	visa	1
536		Oliver Montalon	Auth. sig.	2
537	11	Spada Flamini	2 inv.	8
538		L. Fabri	1 inv.	2 50
539	May 11th	Spithover	2 inv.	5.
540	12	Mr. Knap	1 inv.	2. 50
541	13	J. P. Shea	" "	2. 50
542	"	" "	1 " 1 art. cert.	4. 50
543	14	W. C. Manghan	1 inv.	2. 50
544	15	A. Ercole	3 inv. 2 art. cert.	11. 50
545	18	W. C. Manghan	1 inv.	2. 50
546	20	L. Fabri	1 inv. 1 art. cert.	4. 50
547	24	F. Caldani	1 inv.	2. 50
548	31	T. P. Tombini	" "	2. 50
549	June 1st	T. P. Shea	3 inv.	7. 50
550		L. Fabri	1 inv.	2. 50
551		T. B. Read	Auth. sig.	2.
552	2d.	Spada Flamini	1 inv.	2. 50
553	3	W. Grant	30 inv. 11 art. cert.	97.
554	7	W. Grant	1 inv.	2. 50
555	11	F. Caldani	1 inv.	2. 50
556	12	F. Fortuna	1 inv.	2. 50
557	15	A. Ercole	4 inv. 2 art. cert.	14.
558	June 17	Kowalsky	1 inv.	2. 50
559	21	L. Fabri	3 inv.	7. 50
560	23	T. P. Shea	3 inv.	7. 50
561	25	"	5 inv.	12. 50
562	"	W. Grant	8 inv.	20.
563	26	T. P. Shea	4 inv.	10.
564	28	W. Grant	11 inv.	27. 50
565	"	T. P. Shea	1 inv.	2. 50
				$ 440. 00

Copy of Invoice Book - Edwin C. Cushman

Invoice Book. Quarter Ending June 30th. 1869. U. S. Consulate
Rome Pont. State.

Date of Certificate	Name of the party	Whither sent	Kind of goods.	Where produced.	Value of, including charges.
April 1st	E. Gagliardi	Baltimore	Church vestments	Rome	3270 70 francs
3	A. Ercole	New York	Paintings, frames, & photographs	"	236 10 scudi
"	"	"	Two marble busts	"	61 "
"	"	"	Statuary	"	580 "
"	James Abbot	Philadelphia	Marbles, paintings, frames etc.	"	8295 francs
6	W. Grant	New York	Pictures	"	1913 50 francs
"	"	Boston	Paintings & frames	"	2039 80 "
"	"	New York	" "	"	2729 "
"	"	"	Statuary	"	7512 "
"	"	"	Pedestals	"	1522 "
"	"	"	Paintings & frames	"	7010 "
"	"	"	Statuary	"	5267 "
"	"	"	Bronzes	"	1015 50 "
"	"	Boston	Marbles statuettes, pedestals etc.	"	10413 70 "
"	"	New York	One picture & frames	"	2558 "
"	"	"	Painting	"	1029 "
"	"	"	" & bronzes	"	3411 "
9	J. P. Shea	Philadelphia	Marbles, bronzes, paintings etc.	"	722 "
10	L. W. Volk	Chicago	Statuary	"	1800 scudi
24	A. Ercole	Boston	A plaster bust	"	19 "
26	E. S. Doolittle	New York	Paintings & sundries	"	no value
27	Furse	"	Marble bust & table	"	298 francs
"	"	"	Marbles, paintings, photographs	"	2080 "
"	"	"	Bronzes & wearing apparel	"	277 "
May 12th	J. Spithover	"	Paintings & sundries	"	241 scudi
"	"	"	Photographs & books	"	97 "
13	G. P. Shea	Boston	" & marble ornaments	"	2060 francs
"	"	New York	Oil paintings	"	1525 "
14	W. C. Monghan	"	Blessed palms	"	12 scudi
15	A. Ercole	Boston	Statuary	"	1035 "
"	"	New York	Paintings, frames & sundries	"	2220 "
"	"	Boston	A bust & pedestal	"	475 "
18	W. C. Monghan	New York	Marbles busts	"	640 "
20	L. Fabri	"	Marble bust, painting, bronze group	"	2310 francs
24	F. Caldani	Boston	Paintings, frames & bronzes	"	4920 "
25	G. P. Shea	New York	" " photographs	"	1295 "
31	A. Tombini	"	" & one marble bust	"	4320 "
"	"	Boston	Plaster works	"	210 "
"	"	New York	Statuary	"	12750 "
June 1st	L. Fabri	"	Photographs & roman pearls	"	665 50 "
2	Spada Flamini	"	Bronzes	"	360 "
"	"	"	" marbles, photographs etc.	"	2650 "
7	W. Grant	Boston	Paintings, marbles & sundries	"	3743 15 "
"	"	"	" & frames	"	778 50 "
"	"	New York	Photographs	"	3166 "
"	"	Boston	Marbles, bronzes, photographs	"	1710 "
"	"	"	Paintings, frames, photographs	"	6569 90 "
"	"	New York	" " " etc.	"	8090 "
April 27th	L. Fabri	"	Paintings	"	720 "
"	"	"	Bronzes & marbles	"	649 "
"	"	"	Paintings & marbles etc.	"	3350 "
"	"	"	Bronze & marbles	"	319 "
"	"	"	A mosaic table top	"	1000 "
"	"	"	Mosaics	"	1640 "
"	"	"	Paintings	"	4315 "
28	A. Tombini	"	" marbles & bronzes	"	810 "
29	W. Grant	"	Paintings & photographs	"	1801 "
"	"	"	Marbles & paintings	"	4289 "
"	"	"	Statuary	"	6909 "
"	"	"	Paintings & Sorrento wood	"	1106 30 "
"	"	Boston	Marble statues & bronzes	"	8264 "
"	"	"	Paintings, frames, marbles etc.	"	1677 "
"	"	New York	" & photographs	"	641 80 "
"	"	"	Photographs & sundries	"	1022 60 "
"	"	"	Books, engravings, paintings	"	698 90 "
"	C. C. Coleman	S. Francisco	An oil painting	"	220 scudi
30	W. Grant	Boston	Paintings & sundries	"	4108 francs
May 1st	E. Gagliardi	New York	A wearing apparel	"	162 20 "
"	"	"	One picture & books	"	1597 "
10	Spada Flamini	"	A mosaic table	"	300 "
"	"	"	Marbles	"	134 "
11	L. Fabri	Boston	" & bronzes	"	1685 "
June 7th.	W. Grant	New York	Photographs & sundries	"	1285 "
"	"	"	Statue & pedestal	"	2304 80 "
"	"	"	Paintings	"	821 30 "
"	"	"	Paintings, mosaics, photography	"	4216 50 "
"	"	"	" & photographs	"	915 25 "

Date of Certificate	Name of the party	Whither sent	Kind of goods.	Where produced.	Value of, including charges.	
June 7th.	W. Grant	New York	Bronzes	Rome	533	francs
,,	,,	,,	Statuary	,,	22500	,,
,,	,,	,,	Paintings, frames, bronzes etc.	,,	10870	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marble group	,,	30075	,,
,,	,,	,,	Statuary	,,	3715 05	,,
,,	,,	,,	Paintings, frames, mosaic table	,,	15696 40	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marble statues & bronzes	,,	16916 25	,,
,,	,,	,,	Statuary	,,	20399 15	,,
,,	,,	,,	Paintings & frames	,,	13700	,,
,,	,,	,,	Statuary	,,	4160 20	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marble bust	,,	2540 50	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marble group	,,	4071 65	,,
8	,,	,,	Statuary	,,	3698 20	,,
,,	,,	,,	Statue & pedestal	,,	2532	,,
,,	,,	Boston	Engravings, frames & marble bust	,,	27758	,,
,,	,,	New York	A marble pedestal	,,	412 80	,,
,,	,,	,,	Bronzes & marbles	,,	538 90	,,
,,	,,	,,	One bronze & sundries	,,	863	,,
,,	,,	,,	Bronzes & marbles	,,	1484 10	,,
11th.	F. Caldani	Boston	Paintings & frames	,,	2055	,,
12th	F. Fortuna	New York	One marble bust	,,	5125	,,
15	A. Ercole	,,	Paintings, frames & marble bust	,,	635	scudi
,,	,,	Boston	Terra cotta figures	,,	16	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marble sculptures	,,	580	,,
,,	,,	Philadelphia	Marble portraits & busts	,,	730	,,
17	Kowalsky	New York	Mosaics unset	,,	1278	francs
21	L. Fabri	Boston	Bronze figure	,,	410	,,
,,	,,	,,	Paintings & frames	,,	3025	,,
,,	,,	,,	,, & specimen of marbles	,,	1268	,,
23	J. P. Shea	New York	Sundries	,,	2195	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marble & bronze ornaments	,,	461	,,
,,	,,	,,	A marble table top	,,	79	,,
25	,,	,,	Marble & bronze ornaments	,,	458 50	,,
,,	,,	,,	Two marble table tops	,,	542	,,
,,	,,	,,	Bronze & marble ornaments	,,	828	,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	635	,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ornaments	,,	1025	,,
,,	W. Grant	,,	Paintings	,,	5073	,,
,,	,,	Boston	,,	,,	15058 15	,,
,,	,,	New York	,, frames, marbles bronzes etc.	,,	4183 55	,,
,,	,,	Boston	Marbles & sundries	,,	5582 50	,,
,,	,,	,,	Statuary, paintings & photography	,,	6529 25	,,
,,	,,	,,	Book & photographs	,,	1013 50	,,
,,	,,	,,	Paintings & frames	,,	7887	,,
,,	,,	,,	,, books, marbles, bronzes	,,	4303 65	,,
26	J. P. Shea	New York	An oil painting	,,	517	,,
,,	,,	,,	A marble table top	,,	82	,,
,,	,,	,,	Oil paintings & gilt frames	,,	1570	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marble statue & pedestal	,,	3880	,,
28	W. Grant	Boston	Marbles, bronzes, photographs	,,	25537	,,
,,	,,	,,	Statuary	,,	23934	,,
,,	,,	,,	Books	,,	762 50	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marbles, paintings etc.	,,	3529 50	,,
,,	,,	,,	,, bronzes, photographs	,,	1036 80	,,
,,	,,	New York	Two busts	,,	2080 70	,,
,,	,,	,,	Marble statuette	,,	1239	,,
,,	,,	,,	Two ,, & pedestals	,,	2067 15	,,
,,	,,	,,	Two pictures	,,	731	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4056 65	,,
,,	,,	,,	One picture	,,	1336 73	,,
,,	J. P. Shea	,,	A marble medallion	,,	1021	,,

EDWIN C. CUSHMAN to HAMILTON FISH

BOSTON MASS. Sept. 26th, 1869.

Sir.

Having returned from my post, to the United States, I have to request information as to the amount I may be allowed for transit account. I have been seventy days occupied in the journey from Rome to my place of residence, but a portion of that time I have been unavoidably detained through family affairs.

I would ask if sixty days would be allowed as a reasonable time. Also if I am to include as salary, the amount usually charged by me for care of the archives of the US legation at Rome.

That is, if in my account for transit I am to charge at that rate per diem.

J. C. Bancroft Davis to Edwin C. Cushman

Department of State Washington, Sept. 27.,1869

Sir:

Your favor of the 26th instant with regard to your transit account has been received. Before settling your transit account it will be necessary for you to make the certificate required by the regulations as to the time actually and necessarily employed in that transit. Any time occupied by you in family affairs in the route cannot be included in your transit account. As you had no care of the archives of the legation during your transit no charge for that item can properly be made in your account. The form of the certificate required is herewith enclosed.[46]

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[46] Instructions, LIV, 266. Davis was Asst. Sec. of State. Oct. 2, Cushman suggested 40 days as a reasonable time for transit had he gone directly home from Rome. Oct. 9, this account was transmitted to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury for adjustment. Dec. 20, Cushman stated he had drawn upon the Dept. of State for $164 to cover his passage for this period.

DAVID MAITLAND ARMSTRONG

(April 16, 1869–September 20, 1870)[1]

J. C. B. Davis to David M. Armstrong

Washington, April 16 1869

The President by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, having appointed you consul of the United States at Rome, I transmit to you forms of the consular bond, and oath of office and allegiance, to be executed at once and sent to this Department. The consular regulations and other documents for the use of your consulate will be sent forward upon your signifying your acceptance.

As soon as your bond is received and approved, your passport with your commission will be transmitted to you: when suitable instructions will be given concerning your application to the Government of the Pontifical States for the usual exequatur.

You will communicate to the Department the name of the State or country in which you were born. Also the State from which you have been appointed and if you have ever resided in Rome or elsewhere in Italy or any of its dependencies.

In the event of your acceptance of this appointment you are required to proceed to your post within thirty days from the date of your oath of office, which is to be executed and returned to this Department immediately.[2]

David M. Armstrong to Hamilton Fish

11 Pine Street New York, 23d April 1869.

Dear Sir,

Will you do me the favor to let me know when I ought to go to Washington and when it will be necessary for me to be in Rome?

Please excuse me for troubling you and with renewed thanks for your great kindness . . .

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[1] Armstrong, an artist, was born in Newburg, N.Y., 1836, was educated at Trinity College, was admitted to the bar, but turned to art after studying at Paris and Rome. He was director of the American Art Department of the Paris Exposition of 1878. He died in 1918. His reminiscences, *Day before Yesterday*, were published in 1920. In this volume (pp. 157–184) he tells the story of his consulate. He was never presented to the Pope, as he was ill on the day set for the interview. After the fall of Rome Armstrong was made consul general for the United Kingdom of Italy. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, I, 350.

[2] Instructions, LII, 582.

David M. Armstrong to J. C. B. Davis

Washington, April 30th 1869.

Sir,

Your communications dated Department of State, Washington, April 16, 1869. and numbered 1, 2 & 3 have been received;

I hereby accept the appointment as U. S. consul at Rome and in compliance with your request respectfully state that I was born in and now reside in New York, from which State I was appointed; that I have visited Rome and other parts of Italy but have never been a resident thereof.

I herewith enclose my consular bond and oath of office duly perfected.

J. C. B. Davis to David M. Armstrong

Department of State Washington, April 30, 1869.

Sir:

Upon your arrival at your post of duty you will present your commission as United States consul at Rome to the Government of the Pontifical States, applying at the same time, in the name of the President of the United States for the usual exequatur: which when obtained will give you authority to assume to the fullest extent the duties of your position.

You can make this application either in person or by letter, whichever may seem most appropriate and agreeable to the authorities at Rome & yourself.

D. M. Armstrong to J. C. Bancroft Davis

237 East 17th St. New York. 22nd May 1869

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my commission and official passport as U. S. consul.

I shall sail on the 27th inst. in the steamer " Samaria " via Liverpool, for Rome, my official post of duty.

D. M. Armstrong to Hamilton Fish

United States Consulate, Rome, 1st July, 1869.

Sir;

I have the honor to state that I have applied for, and on the first of July 1869, received my exequatur from the Government of the Pontifical States, and entered into possession of the consular office in Rome; I have confidence in Mr. Pietro Calvi, the former vice consul, and wish to retain him in that position for the present.[3]

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[3] " Calvi, my vice-consul, was a Roman lawyer; he was also a poet and published his verses; and he had practised in the Roman courts, where all the pleadings were then in

I have consulted the best medical authority and am strongly advised, on account of the prevalence of Roman fevers this season, not to remain in Rome during the hot weather, and therefore respectfully request leave of absence until it may be safe for me to be there.

Mr. Calvi, the vice consul, will be at the office of the consulate every day until I go there, and as the city is entirely deserted by Americans at this season, and as there is then very little commerce, there is no real necessity for my being there now; I shall therefore await the decision of the Department away from Rome, but shall remain as near as possible to that city, so that in case of any political disturbance, or other emergency, I may be telegraphed to and be there in a few hours; I trust that my action in the matter may meet with the approval of the Department and that the peculiar circumstances of the case may excuse my absence from my post of duty.

I beg to enclose the certificate of Dr. Beylard, one of the first physicians of Paris, stating that it would be unsafe for me to be in Rome at this season.[4]

D. M. ARMSTRONG to HAMILTON FISH

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROME, Sept. 4, 1869.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of despatch No. 8, granting me leave of absence from Rome during the hot weather, for which I am greatly obliged.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No. 9, ordering that a catalogue of the library belonging to the United States legation at Rome may be forwarded to the Department, and enclosing a despatch from the consul general at Paris, requesting the Department to order said library to be sent to Paris; I enclose herewith the catalogue, at the same time begging that the consul general's request may not be granted; for the same reasons that he urges hold good with the consulate at Rome; the consul general wishes these books, etc. to enable him to answer questions and to transact legal business, also "to extend the

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Latin, so he spoke and wrote Latin fluently and astonished the Romish ecclesiastics, who often came to the office to execute documents, by his rapid writing in Latin. He spoke English well but sometimes turned curious sentences." Armstrong also had a consular clerk, Richard H. Savage, a West Point graduate, who in a few months tired of his job and left for Egypt ostensibly to join the Khedive's army. Armstrong, *Day before Yesterday,* pp. 160, 161.

[4] The certificate signed by Dr. E. Beylard is enclosed. On his return to Rome Armstrong overheard in Bologna a group of Americans discussing U.S. consuls in Europe. One of them, Stokes Boyd of Phila., remarked: "What can you expect when they appoint such a person as they have in Rome now! You would think a man like Secretary Hamilton Fish might at least select a gentleman—this Armstrong, who is at Rome, is a sort of a horse-jockey—rides in public races at Jerome Park and all that sort of thing—I call it downright disgraceful! What they ought to have in Rome is some one who is a judge of art and literature, not a sporting man." Armstrong, *op. cit.* p. 161.

reputation of the Consulate General as a repository of general and practical knowledge relative to American affairs"; they are required at Rome for the same purposes, and I respectfully object to the reputation of the consulate general of Paris being extended by depriving the consulate at Rome of one of it's greatest advantages. Besides, in Rome there is no United States minister to whom applicants can be referred, as in Paris, for I presume, that very many of the same books, etc. are at the United States legation there, where they are accessible to the consul general, if they are removed from Rome, there will be no place where they can be consulted. Rome is a favorite resort for Americans, last winter there were more than thirteen hundred American visitors, besides sixty six American artists and many American families resident there; the consul is constantly called upon to furnish legal opinions, and the books, documents, etc. have heretofore been of great service and interest, not only to him, but to Americans visiting Rome; if the law books, statutes, etc, are not removed, I think that I, as a lawyer, can render them very useful to Americans, and certainly they would be a great convenience to myself.

I would call the attention of the Department to the word "*stored,*" used by the consul general in his despatch, which would seem to indicate, either that the archives of the U. S. legation are not properly kept by the consul at Rome, or that such things are useless in Rome, such is not the case, the archives are not carelessly stored, but on the contrary, I have hired suitable rooms, in connection with the consulate, in which they are placed and kept in order, and where they are accessible to visitors.

(*Enclosure*)

Catalogue of books belonging to the U. S. Legation, presently kept by the U. S. Consul General at Rome.

Synoptical Index of the Laws of U. S.		1	vol.
Laws of the United States		9	"
United States Statutes at Large	Private Laws	3	"
	By Authority of Congress	30	"
	European Treaties	1	"
	Foreign Treaties. General Index	2	"
	Indian Treaties	3	"
	Treaties of the U. S. from 1849 to 1869	20	"
American Archives		8	"
American State Papers	Military affairs	8	"
	Indian affairs	2	"
	Public Lands	7	"
	Commerce & Navigation	2	"
	Foreign Relations	6	"
American State Papers	Miscellaneous	2	vol.
	Naval affairs	4	"
	Finance	5	"

Annals of Congress from 1st Congress 1789 to 18th Congress 1824	42	vol.
Senate Documents from 28th Congress to 38th Congress. 1844/1863	246	"
Diplomatic Correspondence from 1861 to 1867	17	"
Commercial relations from 1860 to 1867	8	"
Report of the Department of Agriculture from 1862 to 1867	6	"
Works of W. H. Seward	4	"
Executive documents from 28th Congress 1844 to 38th Congress 1864	308	"
House Journals from 1844 to 1865	24	"
Decisions of the Supreme Court by Curtis	22	vol.
Senate journal from 1844, to 1865	22	"
Senate reports from 1848, to 1865	23	"
Wheaton's *Elements of international Law*	3	"
House Miscellaneous from 1847 to 1865	21	"
Reports of the Court of Claims from 1855 to 1862	18	"
Reports of Committee's from 1844 to 1865	53	"
Senate Miscellaneous from 1847 to 1865	25	"
Report on the Conduct of the war from 1862 to 1865	6	"
Miscellaneous Documents from 1857 to 1860	12	"
Commercial regulations	4	"
Commission for the Settlement of Claims between the U. S. & Great Britain	1	vol.
Contested Elections from 1834 to 1865	1	"
Commerce and navigation from 1862 to 1865	3	"
Report of the Secr'ty of the Navy	1	"
Weekly Register	26	"
Nile's Register	1	"
Magnetic & meteorlogical Observations	4	"
Estimates of appropriation and finance Report	2	"
Secret journal of Congress. Domestic & foreign Affairs	4	"
Laws of U. S. Navy by T. F. Coellan	4	"
Elliots *American Diplom. Code*	2	"
Congressional Debates	8	"
Journal of federal Convention	1	"
Sixth & eighth Census	5	vol.
Library of Congress. *Catalogue of Authors*	1	"
Acts and Resolutions of Congress with an Appendix	12	"
The History of Oregon & California	1	"
State Papers & public Documents	11	"
Owen's *Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minesota* [*sic*]	2	"
U. S. Navy regulations 1865	1	"
Narrative of privations and sufferings of U. S. Officers of war in the hands of the rebel authorities	1	"

D. M. ARMSTRONG to HAMILTON FISH

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME, September 30th, 1869.

Sir,

Enclosed please find the account of this consulate for the quarter ending September 30, 1869.

I have drawn on the Department of State for care of the archives of the U. S. legation for said quarter, say $200, which together with loss by exchange, viz $15, makes $215. See voucher No. 4.

I have also drawn three drafts on the Treasury Department, viz;
1st. for salary, rent of office and miscellaneous expenses.
2d. For compensation whilst receiving instructions;
3rd. For compensation whilst making the transit to my post of duty.

In my account for salary, I have not deducted from it for ten days absence from my post of duty, beyond the sixty days leave given me by the Department of State, as I was unavoidably detained at Florence on my way to Rome, by illness and confinement of my wife.

Among the charges for miscellaneous expenses is one of $9.88 for removing the consular effects, from the room where they had been placed by the former consul, to the present office, see voucher No. 5.

I do not send a voucher for rent of office, as it is necessary that I should keep the receipt.[5]

D. Maitland Armstrong to J. C. Bancroft Davis

United States Consulate, Rome, January 1st, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of despatches Nos. 10 and 11.

Enclosed please find the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending December 31st, 1869.

I have drawn on the Department of State for care of the archives of the U. S. legation for said quarter, $200, which together with loss by exchange $15 makes $215. See voucher No. [*blank*].

I have also drawn on the Treasury Department for salary, office rent and miscellaneous expenses.

In Despatch No. 11. from the Department of State, I am requested to furnish duplicate receipts for office rent, which I therefore forward, by consulting them, it will be seen that I now pay for my *unfurnished* office, much more than the Government allows me for that purpose, and in addition, I have to furnish it, at my own expense.

Among the charges for miscellaneous expenses is one of $10, for a new desk which I found it necessary to buy, as the old one was worn out.

Copy of Invoice Book

U. S. Consulate. Rome. Quarter ending December 1869.

D. Maitland Armstrong, U. S. Consul

Date of certificate	Name of the party	Where bound.	Kind of goods	Where Produced	Value of, including costs & charges	
Oct. 5	W. Grant	New York	Paintings, frames & marble statuettes	Rome	5005	francs
"	F. Caldani	Baltimore	Paintings, frames & marble statuettes	"	335	"
"	"	Boston	Paintings, frames & marble statuettes	"	4960	"

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[5] No enclosures.

Date of certificate	Name of the party	Where bound.	Kind of goods	Where Produced	Value of, including costs & charges	
Oct. 7	A. Tombini	New York	Marble bust & pedestal	Rome	5400	francs
"	"	"	Marble statuette & pedestal	"	3900	"
8	W. Grant	"	Bronzes	"	1535, 50	"
"	"	"	"	"	668	"
"	"	"	Statuary	"	5500	"
"	"	"	Marble statue	"	13259	"
"	"	"	"	"	2363	"
"	"	"	Statuary	"	14098	"
"	"	"	Paintings	"	3000	"
"	"	"	" & marble statue	"	5500	"
20	"	Boston	A marble bust	"	850	"
21	"	"	Painting	"	3036	"
"	"	"	Marbles, paintings, bronzes	"	13193	"
"	"	"	Statue & pedestal	"	4000	"
"	"	"	Statue	"	8000	"
"	"	"	Marble bust	"	2000	"
"	"	"	Paintings & frames	"	3399	"
25	"	New York	Small bronze bust	"	41	scudi
"	"	"	Marble bust	"	1500	francs
"	"	"	"	"	2500	"
"	"	"	" & pedestal	"	2500	"
"	"	"	" "	"	1539	"
"	"	"	" "	"	1536, 50	"
"	"	"	Paintings & francs	"	3399	"
"	"	"	Bronzes & paintings	"	3056	"
"	"	"	Bronzes, marbles & photographs	"	2969	"
"	"	"	" " & mosaics	"	2980	"
"	"	"	Statuary	"	6240	"
"	"	"	"	"	500	"
"	"	"	"	"	5000	"
"	"	"	Paintings	"	50000	"
"	"	Philadelphia	"	"	10000	"
"	A. Ercole	New York	Marble statue & pedestal	"	690	"
28	A. Tombini	"	Sundries	"	22500	"
30	Shospere Wood	"	Marble portrait	"	375	"
"	"	Boston	Marble bust	"	60	pounds
Nov. 4th.	F. Caldani	"	Paintings & frames	"	1540	francs
6	W. Grant	New York	Silk scarfs & engravings	"	6024, 61	"
9	Adam Phal	Baltimore	Paintings	"	240	"
"	W. Grant	New York	Plaster cast	"	300	"
10	"	Boston	Jewelry	"	10882, 70	"
13	L. Chapman	New York	Paintings & frame	"	3119, 29	"
25	J. P. Shea	"	Oil paintings	"	5691	"
26	A. Ercole	"	" " & frames	"	148	scudi
27	F. Caldani	Boston	Paintings & frames	"	2500	"
30	E. Gagliardi	New York	A marble bust	"	1353	"
"	A. Tombini	"	Wax & plaster works	"	260	"
Dec. 11	C. Livingstone	"	Engravings	"	545	francs
14	W. Grant	"	Two paintings	"	1000	"
17	"	"	Marble bust	"	2500	"
"	"	"	" " & pedestal	"	2500	"

D. M. ARMSTRONG to J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ROME, 31st March 1870.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 12.

Enclosed please find the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending March 31st 1870.[6]

I have drawn on the Department of State for care of the archives of the United States legation at Rome, for said quarter, $200, which together with loss by exchange $14 makes $214.

I have also drawn on the Treasury Department for salary, office rent and miscellaneous expenses.

In my account will be found a charge of $12.50 for sending a sailor from Rome to the U. S. Frigate " Sabine " at Naples, he had leave of absence from that vessel, but had lost his money and was in a destitute condition.

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[6] Not found.

As the supply of stationery, blank forms and passports, furnished by the Department to my predecessor, is nearly exhausted, I request that a supply of the same may be sent to this consulate.

D. M. Armstrong to J. C. Bancroft Davis

United States Consulate, Rome 13th May, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that leave of absence may be granted me, for three months, from the first of July 1870, as it is almost impossible for foreigners to remain here in the summer, without injury to their health.

I shall leave Mr. Calvi, the vice consul, in charge of the office during my absence, and as there are very few Americans in Rome during the summer, and little or no business done then, my presence is not likely to be needed here at that time.

I shall not go far from Rome, so that in case of any political or other troubles requiring my presence here I can return in a few hours.

D. M. Armstrong to J. C. Bancroft Davis

United States Consulate, Rome, 23d June 1870.

Sir;

I have the honor to inform the Department, that Mrs. Virginia Jenkins, of Syracuse, N. Y. died at this place on the 21st inst. leaving no legal representative here; I have placed her personal effects, consisting of two trunks and a small sum of money, under the seal of this consulate, and have notified her family of her death.

D. M. Armstrong to J. C. Bancroft Davis

United States Consulate, Rome, Pontifical States., July 1st, 1870.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of despatch No. 14, granting me leave of absence for three months, for which I am greatly obliged.

Enclosed please find the accounts of this consulate for the quarter ending June 30th. 1870.

I have drawn on the Department of State for care of the archives of the United States legation for said quarter, $200, which with loss by exchange $14 makes $214: see voucher No. 6.

I have also drawn on the Treasury Department for salary, office rent and miscellaneous expenses.

Among the charges in miscellaneous expenses, is one of $\$62.\frac{63}{100}$ for postage on letters *sent,* from July 1869 'till April 1st. 1870, see voucher No. 1. This amount has not been charged by me on former quarterly accounts, through the oversight of the vice consul, who made up the postage account, he having thought that the postage both on letters *sent* and received was included in the bill paid to the Roman post office, whereas the bankers who *sent* my letters had paid the above amount in addition thereto, but did not render their account until very lately; I trust that the Department will allow me this amount, for the postage bill is unavoidably great here, as the mail is generally very large; I beg to refer to former postage accounts, wherein my charges have been extremely small.[7]

D. M. Armstrong to Hamilton Fish

United States Consulate, Rome, 23d September 1870.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of despatch dated August 1st.

On the 10th of September the Italian troops crossed the Roman frontier. I immediately left Como, where I was staying, the railway through the Roman territory had already ceased running regularly, but a military train took me within twenty five miles of Rome, from thence a wagon brought me to the city, after many hours of dusty travel through the now parched and deserted Campagna; we met no travellers, no one was at work in the fields and we saw nothing of the Italian troops, until within about five miles from Rome, a small encampment was seen on a distant hill. A little further on the railway bridge had been destroyed by the Romans, near this we crossed the River Annio, by the Nementana bridge, which was guarded by the first papal troops we had met, and in a little while we entered Rome by the Porta Pia, where earth barricades had been erected and a deep trench dug outside of the gate, the gate itself was being padded with sand bags and other preparations made to receive the enemy. All the other gates were pretty strongly barricaded in much the same way. From this time until the attack began on the 20th, Rome was in a state of quiet expectancy, almost, it seemed of apathy, the streets were comparatively deserted, most of the shops closed, all telegraphic and postal communication cut off, from the 12th until the 23d of September the mails were not received. On the walls were posted proclamations declaring the city in a state of siege, forbidding all people to enter or leave the city, or to assemble in any considerable numbers in the streets, still they did assemble to some extent and quietly talked over the situation. A careless observer, particularly one who read the Roman newspapers, all of which were under strict Government control, might have

[7] No vouchers or accounts found.

supposed the Papal Government to have been reasonably popular and to have relied implicitly upon a faithful people, but although they have made violent exertions for some time past, they have been able to induce only two hundred additional volunteers to enlist, with the exception of these and the few Romans already in its service not one of the people raised a hand for the defence of the Papacy. A body of men who are said to have been employed hitherto by the Government as spies, were uniformed, and constantly patrolled the streets, these were assisted by the " Squadriglieri," about seven hundred in number, many of whom, were refugee Italian bandette, pardoned by His Holiness on condition they should serve in his ranks, to such defenders was the Pope reduced!

It was known here that numerous propositions, looking towards a peaceful settlement of the question, were being made by the Italian Government. However all propositions were rejected, the Pope was firm, cheerful and hopeful, in the mean time holding special services in St. Peters, visiting the monasteries and nunneries and telling the inmates that the Italians would never enter Rome, they might, he said, come to the gates, but there they would be stayed. Only once did I hear of his having given way. Last Saturday, during a service at Ara Coeli, he burst into tears and all present wept with him. On the evening of September 19th, he visited the Porta San Giovanni and blessed the barricades and the " Squadriglieri " soldiers, defending them.

On the 15th news was received of the fall of Civita Vecchia, on the 16th the Italian troops began leisurely to assemble and by the 18th they completely surrounded Rome. In the mean time such preparations as the papal troops wished to make, had been made, and they anxiously looked forward to an attack, in fact they provoked it by firing on the Italians, who did not reply. The enemy were 60,000 strong, the Romans 13,000, with an immense extent of wall to defend, and no one, not Papalini, supposed for a moment, that it could be successfully defended. Although the army here seemed sanguine as to the result.

On the 20th Sept., at 5 A. M. the attack began, by a sharp fire of musketing and a heavy cannonading of about 40 shots to the minute, extending from near the Porta del Popolo to the Porta San Giovanni, along about one third of the whole city wall, a slight attack was also kept up at the Porta San Pancrazio, on the opposite side of the city, the most severe cannonading was at, and near, the Porta Pia, and the Porta San Giovanni, at eight o'clock the firing was about twenty five to the minute, it then slackened materially, the guns at the Porta Pia were soon after dismounted, and a little later the gate at San Giovanni was entirely gone, but the guns were manned and discharged until the enemy were within a few feet of them.

The old walls generally proved utterly useless against heavy artillery, in four or five hours they were in some places completely swept away, a clear breach was made near the Porta Pia fifty feet wide, and the Italian soldiers in overwhelming force flowed through it and literally filled the city, simultaneously the Porta San Giovanni was carried by assault. A white flag was then seen flying from the dome of St. Peter's, and the city was known to have surrendered. After the cannonading ceased the papal troops made but a feeble resistance, and they who a moment before ruled Rome with a rod of iron, were nearly all prisoners, or had taken refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, or St. Peter's square, and yesterday they were all sent away from Rome; as a general rule they were only too glad to submit quietly, except the "Squadriglieri," some of whom, dreading the gallows, made a desperate resistance, I believe that no private citizens made the least effort or demonstration in favor of the Papal Government. During the attack the streets were crowded with expectant, orderly people, the fire was directed entirely against the walls, no shot having been thrown intentionally into the city, although some buildings were injured and some non-combatants killed and wounded; a bullet passed through an upper window of this consulate.[8]

After all it was an easy victory for the Italians, and the loss, in killed and wounded, on both sides, was not great, they were in over-whelming force, with very heavy artillery and they knew that the mass of Romans were their friends; the Zouaves, on the other hand, although they never could have imagined how much they were detested, must have, at heart, feared the people, and could not fight their best; they were a fine looking body of men, many of them, even the common soldiers, of superior education and refinement, some of them undoubtedly served the Pope from religious feeling, many for the sake of the romance and adventure of the thing, very few for pay, as it was rediculously [*sic*] small; the officers were principally French, the men of all nations, except citizens of the United States, Surratt, and one other, being the only representatives of our country whom I heard of as having been in their ranks.[9]

The Italian troops in the service of the Pope were treated in the main with kindness, as soon as they had surrendered, but no one can imagine the storm of curses and abuse that was heaped upon the foreign mercenaries, particularly the Zouaves, I saw some of them, prisoners, brought from the Porta Pia, through a dense mass of Italian soldiers, hot with victory, the soldiers struck them with their muskets, reviled and spit upon them in the most brutal way (with this exception the Italian troops have behaved admirably); two hours later, I saw many hundred Zouaves taken to their former head quarters in the Piazza Colonna, the rabble felt that their turn had now come, and if the Italian soldiers had not then prevented them, they would have been torn to pieces; yesterday before the papal soldiers were sent away, some of them in the square of St. Peter's, were blessed by the Pope, from the balcony of the Church, many of them wept.

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[8] Located at 64 Via Sistina, the old Palazzo Zuccari, built by the Zuccaro brothers, well-known artists of the 16th century. Armstrong, *op. cit.*, p. 158.

[9] After the assassination of Pres. Lincoln, John H. Surratt, whose mother was executed as one of the conspirators and who was also accused made his escape, by way of Canada and England, to Rome where he enlisted in the Papal Zouaves under the name of "Watson." He was recognized by H. B. Ste. Marie, a Canadian, also in the papal guards, was detained by the papal authorities at the request of Minister King, escaped from his prison, narrowly missing death by leaping from a high precipice, made his way to Alexandria and was brought back to the U.S. for trial which ended in the disagreement of the jury. The story as told by the documents will be found in Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, pp. 359 *et seq.* Mr. Jean P. des Garennes, who died at Westminster, Md., Nov. 5, 1943, at the age of 99, was a member of the Papal Zouaves at this time and told the story of the fall of Rome in several issues of the *Catholic Review* (Balto.). See account in that paper of Nov. 12, 1943.

As soon as the white flag was seen on St. Peters, I visited the different gates, the Porta Pia was in a horrible state, the barricades torn to pieces, the cannon broken and dismounted, the beautiful gate blackened and ruined, the fresco of the Virgin on it's front defaced by many cannon shot, the heads and arms of the sculptured saints on either side wanting; the lodge of the villa adjoining, belonging to the Cardinal Bonaparte, was burned, the villa itself much injured, several Zouaves, lying dead, where they had fallen, in the grounds; the Porta San Giovanni and the barricades which the Pope had blessed but the evening before, were in much the same condition, there however the walls were backed by earth and no breach had been made, only the gate way was broken, and through this narrow passage the assault was made.

On the entry of the Italian soldiers, the people met them with outstretched arms, with the wildest enthusiasm, and, as if by magic, the whole city was literally covered with Italian flags, and busts and portraits of the King were seen everywhere; on this and the following evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and the Corso and other streets filled with excited people, shouting for the King, and Rome the capital of Italy. No very great violence was committed, although much was apprehended, the papal arms were almost all torn down, and dragged through the streets. Certain palaces and monasteries were threatened, and windows broken, many people were insulted in the streets, some few were robbed; the quarters of the gendarmes were sacked; undoubtedly during the last few days any one connected with the Roman Church, or State, was in serious danger of life and property, but in the main, the cases of violence were exceptional and committed by the lowest rabble, among them there seemed to have been no organization, so that no violence on a large scale was committed; in every case where guards were asked they were given by the General commanding, and now quiet seems to be almost completely established. The mass of the people though have been far too happy to indulge in anything but harmless manifestations of the most extravagant delight. A self constituted Municipal Government immediately formed, and were popularly supposed, and probably supposed themselves, to be ruling Rome, but in fact, for a day and a half, before the Military Government was fully established, there was no real government in the city, yesterday however General Cadorna issued an order stating that Rome was under military rule, calling upon the citizens to cease their manifestations, and resume their ordinary employments, that order would be preserved, all property protected, and the former employes [*sic*] of the government retained in their positions, this gave general satisfaction; to day it is known that the General has selected eighteen persons, from among those suggested by the popular voice, princes and other leading men of Rome, of liberal principles, to act as a provisional government, of course more or less under his direction,

Yesterday a *Republican* meeting was held, but it was composed to a great extent of the rabble, and exiles, who now swarm in Rome, this republican movement is not by any means favored by the people at large, and much discouraged by the best and most influential men of the liberal party. As far as I can learn from many enquiries and careful observations, the Romans are now the most loyal subjects that the King of Italy has, what they may become in the future, no one can say, when the seeds of liberty, sown within the last few days, in this virgin soil, shall have been carefully cultivated by the many Garibaldian exiles and other designing men, who have so long and anxiously looked forward to Rome as the capitol of a republic; of course there is a large party in favor of the old order of things, among these are the greater part of the nobles, and of course all the priests and their dependents, and a few others; still many of the most wealthy and influential of the nobles are liberals, such as the Princes Dona and Piombino—but the middle and lower classes, who are not in the Church or not dependent upon it for their livelihood, are I believe, almost without exception in favor of the new order of things; those who say to the contrary, and there are some who do, seem to me to be either wilfully blind, or they intentionally misrepresent the facts that they cannot help but see. The carnival has of late years been supported by the rabble and strangers, even at that time of rejoicing Rome was a dead city, during the late demonstrations, the Corso has been filled with well dressed, happy, people, with a new light upon their faces, such as has not been seen in Rome for years; certainly, for the present, this is a popular movement, and many of those hitherto opposed to it, who have been taught by the priests to look upon the coming Italians as vandals, but who find in them a well disciplined and orderly soldiery, superior in every way to their former defenders, have changed their minds somewhat, and are more hopeful of the future. No Italian seems to doubt but that Rome will be the capitol of Italy.

The general feeling now appears to be, even among the Pope's friends, that he made one of the grandest mistakes that man ever made, in not submitting to the inevitable, and listening to the offers of the King of Italy; it would seem to have been a sufficient protest against violence, if he had simply closed the gates, and not allowed blood to be shed in vain, by resisting, as he did, he lost all, his prestige, for the present, is entirely gone, he is now little more than any bishop, in his diocese, in fact he is less, for now he could hardly go through the streets without insult, perhaps not without personal danger. No one could imagine a greater fall than his, no greater contrast between the arrogant, infallible Pope of yesterday, and the weak, deserted old man of to day. He is still at the Vatican, and there is every prospect, I hear, of his remaining there.

In all cases I have allowed American citizens to put up the American flag, which hitherto has not been allowed in Rome, even at the consulate. I am happy to say that it has been of great service, and has been universally respected.

I have been at my post during the whole affair, and have made every effort to obtain reliable information from all sources; I feel that I have had great responsibilities and some difficulties to contend with, as I have been almost alone, with no one of my countrymen in whose judgment I had confidence, to consult with, but fortunately thus far everything has gone well with this consulate, and with every American, and all American property, (which was considerable,) in Rome.

I have mentioned in my despatch some things, which under ordinary circumstances, would not have been worth mentioning, but as Rome at this unpleasant season, is deserted by all who can get away, I know of no correspondent of an American newspaper having been here during the siege, and have thought that an account even of some seemingly trifling things, might be of value.

I enclose a map of the city, I also send some newspapers published both before and after the surrender, which I thought might be of some interest, I would call attention to the two articles marked with a cross. . . .

The city is now quiet and order seems to be completely restored.[10]

D. M. ARMSTRONG to HAMILTON FISH

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROME, 26th September 1870.

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you, that since sending my despatch of September 24th, [23d] the provisional Municipal Government of Rome, has been duly installed at the capitol, and quiet is now perfectly restored.

What shall I do, if anything in regard to the U. S. consular agent at Civita Vecchia?

I await with much anxiety, instructions from the Department, as to my future action here, as the capitol of Italy will, in all probability, be soon established at Rome,

[10] The map and a picture of the breach near Porta Pia are enclosed. This despatch is printed in the *Atlantic Monthly,* July, 1928, pp. 30 *et seq.* For other impressions of this event see Armstrong, *Day before Yesterday,* pp. 170–178.

The box of stationery etc, of which I received notice, several months ago, as having been shipped from New York to this consulate, has never reached me.[11]

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[11] The remaining despatches of Armstrong concern his functions as consul to Rome after the end of the Papal States.

ANCONA

JAMES E. FREEMAN

(April 21, 1840–July 18, 1849)[1]

JOHN FORSYTH to JAMES E. FREEMAN

DEPARTMENT of STATE WASHINGTON, April 28th, 1840.

Sir:

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, having appointed you consul of the United States for the port of Ancona, I transmit to you your commission; a printed copy of the general instructions to consuls, with the contents of which you should make yourself fully acquainted; a form of the consular bond to be executed according to the 1st article of the instructions; and other documents for the use of your consulate, of which a list is subjoined.

You will proceed to your post with all convenient despatch and immediately upon your arrival make application to the Government of the Roman States for an exequatur, before obtaining which you are not to perform any act as consul, but may, with the approbation of the authorities, act in the meanwhile as commercial agent.

A flag, seal, press, and the arms of the United States will be delivered to you, on your application, by Mr. J. J. Bedient, agent of this Department at New York.[2]

JAMES E. FREEMAN to JOHN FORSYTH

ALBANY 29 May 1840.

Sir;

I returned the day before yesterday from the city of New York. My absence will account for my omission to acknowledge, at an earlier day, the receipt of my commission as consul of Ancona and the accompanying papers. For this mark of the public confidence I beg leave to tender you my thanks.

My professional engagements are such, that I cannot, without violating them, leave the United States before the month of November a delay which will, I trust, not be inconsistent with the requirements of the public service. Before that time I will cause the bond required of me to be duly executed and transmitted to your department, with notice of the time and place of my embarkation.

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[1] Freeman, an artist (1808–1884), was born in N.Y. State but left America in 1836 and spent the remainder of his life in Italy. While consul he lived mostly in Rome leaving his duties to his agent. He remembered his position chiefly for the expense it cost him. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, VII, 11.

[2] Instructions, VIII, 458–459.

JAMES E. FREEMAN to JOHN FORSYTH

ALBANY 5th Dec. 1840

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the bond required of me as consul for the port of Ancona in the Roman States.[3]

I have just completed my professional engagements, and shall leave this city tomorrow morning for the city of New York to make arrangements for my embarkation.

I propose to take passage for Havre during the present month, and shall inform you in what packet I shall embark, and the day of sailing as soon as my arrangements are made.

JAMES E. FREEMAN to JOHN FORSYTH

NEW YORK 12th Jan. 1841.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you, that I shall embark for my consular district at Ancona in the Roman States, upon the 16th inst. I take passage in the packet ship *Rhone,* bound for Havre, France.

JAMES E. FREEMAN to DANIEL WEBSTER

ANCONA August 10th 1841

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, that I have, after some delay received my exequator [*sic*] from the Roman Government, as consul of the United States for the port of Ancona in the Papal State.

In my first report to your department, I shall endeavor to set forth all that touches our relations with regard to commerce, with my consular district.

JAMES E. FREEMAN to DANIEL WEBSTER

ANCONA Sept. 1st 1841

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, that I have appointed an agent at my consulate, in Ancona in the Roman States; Caesar A. Magnana, who is a very capable person to attend to my duties for the short periods I may be absent in Rome, where I wish to improve myself in the arts, of which I am a student.[4]

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[3] The bond was approved Dec. 12. *Ibid.*, p. 531.

I strongly desire my appointment may meet the approval of your department.

JAMES E. FREEMAN to [JOHN C. CALHOUN]

ANCONA 31st March 1844

Pontifical States

General Return of Foreign Trade at the
port of Ancona for the year 1843. . . .[5]

No port within this consulate on the Adriatic side (except Senigallia situated 18 miles from Ancona during its celebrated fair from 20 July to 8th August on every year) carries on any trade of importance and that which is carried on consists in a coasting trade. There is no direct American trade at Ancona or any other port within this district, and American produce or manufacture is imported into this place by British bottoms from England, or via Leghorn, Venice & Trieste by other foreign vessels. . . .

General Remarks

on the trade of Ancona; and Senigallia during its annual fair which commences on the 20th July and ends on the 8th August, and which latter town is then free port, or Ancona.

Port of Ancona

The import by British bottoms consists principally in cotton and woollen manufactures, twist, assorted iron, steel, copper wire, hardware, earthenware, codfish and salmon from Gaspée St. John's & Labrador in Newfoundland, herrings, pilchards, and colonial produce of any kind. The export consists chiefly in wheat, fine raw silks, cream of tartar, argol, linseed, oils, rags, lamb & kid skins and oak timber—also brimstone in cakes & sticks (refined). . . .[6]

Quarantine on Arrivals from America, and Remarks Thereupon.

Arrivals—From the river Sabine to the river of Amazon, including the Antilles—without consular certificate of good health and with suspected articles on board—*i.e.* cotton, wool, fur, etc.—with health office clean bill of health, 12 days the ship & passengers and 14 days the goods—quarantine—with suspected bill of health 14 days ship & passengers, and 18 days the goods; do [ditto] with foul bill of health 18 days the ship, 15 days passengers, & 21 days the goods. Again with clean bill of health but without suspected articles on board, 10 days ship & passengers only —with suspected bill of health 12 days ditto ditto, do [ditto] with foul bill of health 15 days ditto—ditto.

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[4] The name of the vice consul was "Magnani." References to his work will be found in Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, pp. 103, 105, 106. Dec. 31, Freeman sent his consular return for the year 1841, showing that no American vessel entered the port and two dollars received in fees.

[5] Here follows an account, by nation, of the number of vessels, tonnage, number in crews, and the invoice value of the cargoes.

[6] The account then gives a lengthy report of the trade, description of the towns, regulations concerning tonnage, pilotage, ballast, quarantine, rates of exchange, charges, nature of the harbors, depth of water, tides, etc.

Arrivals—From the river Sabine to North America as far as Labrador (which interests the U. S. trade) without consular certificate of health, and with susceptible articles on board, 10 days quarantine for ship, passengers and goods—with clean bill of health and without susceptible articles on board, only five days quarantine for ship, passengers and goods.

N. B. Arrivals from America (excepting the Island of Cuba which remains always subject to a quarantine) when furnished with a clean bill of health, and moreover with a certificate of the papal consul, or, in his absence another European consul, by which certificate the state of health of the place of shipment as well as its adiacencies [adjaciencies?] appears to be good and without suspicion of any contagious desease especially of yelow fever are admitted in free pratique in the port.

It is, however, to be remarked concerning raw cottons, whose packages appear to be original of America, that altho they may have been transshipped in ports free pratique & from which they may have arrived here direct, yet if they are unaccompanied by *original* clean bills of health, such raw cottons shall be banded at this lazarette there to undergo a quarantine of fourteen (14) days. Should however such cotton be accompanied by a declaration of having already undergone quarantine in any lazarette, or by a document proving that they have been for a space of 14 days in free pratique, circulation and commerce in any market of free pratique, where the said trans-shipment may have taken place, then in either of such cases the above mentioned quarantine of 14 days in the ports of the Pontifical States will not be enforced.

Arrivals from Labrador and Newfoundland with clean bill of health, and without consular certificate as above, are always in free pratique at Ancona.

N. B. The above quarantine regulations are as existing at present in the Pontifical ports. They may undergo some changes or be subject to some alteration according to circumstances.

Arrivals from French Affrica [*sic*] for instance were till lately bound to have a consular certificate of health, which consular bill is now abolished. . . .

General Remarks

No American vessels arrived here during the year 1843, (except the U. S. sloop " Fairfield " of 24 guns, W. G. Nicholson, commander, which arrived off this port on the 8th of July from Messina and sailed again on the morning of the 11th ditto for Trieste without entering this port nor taking in any provisions etc on board).

If a direct trade between this port and the U. States could be established under the protection of a commercial treaty, the following produce would be imported here, *vizt.* raw and refined crushed sugar (as the lump sugar pays a higher duty when imported into the interior of the State), coffee, pepper leather raw hides, wax, fish, and in manufactures, principally, shirting, longcloth, madapolam and printed calico handkerchiefs, binding [*next word illegible*] & in exchange for which this place would export many articles of native produce that the U. States now draw from Trieste, Genoa & Leghorn; which markets, however, are chiefly supplied in those articles by Ancona (through the medium of a coasting trade); *vizt.* best cordage hemp, 4 to 5000 tons yearly. It cost here from 4 to 4½ Spanish dollars per 100 lbs of Ancona, finest extra raw silk; refined cream of tartar; linen rags; common paper of all sorts; argol, sulphur, etc. A statement to this effect at large was handed by this consulate to Captain Nicholson of the above ship of war in July last for the information of his commodore commanding the U. States Squadron in the Mediterranean Sea, who was to forward the said statement to the Department of State.

The British trade is encreasing yearly in the port. . . .

JAMES E. FREEMAN to JAMES BUCHANAN

ANCONA, May 1, 1845

Sir.

I find it necessary for urgent reasons that I return to the United States during the approaching autumn; and pray your honorable department to grant me eight months leave of absence from my post or consulate. The consulate of Ancona in case your honorable department sees fit to grant me the said leave of absence be left in charge of an agent, capable and prudent, who will in case (a rare occurrence) of need fulfill duties faithfully. . . .[7]

P.S. The reports of the past year I propose to bring with me to your department in [the event] of the permission to leave my consulate as above requested.

JAMES E. FREEMAN to JAMES BUCHANAN

NEW YORK, July 20th, 1846

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the enclosed reports were duly forwarded from my consulate post, more than a year since per private favor, but, that upon my arrival home, the gentleman to whom they were entrusted had not returned to America. It was not until a short time since that I was able to possess myself of said documents, and I now hasten to forward them to your honorable department.

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[7] June 6, this leave was granted. Instructions, X, 304.

I regret that any delay should have occurred and will hereafter be more cautious in the means I employ for sending like papers.

I have the honor to inform you, that I sail again for my consulate post upon the 2nd of August.

I would avail myself of this opportunity to say to your honor, that the dues, still owing to me, of which your department stands informed in my reports of 1844 I should be happy to have liquidated.

My office fruits me not a cent, and it is difficult for a poor artist to advance his money without a speedy return.

(*Enclosure*)

Consular Return, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1844

General Remarks.

There arrived no American vessels at this port of Ancona during the year 1844. Nor did any ship of war make her appearance here in the course of 1844.

Under the head of general remarks, then, it could only be repeated in the present what was stated in the preceding return of 1843, there being not anything worth to be added, but that colonial produce being imported in Ancona indirectly *via* Trieste; Venice and Marseilles by papal or Austrian customs, for which operation there is a second freight and another commission to be charged on the said commodities (both the port and custom's dues being very moderate at Ancona). American produce would consequently find a better renumaration [*sic*] if imported direct from the U. S. in this than in the above named ports; and that if any American commercial house would make a trial of this market with a couple of small assorted cargoes of raw & refined crushed sugar, pepper, raw hides in ports of Pernambuco, Rio, & Brazil and also raw wax, there are here several hig[h]ly respectable and responsive houses which would willingly make the usual advances of 2/3 on the invoice value of cargo on its being shipped to their consignment here.

General Observations

Under this head I can but comprise the statement I made on our commerce in general both of import and export for Captain W. G. Nicholson commanding the U. S. sloop of war "Fairfield" which cast anchor off this port from Messina on the 8th, of July, 1843, for the information of the U. S. Department; to which statement I refer the same.[8]

James E. Freeman to James Buchanan

United States Consulate Ancona 31st Dec'r 1846

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you, the reports from my consulate, of the two years past. The first report being delayed in consequence of my absence on a visit home by the permission of your honorable depart'nt.[9]

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[8] The account states that no fees were received.

As yet the United States has no direct trade with this port or any other part of the Roman State. No vessel from U. S. A. thereunto belonging has arrived in this port during the two past years. I have thought it superflous [*sic*] to send to your honorable department blanks, refering to the U. S. trade.

I have the honor to inform you, that under the reign of the present pontiff Pius ninth, many reforms have been effected, which promise flattering results in the moral, social and political conditions of the Roman State. A good deal of liberty has been accorded to the press. A civic guard established, and, lay man [*sic*] are now granted a voice in the municipal governments of cities, and towns. Many plans for commercial improvement are under consideration, and institutions for general education, being established.

JAMES E. FREEMAN to JAMES BUCHANAN

U. S. CONSULATE at ANCONA in the ROMAN STATE
FLORENCE, June 1st 1847

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I returned to my consulate post the past autumn, and that the reports due for the last two years are on their way to your department per private hand. I take the liberty of recom[m]ending to your notice my friend Mr Kellogg—a distinguished American painter who will deliver you this paper in person.

JAMES E. FREEMAN to JAMES BUCHANAN

ROME Nov. 26th, 1848.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you the report from my consulate at Ancona in the Roman State for the past year.[10] I beg you will excuse its tardiness. I have waited for a private opportunity to send it home, and have delayed longer than I ought to have done.

Being at Rome at this present, I take the occasion to enclose with my report some few remarks upon the events which have transpired here within the past eight days.

This I do, the American consul himself being absent trusting your honorable department will not deem it foreign from my duty, in as much as my consulate district is also within the Roman State and consequently, affected by those political changes.

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[9] The enclosed reports concern foreign trade. There are no American items.

[10] The report gives an account of foreign trade for 1847. No U.S. vessel arrived at the port, and no fees were received. In connection with Freeman's following report of conditions in Rome, see Magnani's despatches to the former, May 25, June 10, 19, 1849, printed by H. R. Marraro, "American Documents on the Roman Republic of 1849," *Cath. Hist. Rev.*, XXVIII, 480–482.

Upon the fifteenth instant the chamber of deputies convened, and the Minister Rossi, proceeded to the house, to open it for the session. As he mounted the stairs which lead to the rooms where the sittings are held, he was stabbed by an assassin, and died a few minutes after. This event, was received by a large mass, of the citizens, of Rome with exultation, and some of the leading journals, applauded the deed. The accusations alledged by this party against the minister were an attempt to alter the constitution lately given to the people—secret correspondence with the king of Naples—and enmity to the cause of progress, and constitutional liberty. Upon the sixteenth instant, the day following the assassination, a considerable number of the populace assembled before the palace of the pope at the quirinal demanding admittance. Among these, were several persons who desired an especial audience with his holiness. The Swiss guards all aimed at the crowd, and the events of the previous day, refused to allow any one to enter the palace. This was immediately followed by menaces by the crowd, and an attempt to set fire to the large *porta* or door. Upon this it is said, that the Swiss guards fired upon the mob, and the cry to arms soon filled the piazza before the pontifical residence with the national guards, who began firing at the windows of the palace from which the Swiss guards were firing upon the people. Some six or seven persons were killed of the people and as many more wounded. Two or three pieces of cannon were now procured by the national guards, and planted before the large door alluded to above, and two hours granted to the pope, to concede to the demands of the beseigers or the attack would be recommenced with destruction upon the palace. One of the deputies *then,* and minister *now* was sent for by his holiness, who instructed him to say to his subjects that he conceded to all they asked, which was, a new ministry from the liberal party and the immediate dismissal of the Swiss guards. The soldiers of the line fraternised with the people, and the Castle of St. Angelo was delivered into the hands of the *Guardia Civìse* or national guards.

The foreign embassadors protested against the new ministry. Last night the twenty fourth instant the pope secretly quitted the Capital and it is said has fled to Civitavechia the sea port to embark for either Malta or France. He has left a letter behind him, recomending the affairs of state to the hands or care of Galletti the minister. Also hoping that order would prevail in his abandoned dominions.

A provisional governments [*sic*] existis [*sic*], and a large party urge for the establishment of a republic. Most of the cardinals have left and some of the foreign embassdors. . . .

P. S. The report, at the closing of my report is, that the pope has fled to St. Cassino a place belonging to his holiness within the kingdom of Naples, near the frontier of the Roman State.

James E. Freeman to John M. Clayton

Consulate of the United States, Rome, July 22, 1849.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you, that being the United States consul for Ancona in the Roman States, Mr. Nicholas Brown, the consul for the United States at Rome, has requested me to act for him, during his absence. In as much, as we have no trade and little or no communication with said port of Ancona I am enabled to comply with Mr. Browns desire, leaving always my agent at Ancona, in case there should be any consular duties required.

I commenced to act for Mr. Brown on the fi[f]th of July, he being obliged from ill health, and incapability to transact the duties of the consulate. Mr. Brown left Rome, on the sixth instant.

As the matter was of considerable importance, which I have to lay before your honorable department, I beg its indulgence if I am somewhat particular in regard to the position I hold myself with the subject I have the honor to com[m]unicate.

Your honorable department, will already have been made acquainted with the siege of Rome by the French and its final surrender. On the 3 inst the french troops entered the city unconditional [*sic*]. The chamber held their sittings until the deputies were forcibly expelled having the same day where the French entered proclaimed the Constitution of the Republic from the *Campidoglio*.

The French were received by the roman people with no demonstration of pleasure, but on the contrary most of the citizens withdrew into their houses, shutting their windows, and closing their shops and other places, of business or resort.

The first order of the General in chief of the french expedition (Gen'l. Oudinot) was, that the emigrants, or those strangers who had taken a part in the defense of Rome, should be disarmed, and retire to their own respective countries. Most of them were from Lombardy, and were compromised with Austria and their lives held forfeit by the military laws of that Government. This induced the English consul, and Mr. Brown the American consul here, to afford those infortunate [*sic*] soldiers a species of passeport [*sic*], which is irregular according to the strict instructions of their diferent governements. Humanity alone was consulted, in offering those men the only apparent means left to escape the severe fate by which they were threatened. The only crime which could be attributed to those emigrants being that they had fought for the liberties of their country against Austria, and France. The French consul at Barcilona when that city was besieged, gave a similar protection to subjects of different governments, as were proffered here, by the English and American consuls.

The second order of Gen'l Oudinot was, that Rome be considered in a state of siege, and subjected to martial law.

Upon the sixth instant at about half past seven P.M. the consulate dwelling was entered by from twenty to thirty french soldiers with fixed bayonetts, with an officer at their head. Our flag was flying above the balcony of the residence, and our arms were over the door of entrance at the time. The soldiers were informed before coming into the house that it was the consulate of the United States of America. Taking no notice of this warning they rushed in and mounted the stairs, and were about entering the principal saloon, where the family resided, and were at the moment, Mrs. Brown met them at the door and remonstrated with them at the violation of the premises; the officer menaced her with his drawn sword threat[en]ing others of her house hold aiding her to prevent the soldiers from coming in. Finding that they should be obliged to employ serious and unwarantable means to gain admittance, they withdrew down the stairs—but *within the hall* upon going out of the house, they took two persons who where [were] waiting there for their passports, prisoners. Those two men were, I believe, emigrants who had assisted in the defense of Rome.

During this scene, I was in the office (under the same roof) employed in the duties of the consulate. One of the children of Mr. Browns ran to me crying and informed me of what was passing. I hurried to the balcony and was in time to draw the attention of the officer and his soldiers once more to the flag they had insulted, and to the arms under which they had passed regardless of the aggression they were engaged in. I told them I should seek immediate redress from their General in Chief for the insult which had been offered our persons our office and our Government.

Mr. Brown being wholly incapable to act in the matter, desired me to take the affair into my own hands, and to pursue the course I thought proper. This I did. Putting on my consular uniform I proceeded at once to the head quarters of General Oudinot to whom I made a clear unexagerated statement of the facts as I have endevoured to do, to your honorable departement. Complaining of the treatement we have received as a gross violation of the *usages* of civilized nations, asking for such reparetion as was expected from other Christian powers under similar circumstances and instancing the honorable *amende* made to the French consulate at Leghorn by the Austrians which occurred a month since, for a similar insult to the french flag. Gen. Oudinot acknowledged the reason we had to complain and the serious nature of the aggression, regretted the event, and promised every reparation consistent with the gravity of the offence. He instructed in my presence this major of the staff to enquire into the matter immediately and report to him on the following morning the results.

No written communication has reached me from the source to which I applied for redress. A verbal answer through the medium of an under officer informed me, that the two men taken into custody had been set at liberty and that the officer and soldiers had been reprimanded for their conduct offering a renewal of the regrets of the General in Chief for the occurrence which I have already retold. The excuse offered for the behaviour of the soldiers, was, that the officer in passing the consulate was insulted by some of the people about the house (to say) the emigrants—who crowed like cocks etc. etc.

Your honorable departement is best able to judge how far serious the aggression of the french may be considered, and how satisfactory has been the reparation. Our flag, & our arms, I caused to be withdrawn when the outrage had been committed, and replaced again, as soon as a promise was given, that they would hereafter be respected.[11]

Should your honorable Departement see fit to allow me to remain its accredited consul for the roman States, here, I should study to do my duty *rigidly* and conformably to the instructions for consuls from the Governement of the United States. My profession is that of an artist. I have been consul for the United States for many years. I am acquainted with the language of the country, and have studied the institutions and the characters of the people. In offering those remarks, I wish alone to enable your honorable departement, (should it contemplate a change), to be aware of any claims I might be supposed to have in desiring the office.[12] Begging the sincerest pardon should I have tresspassed the bounds of a becoming diffidence. . . .

JAMES E. FREEMAN to JOHN M. CLAYTON

ROME, July 25, 1849

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I herewith enclose the returns of trade etc. from Ancona in the Roman State.[13] Fees, there have been none received at this consulate for the past year. In April last year the U. S. schooner *Fanny* came into this port. She left soon going to Venice from which she returned after a fortnight, remaining in Ancona a week when she left for the Levant.

In May also of last year the United States war steamer frigate came to Ancona from Malta remaining two days when she left for Venice.

On the 18th of June the port of Ancona capitulated to the Austrians after a defense of more than a month. Complete order reigns in the town.

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[11] A fuller account of this episode, with Gen. Oudinot's letter, will be found in the despatches of Minister Cass, June 14, July 8, 1849, Stock, *op. cit.*, pp. 46–49. See also Marraro, *Am. Opinion on the Unification of Italy,* pp. 79–80; Sister Loretta Clare Feiertag, *op. cit.*, pp. 58–62.

[12] Joseph Mozier was appointed to succeed Freeman, July 18, 1849.

[13] The account concerns foreign trade other than American, amounting to $3,086,184.

JOSEPH MOZIER

(July 18, 1849–April 3, 1854)[1]

DANIEL WEBSTER to JOSEPH MOZIER

DEPARTMENT of STATE WASHINGTON 30 August 1849

Sir,

Your nomination as consul of the United States for the port of Ancona in Italy, having been confirmed by the Senate, I enclose herein, your commission, the receipt of which you will please acknowledge.[2]

JOSEPH MOZIER to JOHN M. CLAYTON

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES ANCONA Nov. 5th 1849

Sir.

I have the honor of informing you that on the 22d ult. I presented my commission, together with the exequatur of the Papal Government to the head of the Roman delegation here, and was duly recognised as consul of the United States, at this port.

I accordingly took immediate possession of the consulate, and of such effects as I found therein. These however, consisted merely of the consular seal, flag, and a very few printed circulars, the latter being a small portion, as I was informed by the vice consul, of the dispatches and instructions which had from time to time been forwarded to the consulate by the Department at Washington. The greater part of all the documents had been sent to Rome, where my predecessor resided.

There were no books or records of any correspondence with United States Government, nor other evidence that any official business had ever been transacted at this consulate.

I immediately ordered the requisite books and took such other means as will hereafter insure a proper record of the affairs of the office to be kept and a due regard paid to preserving and filing all important papers.

I have also to state that the U. S. " Arms " over the door of this consulate, has by age become unfit for further use, and I have therefore ordered a new one to be painted at an expense of fifteen dollars, which amount I have charged to the Department.

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[1] Mozier, a sculptor (1812–1870), was born in Burlington, Vt. In 1845 he went to Rome where, excepting occasional visits to the U. S., he spent the rest of his life. He resigned when this consular post was temporarily closed. The sketch of Mozier in the *Dict. Am. Biog.* (XIII, 303) makes no mention of his consulate.

[2] Instructions, XIV, 77. The appointment was made July 18. For correspondence concerning his bond, *id.,* X, 536, 539, 547.

I have appointed Mr. C. A. Magnani my vice consul, and in my official announcement to the chargé dé affaires of the United States at Rome, of my having taken possession of this consulate, I informed him of Mr. Magnani's appointment, and of my own desire to continue to reside at Florence—always holding myself in readiness to come to this place should any business of importance require my presence. He has expressed his satisfaction with the arrang[e]ment, and I hope Sir, that it will meet your approbation also.

JOSEPH MOZIER to JOHN M. CLAYTON

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES ANCONA Feby. 1st, 1850

Sir.

I herewith have the honor of enclosing the return of foreign trade at this port for the year 1849. It will be seen by this statement that no merchant vessels carrying the American flag have entered this port during the past year, and that no fees have been received at the consulate.[3]

JOSEPH MOZIER to DANIEL WEBSTER

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES ANCONA 15th Oct. 1850

Sir.

In a letter I had the honor of addressing to the Secretary of State dated Nov 5th 1849 (No 1) I stated that with the knowledge and consent of the chargé d' affaires of the United States at Rome I had taken up my residence in Florence.

I now deem it my duty to inform the Department that I have with the consent of the chargé d' affaires above named changed my residence from Florence to the City of Rome.[4]

JOSEPH MOZIER to DANIEL WEBSTER

ROME 10th Feby. 1851

Sir.

I have the honor of enclosing the return of foreign trade at the port of Ancona for the year 1850. It will be seen by the same that no vessel carrying the American flag arrived at or departed from that port during the past year.[5]

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[3] Total number of vessels, 1025; value of cargoes, $3,881,360. No American items.

[4] Nov. 1, Mozier acknowledged receipt of his commission.

[5] Arrived: 1204 vessels, total value of imports, $3,727,800; departed: 1000 vessels; value of exports, $3,348,720. "The chief portion of the Exports from this to England was carried under the Papal Flag."

JOSEPH MOZIER to DANIEL WEBSTER

ROME Jan'y 18th, 1852

Sir.

I have the honor of herewith enclosing the return of foreign trade at the port of Ancona for the year 1851.

It will be seen by the same that no vessels carrying the American flag have been in that port during the year.[6]

JOSEPH MOZIER to EDWARD EVERETT

ROME Jan'y 18th, 1853.

Sir

I have the honor of herewith enclosing the return of foreign trade at the port of Ancona for the year 1852.[7]

It will be seen by the same that no vessels carrying the American flag have been in that port during the year.

JOSEPH MOZIER to W. L. MARCY

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES ANCONA August 1st 1853

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception at this consulate of a circular from the Department of State dated June 1st containing many new and important instructions relative to consular duties of various kinds. I deem it my duty to communicate at once to the Department the fact that I shall be unable to comply with some of the most important of these instructions.

In the first place it is impossible for me to appoint a vice consul or clerk who shall be a citizen of the United States, for there are no Americans resident here, and but few American travellers (perhaps not twenty a year) pass through Ancona. For a period of more than four years past not an American vessel has touched at this port. The present vice consul is Mr. C. A. Magnani, an Italian gentleman who speaks and writes the English language well, and who is, I am sure, in all respects most trustworthy.

In the second place I shall be unable to comply with the requisition to remain permanently at this consulate. I am an artist and reside at Rome, though I shall ever be ready to hasten to my post here should any important official duties have to be performed.

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[6] Arrived: 1220 vessels, value of imports $3,376,824; departed: 1230 vessels, value of exports $3,574,828. Fees received, $6 for certificates of invoices of goods to the U.S.

[7] Arrived: 1285 vessels, value of cargoes $3,632,480; cleared: 1219 vessels, value of cargoes $2,603,840; 19 invoices of rags and cream of tartar shipped from Ancona to New York were certified by the consul.

For the sake of the distinction which an appointment from my Government confers, and the protection which it affords in this distracted country I should be happy to retain my commission and continue responsible for the faithful discharge of all consular duties here: but if the Department deem it indispensable that a consul should reside at this post, I shall be constrained to relinquish it.

All other duties set forth on the circular shall be strictly attended to so long as the Department honors me with the office.

William L. Marcy to Joseph Mozier

Department of State Washington, September 15th, 1853.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st August in which you inform the Department that you cannot comply with the most important of the instructions contained in the circular of the 1st of June, relative to the residence of the U. S. consuls at their respective posts and the employment of a vice consul or clerk who shall be an American citizen.

It does not appear from your correspondence with this Department that there is sufficient business at Ancona to require the continuence of the consulate, more especially as you reside at Rome, and could, therefore, give that little personal attention to the duties of the consulate, nor is it deemed advisable to continue it merely " for the distinction which an appointment from the U. States Government confers, or the protection which it affords you."

The offices connected with the Government of the U. S. are created not for individual benefit, but for the public good; and in respect to your personal protection you may rest assured that should you be molested in your person or property by the authorities of the country where you have temporarily fixed your abode, while quietly persuing your advocations in obedience to the laws thereof—you will, on a proper representation of the facts, be protected by the Government of your country.

You will be pleased, on the receipt of this despatch, to close the U. S. consulate at Ancona, and deliver, for safe keeping, the seal, press, arms, statutes at large, and all other property in your possession belonging to the United States to the United States legation at Rome.[8]

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[8] Instructions, XVII, 86–88. Because of the detention of several cargoes, after the closing of the consulate for want of proper certification, Minister Cass reinvested Magnani with his former powers as vice consul. Magnani continued to act after Mozier's resignation until the appointment of Ladislaus Ujhazi in 1861. Stock, *op. cit.*, pp. 105–106.

JOSEPH MOZIER to WILLIAM L. MARCY

ROME April 3d, 1854

Sir

I have the honor to inclose a statement of my account with the Department of State during the four years that I held the office of consul of the United States at Ancona. The statement shows a debit against the Department of eighty six dollars and I have accordingly made a draft for that amount on the Sec'y of State payable thirty days after sight to O. B. Fundy Esq. of New York.

I have the honor also of informing you that in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of Sept. 5th, 1853 I caused the " Arms " the U. S. flag, the seals of office, the books and all other effects of the consulate at Ancona to be packed up and forwarded to Rome where they were delivered to Mr. Cass chargé d' affairs on his return to his post four months ago.

It is proper for me to state also that I have delayed to advize the Department of State of the final closing of the consulate at Ancona until now, at the request of Mr. Cass.

Mr. Cass informed that he had received several communications from merchants at Ancona praying him to urge the U. S. Government to continue the consulate at that port as the shipments of various products of the country to the U. S. were on the increase and that the closing of our consulate there would subject them to great inconvenience. I also myself received several letters on the same subject, but as my orders from the Department of State were peremptory I deemed it my duty to obey them at once and have the matter in the hands of the chargé d'affairs here.

In compliance with the request of some of the shippers at Ancona Mr. Cass sent back the seals of office to my late vice consul, and at the same time requested me to delay any communication with the Department at Washington until he could advise the Secretary of State to rescind the order which had been given to close the consulate.

If Mr. Cass has made such representations as to induce the Secretary of State to continue the office I should be glad to serve as heretofore. Otherwise, I consider my official duties and responsibilities at an end.

C. A. MAGNANI, Vice Consul

(February 2, 1856–November 27, 1861)[1]

C. A. Magnani to William L. Marcy

United States Consulate Consular Office Ancona February 2d, 1856

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual return of foreign trade with the port of Ancona during the year 1855.

I beg leave to sollicit your favorable attention to the official remarks therein annexed. . . .

Return No. 1

Gross Return of Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Ancona, Roman States, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1855

Port of Ancona

Arrived

Nations	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Number of crews	Inv'ce value of cargoes
British	30	11,743	574	$ 922,610
Papal	674	40,676	5,328	1,274,857
Austrian	170	18,616	1,614	519,814
Neapolitan	12	1,835	338	57,621
Sardinian	1	92	9	....
U. S. American	3	1,420	41	....
Dutch	2	260	17	43,200
Norwegian	6	1,047	38	15,370
Hannoverian	1	96	8	....
Oldenburg	1	140	8	....
Greek	1	77	9	5,000
Totals	941	76,002	7,984	$2,838,472

Departed

Nations	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Number of crews	Inv'ce value of cargoes
British	29	11,589	638	$ 115,150
Papal	658	39,534	5,917	1,119,432
Austrian	168	18,530	148	350,498

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[1] Caesar Anthony Magnani, reinstated by Minister Cass after the office was closed, sent his first despatch Feb. 2. He had acted as vice consul for 15 years. Feb. 18, 1854, Prof. C. C. Felton, later president of Harvard, commending Magnani, pointed out the importance of Ancona as a consular port, and hoped the vice consul would be retained at the post (Stock, *op. cit.*, p. 106). Ancona passed from the Papal States to Italy in 1860.

Nations	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Number of crews	Inv'ce value of cargoes
Neapolitan	46	1,507	283	42,650
Sardinian	1	92	9	....
U. S. America	3	1,420	41	49,680
Dutch	3	374	23	22,300
Norwegian	6	1,047	38	61,580
Hannoverian	1	96	8	6,000
Oldenburg	1	140	8	10,600
Greek	3	225	22	1,200
Totals	919	74,554	7,135	$1,779,090

REMARKS

The three American vessels are the following "Marmoin," of Boston, "Massachusetts," of New York, "Cortes," of Wash. the two former took in cargo here; the latter one put in from Trieste by stress of weather. . . .

Official and Commercial General Remarks

OFFICIAL REMARKS

In October, 1853, by instructions received from the late US consul for Ancona, Mr. Joseph Mozier all the archives, seal press, coat of arms, flag, was sent from hence to Rome addressed to the United States legation. Hence no returns, or any other documents can now be made out by the US vice consul at Ancona he being still left here without any consular records whatever by which to be guided in acting.

The undersigned, who was first named vice consul here by Mr. James Freeman, of Washington in 1841; and afterwards reappointed by the late consul Mr. Joseph Mozier, in 1850, and again confirmed by the present US minister at Rome the Honorable Mr. L Cass—in December, 1853 (always with the approbation of the Department of State) applied to the latter for the archives etc. belonging to the U S consulate of Ancona but all his repeated applications on the subject proved vane [*sic*] and without effect; notwithstanding the inconveniance [*sic*] and irregularity thereby resulting, and likely to arise in official duties.

The reason alleged by the said minister for not sending back the consular archives from Rome to Ancona seames [*sic*] to be that he is not authorised to do so from the Department of State.

Therefore the undersigned respectfully begs leave to call the Department of State's favorable consideration on the subject.

During 1855, 30 invoices of goods for the United States were certified by the undersigned together with three certificates of clearance for the three American ships that came in in this port last year. . . .

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

The import by British vessels consists in cotton manufactures, cotton twist (of the latter in large quantity) worsted clothing, woollen cloth, iron, coal, hardware, hosiery, earthenware, cod fish, indigo, hide, leather & colonial produce general. The export by ditto consists in wheat, raw silk, rags, cream of tartar, argol, linseed, brimstone both in cakes & sticks, etc., oak timber.

Pontifical vessels are most employed in a coasting trade, exporting native produce to neighboring ports in the Adriatic, and importing from the same foreign goods of all description. The large vessels, however, trade also in foreign countries generally.

Austrian and Neapolitan vessels may be considered on the same footing as the pontifical vessels with regard to trading with the ports of the Ancona.

Dutch vessels import sugar principally, but they export nothing, or very few articles from hence.

Norwegian vessels import stock fish only, and take in cargoes here chiefly for England.

Greek and Ionian vessels, import raw wool and export foreign, and local manufactures.

French goods of all description, but chiefly silk and woollen manufactures find their way into this market by sea direct or through Leghorn, Venice, and Trieste; or by land direct from France.

The consumption of French articles as well as English manufactures is very extensive in this place.

The harbour, of Ancona is pretty large and very safe harbour, and there is generally from 20 to 25 feet of water—its greater depth being by the light house. The port dues are very lightly charged. There is neither pilotage nor light house dues here imposed.

C. A. MAGNANI to WILLIAM L. MARCY

UNITED STATES CONSULAR OFFICE ANCONA March 7th, 1857

Sir

I have the honor to inclose the annual return of shipping, and the annual return of imports and exports, marked No. 1 and No. 2, at this port of Ancona for the year 1856.

I beg leave to inclose also a despatch, under flying seal, to the Secretary of the Treasury Department, containing two enclosures, marked No. 1 and No. 2, of returns on commercial and custom matters, and I would beg your kind attention to my observations annexed to no. 1. respecting the consular archives of Ancona being still in Rome from 1853; and state at the same time, that as not [a] paid officer of the United States Government at this port, I could not very well afford procuring to myself new archives, *vizt,* books, flags, sealpress, cut of arms etc. at my own expenses, besides the official inconvenients [*sic*] that would thereby result in relation to consular records being thus separate from and unaccessible to the acting officer.[2]

C. A. MAGNANI to LEWIS CASS

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ANCONA February 10th, 1858.

Sir,

Herewith inclosed I have the honor to transmit the annual return of trade at this port for the year 1857—namely:
No. 1 & 2—Return of foreign shipping and of foreign and national shipping engaged in the direct and indirect trade.

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[2] No enclosures found save a " return of modified tariff in the Roman States, 1850."

No 3 & 4—Return of imports and exports of merchandise.
The compilation of this latter returns of imports and exports is derived from my own exertions entirely, as there are no regular custom house entries, statistical statements, or commercial reports to refer to here.

One American vessel only arrived here last year, the *John Henry* of Portsmouth, 435 tons burthen, from England with a cargo of coal; and she was chartered at this port to proceed to Leghorn to load a cargo of marble for New York—through my best endeavour, with the cooperation of a respectable shop broker.[3]

Eight invoices of merchandise, shipped here for the United States, had my consular certificate in 1857. No other fees than such as received from said certificates, and the clearances of one vessel, amounting in all to $28, were received at this consulate during the same year.

C. A. MAGNANI to LEWIS CASS

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ANCONA February 10th, 1858.

Sir,

In accordance with the consular instructions, I have the honor herewith to subjoin the general prices and rates of exchange during the year 1857. The imports are calculated free of expenses, save freight and insurance. The exports are free on board; the exchange 47 franc (Roman currency) per £ sterling.[4] . . .

The fluctuations in the rate of exchange upon England have been within a fraction of 47 francs p. £ sterling. The value of the Roman scudo (ten francs) has been 81@83 cents estimated in Spanish or America dollars.

C. A. MAGNANI to LEWIS CASS

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ANCONA February 10th, 1858.

Sir

I have the honor to transcribe herewith my annual report on commerce.[5]

The paucity of our commercial operations, and their limited local sphere, prevent me expatiating on the events of the past year. This inactivity and isolation[?] has so far preserved us from the commercial crisis of 1857, which we have entirely escaped.

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[3] The value of this cargo was given as $1430. Nos. 3 and 4 (return of imports and exports) list no American items. These are long, detailed reports.

[4] Then follows a list of prices on such imports as coffee, sugar, rum, indigo, coal, cotton twist, fish, iron, lead, tinplate, and wax; and on such exports as bacon, brimstone, cream of tartar, wheat, corn, hemp, lambskins, rags, and silk.

[5] Showing the total amount of "foreign" and British imports and exports for each of the last five years, 1853–1857.

Silk, is the most valuable article of export from this country, and the entire produce of last year was nearly monopolised by a Sardinian company of Turin, leaving little to the speculators of this country, who were beaten out of the field by the superior pecuniary means of the company. However investments in silk have proved most unfortunate; hence our commercial comunity have avoided the ruinous results of this speculation.

Wheat, the great staple of our agriculture, yealded [*sic*] more than sufficient for the wants of the country, until the next crop: still the exportation has been prohibited, much to the annoyance of landed proprietors and merchants. And yet this measure has been another means of saving us from being dragged into the vortex of commercial disasters.

The only other feature during the past year was the launching of two merchantile ships of 1300 & 1500 tons burthen each respectively, the largest ever built here—one vessel of 500 tons hitherto claiming the superiority.

The works between this town and Bologna for the railroad are being pushed forward with the greatest activity; and it is hoped that this line will be opened throughout by the end of next year.

The export of Indian corn has just been prommitted. The export of oak timber, it is surmised will soon be prohibited by the Pontifical Government. The present export duty on said articles is $12 per piece.

Walnut wood is likewise exported from this country to England, but not in so large a scale as oak timber.

C. A. Magnani to Lewis Cass

Consulate of the United States Ancona February 10th, 1858.

Sir

I beg leave to lay before you the following subject, for the consideration of the Department of State.

As by the lately modified tariff, sundry articles which hitherto were subjected to an "advaloreum" duty on their being imported, are now admitted free of duty in the United States; and in which articles, rags, cream of tartar, brimstone etc. are I believe included, and these constituting the chief produce exported hence to America, it follows, that in future consular certificate[s], to invoices of such goods are no longer required. Moreover the table of the consular fees for shipping etc. having of late been greatly reduced, in consequence of the American consuls abroad being at present salaried by the Government, with few exceptions: and as in these fees consisted my only perquisites, part of which are now at an end, and the rest very precarious at this port—notwithstanding my expenses, as office rent and accessories as well as other contingencies attendent on a government officer in society, be the same; I, therefore, most respectively would submit to the Government Department the proposition to grant me, if not a regular salary, at least an annual remuneration for the execution of my duties as vice consul at this port, which duties were constantly executed by me in the most earnest, assiduous and fa[i]thful manner from the time of my nomination of vice consul now eighteen years since.

I would also reiterate my request to the Department, that, for the regularity of business, the archives and other objects which were sent by me to the U. S. legation at Rome, by order of the ex-consul Mr. Mozier in 1853, when he gave up his commission, be the whole returned to Ancona as early as practicable; that I may in cases of need refer to consular records for order sake in official matters.[6]

Leaving then the subject before stated to your favorable attention and kind support, and requesting the favor of an early answer thereupon . . .

C. A. MAGNANI to LEWIS CASS

CONSULATE of the UNITED STATES ANCONA March 1st, 1859.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosed the return of foreign and local shipping, and the return of imports and exports at the port of Ancona for the year 1858.[7]

No United States vessels came to this port in said year.

I have given my certificate to only five invoices of goods shipped at Ancona for New York during 1858.

GEORGE MOORE to DANIEL DEJARNETTE [8]

RICHMOND 15 February 1860

Dear Sir

I feel that I am taking a very great liberty in addressing you on the following subject, but I trust that you will courteously excuse me for thus trespassing on your valuable time.

My last consular residence was Ancona on the Adriatic Sea in the Roman States, whence I have just received a letter from Mr. Caesar Anthony Magnani, vice consul for the United States of America at that port.

Mr. Magnani writes to me under the impression that as I am now in the United States I might be enabled to aid him under the following distressing circumstances. He has acted as American vice consul for the last

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[6] The archives were returned, for on Feb. 18, 1860, Magnani was authorized to include in his account the expenses incurred in transmitting them from Rome to Ancona. Instructions, XXIX, 191–192.

[7] No item of American interest in the enclosed returns.

[8] Member of the 36th Cong., 1859–1861, reelected to the 37th, but did not serve, sitting instead in the 1st and 2nd Confederate Congresses, 1862–1865. Moore, the writer, was British consul.

18 or 19 years without receiving any remuneration for his services, excepting a few occasional fees. He is at present threatened with the loss of sight, and he has consulted, by letter, an eminent occulist in Paris, who tells him that if he will repair to that capital and place himself under his care for three months, he trusts he may yet save his sight. Mr. M's. pecuniary circumstances will not admit of anything of the kind, although a sum of about $500 might suffice to cover all his expenses.

I was about to suggest to him, in reply, the propriety of his making a direct appeal to General Cass and transmitting it to me, whence I would have undertaken to have had it brought to the favorable consideration of His Excellency—but on second thoughts, I apprehend there would not be sufficient time for this mode of procedure (the case being urgent) as I presume that the money bills before Congress will probably be passed in the earlier stages of the session.

I, as British consul, am not of course authorized or allowed to plead in favor of my colleague, as it would be in direct violation of my instructions to meddle in affairs that do not concern my office.

However as a private individual I can conscientiously aver that (having known Mr. M. during the whole period of his official career) no man ever carried with him more zeal & earnestness in his official duties, and in his kind personal exertions in favor of all American citizens who visited Ancona—he anticipated all their wants from the moment of their arrival—he would secure their rooms at the hotels, see to their luggage, settle their bills making all the needful deductions so necessary in those countries where to fleece the stranger is the rule, and he would almost do menial services in order to please them, until the last moment when he would see them off by sea or by land with everything comfortable & safe around them.

If these acts of zeal & kindness, for a long period of years, can be considered as giving any claim upon the United States Government, and you could kindly find an opening to represent this case in proper quarters, you would be doing an act of great Christian charity to a deserving man, who has been I assure you very often most disinterestedly serviceable to your fellow countrymen when in a foreign land.

At present he is a suppliant for $500 to save his sight in order to enable him to continue to earn his daily bread.

I feel confident that this appeal will not be made in vain, if you can possibly second these views.

You see I am presuming on the strength of being a resident within your congressional district.

Reiterating my apologies for thus intruding myself upon you[9] . . .

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[9] There is nothing in the Instructions regarding any payment to Magnani.

C. A. MAGNANI to LEWIS CASS

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ANCONA February 24th 1860.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit, herewith inclosed, the shipping return (marked No. 1) and the trade return, (marked No. 2) both of them for the year 1859.[10]

The consular certificates given by me to invoices of merchandise shipped hence to New York during 1859 were seven in all.

No American merchant ship arrived at this port in 1859, and therefore the only fee received by me for said consular certificates amounts to $17.50/100 in 1859.

The U. S. frigate " Wabash " cast anchor at two miles from Ancona on the 16th of June last from Messina having on board Vice Admiral Lavalet [11] and after having saluted the town, and the usual visit to the Government been paid by the v. admiral, secretary and the captain accompanied by me the " Wabash " weighed for Trieste on the same day June 16th.

Owing to the distracted political state of this country, commercial operations as well as industrial pursuits have been and still are almost entirely at stand at this port.

Among the various distinguished American citizens that visited Ancona in 1859, the ex President General Pearce [*sic*] and his lady were of the number, to whom all I tendered my best assistance in all they required during their short staying at this place.[12]

As no Americans citizens, I believe, would think to reside here as an official person, I therefore, beg leave to renew my request that a small salary be granted to me by the U S Government which annual additional expense would be compensated by the protection and assistance which American citizen[s] are glad and expect to receive abro[a]d, particularly in Italy, and at sea ports in general.

C. A. MAGNANI to LEWIS CASS

UNITED STATES CONSULATE ANCONA February 25th, 1860

Sir

In my despatch No. 1 of 24th instan, I renewed my request, which I made last year to you, *vizt.* that as all the U. S. consuls abroad are now paid by the U. S. Government, that a small salary or gratification per annum might be given to me also; and hereby I take the liberty of adding that my appointment as vice consul at this port dates from August 1841, or nearly twenty years service that formerly the annual number of consular certificates to invoices of merchandise shipped at this port for the United States, was about from 40 to 60, which in consequence of such articles as were subject to an *ad valorem* duty, are now admitted duty free into the U. S. and which articles, say, rags, brimstone, cream of tartar etc. were yearly exported from this place principally.

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[10] No American items.

[11] Elie A. F. LaVallette, died Nov. 18, 1862.

[12] Roy F. Nichols, *Franklin Pierce* (Phila., 1931), pp. 508–509.

Moreover the number of American citizens traveling through the Continent is annually increasing and it will still augment when we shall have here rail-ways which finally seam [*sic*] to call the best attention of the Pontifical Government respecting the line from Rome to Ancona; as from Rimini to Bologna the rail way work is at present being prosecuted with the greatest alacrity.

Finally both the house rent and provisions of all sorts are risen about one third of what they used to be a few years back.

All taken into consideration therefore venture to request that some annual compensation for my services of office and assistance afforded to American travellers or ships of war & coming to this port, and on this point no one can better inform you better than your son the ex minister at Rome or the present one Mr. Stockton.

Hoping than that you will be pleased to favour me on the subject . . .

RAVENNA [1]

Henry J. Brent, Washington, D. C.; appointed May 17, 1844 [2]

L. W. Jerome, New York; appointed March 18, 1850 [3]

James W. Irwin, Kentucky; appointed March 1, 1852 [4]

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[1] Ravenna passed to Italy in 1860. Lewis Cass Jr., U.S. minister at Rome, wrote to Secretary Clayton, Aug. 5, 1850: "From all the information I have acquired, I am convinced the presence of a Consul is not in the least required at Ravenna. It is rarely or never visited by American travelers, and possesses no maritime commerce whatever." (Stock, *U.S. Ministers,* p. 73.) There were found no instructions or despatches other than the unimportant ones given in connection with each consul below listed. As preceding despatches show, there were vice-consuls and agents for varying periods also at Ceprano, Comacchio, Fiumacino, Ostia, and Porto d'Anzio. These officers were natives, the fees being too small to attract Americans.

[2] The three instructions sent Brent, Aug. 18, Oct. 8, 29, 1844, refer to his bond; no despatches. Minister Cass reported to Clayton that Brent "never resided at Ravenna, in any capacity whatever." Instructions to Consuls, X, 246, 269, 315, 329; Stock, *op. cit.,* pp. 72–73.

[3] Mar. 20, 1850, Jerome was notified of his appointment, which he accepted Dec. 2 (Instructions, XIV, 28, 99). When Minister Cass applied to the papal government for Jerome's exequatur, Card. Antonelli stated that "no such Consulate has ever been established," and that "No American Consul has ever been recognized for the city of Ravenna." But the Cardinal Secretary was willing to give favorable consideration to the request if "the necessity and utility of the post" could be shown. Stock, *op. cit.,* pp. 72–73.

[4] Mar. 13, 1852, Irwin was notified of his appointment; Mar. 17, his bond was received and approved and his passports sent (Instructions, XIV, 265, 267). Secretary Webster instructed Minister Cass, Mar. 15, that should objection be again raised against this consulate, the latter should state to the papal government that "in view of the large numbers of Americans travelling in the Pontifical States, and the increase of American commerce in the Mediterranean" the U.S. had thought it proper to create this consular post. Stock, *op. cit.,* pp. 92–93.

PAPAL CONSULS TO THE UNITED STATES

COUNT FERDINAND LUCCHESI

(May 30, 1826–September 21, 1829)

Daniel Brent to Count Ferdinand Lucchesi

Department of State, Washington, 1 June, 1826

Sir,

The Secretary being at this time absent from the seat of Government, I take great pleasure in transmitting to you herewith the exequatur of the President, recognizing you as consul general of His Holiness the Pope, and of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, in the United States to hold your residence in this city, and I do myself the honor at the same time to return your commission.[1]

To All Whom It May Concern

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that Count Ferdinand Lucchesi is appointed consul general of His Holiness, Pope Leo the Twelfth, to reside at Washington, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to the consul general of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the thirtieth day of May A. D. 1826, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fiftieth.

John Quincy Adams
By the President, H. Clay, *Secretary of State* [2]

(*Commission*)

Petrus Franciscus miseratione divina Episcopus Albanen Cardinalis Galleffi Romana Ecclesia Camerarius.

Dilecto nobis in Christo Dno. Ferdinando Equiti Lucchesi ex Principibus di Campofranco in Regno utriusque Siciliae Regis Statutem quum opportunum nobis virum fuerit ad civium Romanorum caeterorumque Pontificiae ditioni subjectorum, Nautarum praesertim istuc negotiandi causa commeantium res personasque tutandas idoneum virum constituere qui in civitate et Portu Washington totaque dominatione statum unitorum America Septemtrionalis consulis generalis numere fungatur, Nobisque tu te obtuleris probitote summa morum ac rerum experentia ita commendatum ut dignum te aptumque ad hoc officium rite obeundum fas nobis sit esistimore ex Mandato SSmi Dni Nostri Leonis Papae XII. Nobis sus vivae vocis oraculo facto et auctoritate Nostri sancta Romana Ecclesia camerariatus oficii in consulem generalem Pontificium ad civitatem et Portum Washington protota dominatione statuum unitorum America Septemtrionalis eligimus et deputamus dantes tibi peculiarem facultratem nominandi et substituendi, promissa vero nostra ad probatione, Pontificios vice consules in iis portubus et oris marittimis, quibus magis expedire et benevisum existimabimus. Volumnus iccirco ut honoribus privilegus jurisditione immunitate atque emolumentis ad hoc munus juxta jura et conductudinem spectantibus frui libere posses, tibique enixe commendamus ut officium hoc a nobis commissum ex qua par est diligentia ac fide exerceas. Decernimus autem tibe facultatem non esse ad illud exercendum animum manusque admovendi consequam in manibus R. P. D. Vincentii Macchi archiapiscopi Nisibensis apud Regem Christianissiemem Nuncii Apostolici a nobis ad id specialiter deputati de officio hoc bene ac juxta jus consuetudinemque gerendo de more prastileris juramentum.

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[1] Nat. Arch., Dept. St., Notes to Foreign Legations, III, 270–271. Copies of the exequatur and the papal commission are here printed to show their forms. Lucchesi was succeeded as consul general in Sept. 1829, by Sartori. All documents are in the Nat. Archives, Dept. of State.

[2] Dept. St., Exequaturs, II, 45.

Datum Roma in Camera Apostolica hac die Martii 1826.

P. F. Cardinalis GALLEFFI, Camerarius S. R. Ecclesia
JOACHIME W. FARINELLI Rev'd Cam. apleco Sec. et Con.[3]

DANIEL BRENT to COUNT FERDINAND LUCCHESI

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 22 July, 1826

Sir,

In the absence of the Secretary your letter of the 19th inst. to him, has just been received at this Department; and I take great pleasure in being able to state to you, in reply, as I have the honor of doing that there will be no obstacle on the part of this Government, to the granting of exequaturs upon your commissions, to the persons designated by you as consuls of the governments of Sicilly and Rome, at different places in the United States, and it will afford me very great satisfaction to be the means of expediting exequaturs for them, accordingly.[4]

DANIEL BRENT to COUNT FERDINAND LUCCHESI

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 27 Nov'r 1826

Sir,

In the absence of the Secretary I have the honour to transmit to you the exequaturs of the President for the following named individuals, as vice consuls of His Holiness the Pope, and the King of the two Sicillies, agreeably to your request, and to return the commissions with which you furnished this Department. . . .

Mr. Martin Mantin, vice consul of His Holiness for the port of New York[5]

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[3] Commissions, Foreign Consuls, Nov. 9, 1821–Dec. 31, 1840, p. 81.

[4] Notes to For. Legations, III, 278. Lucchesi's letter of July 19 was not found.

[5] His commission, undated, is in Commissions, For. Consuls, 1821–1840, p. 89. He is listed in the N. Y. *Directory* as a merchant, 104 Pearl St.

Mr. Charles Picot, vice consul of His Holiness for the port of Philadelphia[6]
Mr. Henry Perret, vice consul of His Holiness for the port of New Orleans[7]

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that D. Mariano Cubi y Soler, is appointed vice consul of His Holiness, Pope, Leo the Twelfth, for the port of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the vice consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twentieth day of January A. D. 1827, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty first. J. Q. ADAMS
By the President

H. CLAY Secretary of State[8]

HENRY CLAY to COUNT FERDINAND LUCCHESI

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 24 May 1827

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 20th instant dated at New York communicating your intention to depart from the United States on the 1st of the next month to proceed on the mission which the Sicilian Government has assigned you near the Court of the Brazils; and informing me that, until other dispositions are made, Mr. N. Edward Fowls, vice consul of the two Sicilies for the District of Columbia will remain in charge of the consulate general of His Majesty, the King of the two Sicilies; and that in like manner the charge of the consulate general of the Court of Rome has been committed to his care.

In announcing to you my compliance with your request to receive Mr. Fowls in the double character indicated, I cannot allow you to take your departure wtihout testifying to the satisfaction which I have always experienced in our official intercourse, and to the pleasure I have derived from your personal acquaintance. . . .[9]

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[6] *Ibid.,* p. 88. Picot had previously been principal of a young ladies' seminary at 231 Spruce St., Phila., now 733 Spruce St. Stock, "Papal Consuls of Philadelphia," *Records* Am. Cath. Hist. Soc., LV, 182.

[7] *Ibid.,* p. 94. This letter of Brent in Notes to For. Legations, III, 313–314.

[8] Dept. St., Foreign Consuls in U.S., II (unpaged). Cubi y Soler appears in the Balto. *Directory* as a professor of Spanish, 23 St. Paul's Lane.

[9] Notes to Foreign Legations, III, 359. Lucchesi's letter of May 20 was not found.

HENRY CLAY to His Eminence the CARDINAL JUL. MAR. della SOMAGLIA, Deacon of the Sacred College and Secretary of State to His Holiness Leo the 12th

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 24 May, 1827

I have the honor to inform your Eminence that an official document has been signed and delivered by me, as Secretary of State of the United States of America, to M. Carey, R. W. Meade, and J. J. Borie, citizens of the United States, in which is contained a certificate of their respectability.

These citizens, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, I understand, intend to make some application to His Holiness for the purpose of improving the condition of that portion of the Church to which they belong. With that object I have nothing to do; it being a fundamental principle in the institutions of the United States not to mix together the affairs of State and Church. But I cannot deny to myself the pleasure of saying to your Eminence, that the above mentioned citizens, all of whom are personally known to me, are among the most respectable of my countrymen, justly enjoying high respect and esteem, wherever they are known. . . .[10]

COUNT FERDINAND LUCCHESI to HENRY CLAY

NEW YORK 30th May 1827.

The undersigned Count Ferdinand Lucchesi presents his respects to Mr. Henry Clay, Secretary of State.

He, at the same time, hastens to inform him, on the part of the Roman Government, that, in consequence of a resolution recently adopted by His Holiness the Pope Leo XII, all foreign vessels will, hereafter, be admitted into the ports of the Pontifical States, on their paying a maritime duty of six *bajocchi* per ton; with the exception of the vessels of such foreign nations as admit in their ports Roman vessels, on the same conditions with their own; which shall only be subjected to the payment of three *bajocchi* per ton, as actually paid by Roman vessels.

The said Roman Government has commanded the undersigned further to make known to the Government of the United States, that, as regards custom-house duties, foreign vessels will continue to be admitted into the pontifical ports upon the same footing with Roman vessels themselves, and that these dispositions have been officially communicated to Mr. Ciccognani, consul of the United States at Rome.

In consequence of this information, Count Lucchesi hopes that the

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[10] *Ibid.*, p. 360. For Somaglia's reply see under Sept. 22, *infra*. Mathew Carey was the celebrated publisher and economist (*Dict. Am. Biog.*, III, 489); Richard W. Meade was the father of Gen. Geo. G. Meade (*id.*, XII, 477); John J. Borie, merchant, was the father of Adolph E. Borie who served for a brief time as Secretary of the Navy (*id.*, II, 464). The three were interested in the trustee troubles of St. Mary's, Philadelphia.

President will have no objections to issue his proclamation making known that Roman vessels will, henceforth, be admitted into the ports of the United States, on the same conditions with their own vessels, since it is in that case only that American ships can be admitted into the Pontifical ports on the same conditions with Roman vessels.

The departure of the undersigned being fixed to the morning of the day after tomorrow, Count Lucchesi will only add that Mr. N. Edward Fowls, who remains in his stead, will give to the Secretary of State all further information which he may desire on the subject.

It only remains for the undersigned to renew once more to the Secretary of State the assurances of his respect and of the high consideration with which he has the honor to subscribe himself. . . .

P. S. A Roman *bojacci* is nearly equal to a cent of the United States.[11]

DANIEL BRENT to N. EDWARD FOWLS

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON 12th June 1827

Sir,

In the absence of the Secretary I do myself the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Government of the Holy See, a copy of the late proclamation of the President of the United States, exempting the vessels and merchandise of the dominions of His Holiness from the discriminating duties of tonnage and import in the United States, and I beg you to be assured that I take great pleasure in performing this duty.[12]

SAMUEL WRIGHT to HENRY CLAY

NEW YORK 19th June 1827

Sir

On the 6th ulto the Count F. Lucchesi forwarded my diploma of vice consul for His Holiness the Pope and the Roman States, for the port of

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[11] For. Consuls, II.

[12] Notes to For. Legations, III, 369–370. The proclamation of Pres. J. Q. Adams, June 7, 1827, reads in part: ". . . Whereas satisfactory evidence was given to the President of the United States on the 30th day of May last by Count Lucchesi, consul-general of His Holiness the Pope, that all foreign and discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the dominions of His Holiness, so far as respected the vessels of the United States and the merchandise of their produce or manufacture imported in the same, were suspended and discontinued: Now, therefore, I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, conformably to the fourth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby proclaim and declare that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of the subjects of His Holiness the Pope and the merchandise of the produce or manufacture of his dominions imported into the United States in the same, the said suspension to take effect from the 30th of May aforesaid and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and merchandise as aforesaid therein laden shall be continued, and no longer. . . ." Jas. D. Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents,* II, 376–377.

Savannah and the State of Georgia, to the President of the United States for his exequatur.

Presuming that your department is the proper place for me to apply at in this case, may I ask the favour of your forwarding said diploma and the exequatur to me at 185 Pearl Street New York.

Should the application be contrary to the rule of your office, I beg you will excuse me.[13]

JULIUS, CARDINAL of SOMAGLIA, to HENRY CLAY

(*Translation*)

ROME, Sept. 22, 1827

Sir

I have received the letter with which your Excellency has been pleased to honor me, under date the 24th May, of the current year, by which I have been made acquainted with your Excellency's motives for bearing testimony to the respectability of Messrs. Carey, Meade, and Borie, in Philadelphia, and in all other places in the United States where there are persons acquainted with them.

It becomes my duty to offer my acknowledgments to your Excellency, and to do justice to the respects which you have evinced, on this occasion, for the fundamental principles of the United States.

On the faith of a document entitled to so much respect, I have the honor to assure your Excellency that an entire belief shall be yielded, here, to declarations made by the above named gentlemen. . . .

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[13] For. Consuls, II. Note: "The Exequatur transmitted to N. Edward Fowls June 12, 1827." Fowls, consul general, acknowledged its receipt, June 18. *Ibid.*

JOHN B. SARTORI

(September 21, 1829–December 15, 1841)

John B. Sartori to Martin Van Buren

Sir

I contemplated for sometime past to have had the honor to pay my respects to the President of the U. S., as well, as to you, and to present in person the enclosed commission of my nomination received by the Court of Rome, to act, as consul general to the U. S. residing at Trenton N.J.; but having been much indisposed, and not yet in a state to travel so far—I take the liberty of addressing myself to you through the means of the introductory letter of M. Dickerson one of the Senators of this State, which go annexed to the above document, requesting you the favor to have it presented before the proper authorities, and to obtain from them my acknowledgement, in order, that I may lawfully discharge such of the consular duties, that are urging my particular attention without delay.[1]

Trenton, 17 September 1829

(*Enclosure*)

Mahlon Dickerson to Martin Van Buren

Suckasunny 1st August 1829.

Dear Sir.

Mr. J. B. Sartori goes to Washington to present his credentials as consul general of Rome to the United States. I beg leave to introduce him to you as a friend, with whom I have been acquainted for more than five & twenty years, and for whom I have the highest respect & esteem.[2]

Martin Van Buren to Giovanni Battista Sartori

Department of State, Washington, 21st Sep'r 1829

Sir.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th instant, and in compliance with the request it contains, now transmit to you the President's exequatur acknowledging you as consul general of His Holiness the Pope, together with the commission communicated to this Department as evidence of your appointment to that office.[3]

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[1] For. Consuls, II. Sartori, former consul at Rome (*ante*, p. 1n.), succeeded Lucchesi as consul general, serving until 1841 when Desmond was appointed. His commission is printed in U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc., *Records and Studies*, XXI, 244–245.

[2] Dickerson, gov. of N. J. and later Secretary of the Navy, was at this time serving in the U. S. Senate. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, V, 289.

GIOVANNI BATTISTA SARTORI to MARTIN VAN BUREN

CONSULATE GENERAL of his HOLINESS PIOUS the VIII.

TRENTON 9th Nov'r 1829

Sir

Owing to a continuation of my indisposition I must beg your indulgence for having delayed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th of Sep'r last to this day which contained my exequatur.

I have now the honor to inform you that the former vice consul for the port of Baltimore, Mr. Mariano Cubi y Soler, having removed to Havanna I return you his exequatur, and in the same time agreably to the power conferred to this consulate general, I have nominated in his place Mr. Thomas Joseph Bijoüard to act in that capacity. I therefore beg your honor to have the kindness to sollicit [*sic*] from the President of the U. S. his exequator, and to forward it to me, as soon as convenient.[4]

PETER A. HARGONS to EDWARD LIVINGSTON

TRENTON, 31st Dec'br 1832

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you a letter from Mr. Giovanni Battista Sartori consul general of Rome, informing you of his having nominated me to act in his capacity during his absence. You will please forward me my exequatur when convenient.[5]

(*Enclosure*)

GIOVANNI BATTISTA SARTORI to EDWARD LIVINGSTON

Sir

Being under the necessity of absenting myself from the U. S. for some time on a tour to Rome I have named my son in law Mr. Peter Amedee Hargons to act in my capacity as consul general *pro tempore.*

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the sentiments of high consideration and the honor to remain

TRENTON November 20 1832

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[3] Dept. St., Notes to For. Legations, IV, 218.

[4] For. Consuls, II. Nov. 12, D. Brent transmitted the exequatur as requested, but as the name was misspelled "Bijonard," an amended copy was sent. (Notes to For. Legations, IV, 229; For. Consuls, II.) The name also appears as "Bizouard" in the list of exequaturs (II, 139), and in the Balto. *Directory* where his occupation is given as professor of French, 30 N. Franklin St.

[5] For. Consuls, II.

THOMAS BARRETT to DANIEL WEBSTER

NEW ORLEANS 24 September 1841

Sir

I have the honor to enclose my commission as consul of the Roman States, and beg you will be pleased to place the same before the President that I may be officially recognized as such.[6]

DANIEL WEBSTER to THOMAS BARRETT

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 8th Oct'r, 1841

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ulto. and to transmit to you, according to its request, the act of the President recognizing you as consul of His Holiness the Pope, for the port of New Orleans. Your commission is herewith returned.[7]

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[6] For. Consuls, II. His commission for New Orleans was recorded Oct. 7. In the New Orleans *Directory* he is listed as a merchant, corner of Customhouse and Rampart Sts.

[7] Dept. St., Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 52.

DANIEL J. DESMOND

(December 15, 1841–November 14, 1850)

DANIEL J. DESMOND to DANIEL WEBSTER

PHILAD'A Dec'r 9th 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit letters patent, dated at Rome the 26 of June 1841, subscribed by His Excellency the Cardinal Justineani, by which his Holiness Pope Gregory the Sixteenth has been pleased to appoint me consul general of the Pontifical States; and to solicit the usual exequatur from the President of the United States to enable me to perform the duties of my office. You will do me the favour to return the letters patent.[1]

DANIEL WEBSTER to DANIEL J. DESMOND

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 15th Dec'r. 1841

Sir:

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit the act of the President of the United States recognizing you as consul general of the Pontifical States.

I return at the same time the letter patent from His Holiness, which accompanied your letter for the President's inspection.[2]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to DANIEL WEBSTER

CONSULATE GENERAL of the PONTIFICAL STATES in the UNITED STATES

PHILAD'A Jan'y 25 1843

Sir,

If it be not in violation of any regulation of the Department of State to transmit to a consul general of a foreign state, having no chargé d'affaires or minister the publick documents, I would be pleased to receive them in order to transmit those that may give a correct view of the spirit & character of our Constitution & laws etc.

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[1] For. Consuls, II. Desmond's commission was recorded Dec. 14; he was succeeded by Binsse, the last consul general, in 1850. Desmond was born in Phila. in 1794, the son of Timothy Desmond, painter and glazier. The son was admitted to the bar, Feb. 9, 1818. In 1829 he was married to Pemena Blyden by the Rev. S. S. Cooper in St. Mary's Church. He died of cholera in 1849, at the age of 55. He was active in the work of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, serving as corresponding secretary from 1844 to the time of his death. In addition to this appointment as consul general for the Papal States, he was vice consul for Portugal and for Austria, consul for Sardinia and Sicily, and consular agent for Tuscany. He is buried in St. Mary's cemetery. Information furnished by Dr. Joseph Jackson, Philadelphia. See L. F. Stock, "The Papal Consuls of Philadelphia," *Records* Am. Cath. Hist. Soc., LV, 182–186.

[2] Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, pp. 53–54.

By a reference to the correspondence of my predecessor, G. B. Sartori Esq. I find that he makes the transmission of the publick documents to him by the Department of State the subject of eulogy and considers it a proof of the consideration in which the Court of Rome is held by the Government of the United States. The interest I feel that this consulate general should not loose [*sic*] under my government any of the influence or favour it possessed under that of my predecessor, will, I trust be a sufficient apology for addressing the Department on this subject.[3]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to ABEL P. UPSHUR

CONSULATE GENERAL of the PONTIFICAL STATES in PHILADELPHIA

Feb'y 5, 1844

Sir

To discharge my duties as the chief of a consular corps I must be acquainted with the acts and documents of Congress and I find it difficult, sometimes impossible to obtain even the reading of them. I am therefore induced to ask as a favour that you will, without you have some insuperable objection, transmit them to me. Without them I have no authenick information of the changes in the tariff or any of the knowledge which if received in this consulate general might lead to the promotion of the increase of commerce and of mutual benefit. I must however depend on your courtesy & the rules of the Department.[4]

A. P. UPSHUR to DANIEL J. DESMOND

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 7th February, 1844

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th instant, and in reply to inform you, that it has not been the usage of this Department to furnish the consulates of foreign powers, accredited to this country, with copies of the pamphlet acts and congressional documents. I refer you to the "Madisonian" and "National Intelligencer" for the official publication of the acts of Congress.[5]

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[3] For. Consuls, II. Jan. 30, Webster replied that no public documents had been placed at the disposition of the Dept. for distribution to foreign governments (Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 56). Feb. 2, Desmond insisted that Sartori had received the acts of Congress and the messages of the President. "I have no other desire than that this Consulate General may be regarded like every other one having no minister and being in direct communication with the Department of State." For. Consuls, II.

[4] For. Consuls, II.

DANIEL J. DESMOND to J. C. CALHOUN

CONSULATE GENERAL of the PONTIFICAL STATES in the UNITED STATES

PHILAD'A June 14, 1844

Sir

The recent riots in this city have given strong reason to entertain apprehension that the consulate general might not be safe in the event of their recurrence. During their existence every institution which belonged to the Catholic Church was threatened with destruction. In order to create this dangerous fanaticism invectives have been constantly directed by a few papers against the Pope; and ridiculous, false and malicious assertions made regarding his temporal power in this country.

The efforts of a new party appear to be directed against existence of religious liberty. The excesses recently committed in the burning of Catholic churches, parsonage houses, libraries and seminary have withdrawn the feeling of security and shewn the Catholic citizen that he has no efficient protection when popular excitement and violence are created by designing and bad men.

With this knowledge of these facts I deem it a duty I owe the Government that has so honourably distinguished me to provide for any contingency and I therefore beg leave to ask to what officer or authority of the United States in this city I may if necessary apply for the protection of the consulate general, my family and my person. I make this application that neither I, or the officer may be under any misapprehension as *to my right* to protection *or his duty* to afford it efficiently and promptly. I have been told that as I am a native American citizen I am perfectly safe but I would not discharge my duty to the Government which has confided to me the highest office it has in this country if I depended on any other protection than that guaranteed me by my recognition by the President of the United States as the consul general of His Holiness the Pope.[6]

J. C. CALHOUN to DANIEL J. DESMOND

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 20th June, 1844

Sir:

Your communication of the 14th instant has been received.

This Government does not, in any manner, participate in the apprehensions expressed by you in that communication. No country has been more exempt than the United States from mobs, and wherever in this country popular outbreaks have, unhappily, occurred, fewer lives have been lost, and less blood shed, than in any country where similar scenes have been enacted. Nor is there a single instance known, where a diplomatic or consular representative, or any public functionary residing here has been molested.

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[5] Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 64.

[6] Dept. St., Miscellaneous Letters (unpaged), May-June, 1844. The reference is to the Native American outbreaks in Philadelphia. Jno. B. McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VII, 374–383.

The Department, under the circumstances, feels compelled to remark, that your application is without a precedent, and that the granting of it would, in its opinion, be highly offensive to the authorities of the city and state, in which you reside, and every way calculated to revive and increase the excitement, which you seem to think exists so alarmingly at the present moment. . . .[7]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSULATE GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATE UNITI di AMERICA

FILADELFIA, Feb'y [?], 1846

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favour of the 3 Feby 46[8] transmitting therewith " for presentation to the Government of the Ecclesiastical States One Copy of the Exploring Expedition, during the years 1838, 39, 40, 1841, 1842 by Charles Wilkes Esq U S N Commander of the Expedition["] etc., and, communicating that this narrative consists of five volumes with an accompanying atlas and that the remaining parts now in the course of publication will be delivered me from time to time as they shall be completed.

For this act of liberality and kindness of the Government of the United States allow me in anticipation of the action of the Pontifical Government to express to the Government of the United States the thanks of His Holiness Gregory XVI.[9]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATE GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

FILADELFIA. April 28 1846

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the accompanying letters patent appointing T. Parkin Scott Esqr of Baltimore vice consul of the Pontifical States for the state of Maryland to reside at Baltimore.

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[7] Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, pp. 69–70.

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 87.

[9] For. Consuls, III.

I pray you to submit them to His Excellency the President of the United States that he may allow the exequatur be issued to enable Mr. Scott to perform the duties of his office.[10]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATE GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

PHILAD'A June 25 1846

Sir

I have the honor to transmit you the appointment of Mr. Nicholas Regio as vice consul of the Pontifical States for the state of Massachusetts to reside in Boston; and to pray you to submit the letters patent to His Excellency the President of the United States that he may cause the usual exequatur to be issued that Mr. Regio may exercise his vice consular duties.[11]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in

FILADELFIA. 16 of Nov'r 1846

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the letters patent appointing Louis B. Binsse Esqr vice consul of the Pontifical States for the state of New York to reside in the city of New York. Please submit them to His Excellency the President that the usual exequatur may be allowed in order that Mr. Binsse may perform his duties.[12]

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[10] *Ibid.* The exequatur was sent May 2 (Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 91). Scott was an attorney, 16 St. Paul St., Baltimore. He studied at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Secession Convention which met at Frederick, Md., and which was dispersed and its members arrested by the federal authorities. Mary M. Meline and F. X. McSweeney, *The Story of the Mountain* (Emmitsburg, 1911), I, 475, 546, II, 29.

[11] For. Consuls, III. The exequatur was sent and the commission returned, June 29. Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 92.

[12] For. Consuls, III. Binsse succeeded Desmond as consul general. As will be seen, there was some delay in acting upon this appointment. Binsse was born Feb. 5, 1819, and died Mar. 28, 1895, at his home, 40 West 19th St., N. Y. He was buried from St. Vincent de Paul's Church and is buried in Calvary Cemetery. At the time of his appointment he was am importer, 83 William St., N. Y. His grandson, Mr. H. L. Binsse, reported that his grandfather's papers were lost or destroyed; but there are some letters in the Archdiocesan Archives of N. Y. As will be seen, *post,* protest was made by the Italian government against his continuance in office after 1870.

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in FILADELFIA. 16 of December 1846

Sir

The death of a brother in law who belonged to Gen. Twiggs division and was killed on 21 Sept'r in the attack on Monterey has prevented me from communicating to the Department of State that under date of the 16 of the last month I had the honor to transmit the commission of Louis B. Binsse Esqr as vice consul of the Pontifical States for the port & state of New York. Not having received any intelligence of it being received, has induced me to fear lest it might have been lost.[13]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in FILADELFIA. 16 of December 1846

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the letters patent constituting Charles Joseph Daron consul of the Pontifical States for the port of New Orleans and request that you will submit it to His Excellency the President of the United States that he may cause the exequatur to be issued.[14]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in FILADELFIA. 23 of December 1846

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Darons commission & exequatur and to beg you to return the commission of Mr. Binsse if any informality or omission has occurred in preparing it. The predecessor of Mr. Binsse is about to change his buiness and be frequently absent from New York and I am anxious that his successor shall be ready to take possession of the vice consulate before the absence of Mr. Mantin. If anything has been omitted in the commission which should have been introduced into it I will on its return correct it or send another.[15]

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[13] For. Consuls, III.

[14] *Ibid.* The exequatur was sent and the commission returned Dec. 19 (Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 97). No occupation is given for Daron in the New Orleans *Directory*; his address was 117 Burgundy St.

[15] For. Consuls, III. Jan. 3, 1847, Desmond acknowledged receipt of vols. 6 and 7 of Wilkes' *Exploring Expedition* for presentation to the Papal Govt. (*Ibid.*) Apr. 22, Card. Riario Sporza wrote Desmond that the volumes had been received by His Holiness "with a pleasure equal to the courtesy of those from whom they come." (*Ibid.*) Vol. 8 was sent July 23, 1849. Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 116.

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in

FILADELFIA. 4 of Jan'ry 1847

Sir

The vice consulate of the Pontifical States in New York is vacant by the resignation of Mr. Martin Mantin. I have appointed Mr. L. B. Binsse to succeed Mr. Mantin as vice consul of the Pontifical States for New York and transmitted his commission to the Department of State to obtain the act of the President of the United States recognizing Mr. Binsse as vice consul as aforesaid. I have addressed two letters to you on the subject, both of which remain unanswered. As the commissions of vice consuls are not registered, by recording them in full it is not in my power to ascertain whether I may have committed any fault, either of omission, or of informality, without examining the commission sent. It was my desire as it was my duty to present the commission free from any defect but as it is not possible to be always exempt from error I trust the Department will indicate to me where I have erred as I have the honor to affirm that if any error exist it has been involuntarily committed.

Mr. Binsse is a young American and recommended to me by the most competent persons to judge his moral worth and merits.[16]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in

FILADELFIA. 8 of January 1847

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the commission of Louis B. Binsse Esqr as vice consul of the Pontifical States for the state of New York to reside in the city of New York and pray you to submit it to His Excellency the President of the United States of America in order that Mr. Binsse may be recognized as vice consul, etc. This second commission has been prepared and forwarded from an apprehension that the other might have been defective in form or substance.[17]

JAMES BUCHANAN to DANIEL J. DESMOND

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 20th January, 1847

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you, the act of the President, recognizing Louis B. Binsse as vice-consul of the Pontifical States for the state of New York, to reside in the city of New York.

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[16] For. Consuls, III.

[17] *Ibid.*

The vice consul's commission will be returned to you, so soon as it shall have been recorded; the clerk by whom this duty must be performed, being at this time absent.

The delay that has occurred in acting upon this subject is to be ascribed to the necessity of first determining a question in regard to the granting of exequaturs to vice consuls which arose just before the receipt of your first letter on the subject of Mr. Binsse, and the consideration of which has unavoidably been postponed, from day to day, until now.[18]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in
FILADELFIA 8 of March 1847.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the commission of Thomas Roger Esqr of Charleston as vice consul of South Carolina for the Pontifical States and to beg you to submit it to His Excellency the President that he may allow the exequatur to be issued in order that Mr. Roger may exercise the vice consular functions.[19]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in
FILADELFIA. 23 of March 1847

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one copy of " The Public Statutes at large of the United States of America from the organization of the Government in 1789 to March 3 1845 inclusive.["] comprized in 8 volumes super-royal octavo, being transmitted under Circular 25 of Feb'y by the Department of State to the care of the consul general of the Ecclesiastical States for the Ecclesiastical Govern't, in fulfilment of one of the provisions of an act of Congress of the 8th August last, directing the distribution of a recent edition of the laws and treaties of the United States published by authority.

Permit me on the part of the Pontifical Government to express its high sense of this mark of the enlightened and liberal spirit of the Government of the United States of America.[20]

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[18] Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 98.

[19] For. Consuls, III. The exequatur was sent and the commission returned Mar. 12. Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 100.

[20] For. Consuls, III.

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in
FILADELFIA 22 of July 1847

Sir

During the absence of Mr Thomas F Roger vice consul of the Pontifical States, from Charleston S.C. I have appointed Eugene Hachet Esqr consular agent for the state of South Carolina to reside in Charleston.[21]

DANIEL J. DESMOND to JAMES BUCHANAN

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA in
FILADELFIA. 27 of January [1848]

Sir

I have the honor to inform the Department of State that Mr. Thomas J Roger vice consul of the Pontifical States for South Carolina has returned from Europe and resumed his vice consular functions.[22]

JOHN HUGHES to CARDINAL ANTONELLI [23]

NEW YORK, Aug't. 27th, 1849

To his Eminence Card. Antonelli:

In consequence of the death of Sigr. Daniel J. Desmond, late consul general of his Holiness in the United States, that office is now vacant, and I beg leave to recommend most earnestly that Sigr. Louis B. Binsse a highly respectable merchant of this city, a pious and devoted Catholic, possessing under any point of view the highest qualification to fill the office of consul general of his Holiness in this country be appointed. In consequence of the new relations likely to spring up between the Pontifical States, and this country owing to recent events in Rome, it is of great importance to the interests of the Roman Government, both commercial and political that the consul general of the Pope should reside in New York, instead of Philadelphia, as this is the great commercial city of the United States, and the port at which nearly all Europeans arrive, and from which they embark. I deem these reasons of great importance on account of the class of Italians, and especially from the Roman States who are likely to take refuge in this country.

Signor Binsse is now vice consul of New York, under the appointment of the late Mr. Desmond. I wrote a few days ago to the Rt. Rev'd. Bishop of Philadelphia, begging him to unite with me in this recommendation.

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[21] *Ibid.* Acknowledged July 28. Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 102.

[22] For. Consuls, III.

[23] Hughes was at this time Bishop of N. Y.; Antonelli, papal secretary of state.

In reply he says that he has already suggested the name of Mr. De Schroeder.[24] This is a highly respectable and pious German gentleman, but he is himself only a stranger in this country. If his Holiness should determine that the consul general should reside in Philadelphia, Mr. Schroeder would be as suitable as any other. But as I have before said, I regard it as of the highest importance that New York should be the residence of the future consul general. Mr. De Schroeder himself having been spoken to by Bp. Kenrick on the subject has written to me begging that his name may not stand in the way of any other appointment, more likely to be useful to the administration of the Sovereign Pontiff in the government of his States in these troublesome times. I have no doubt, but that Bp. Kenrick approves both of the change of residence from Philadelphia to New York, and of the most respectable and truly Catholic gentleman whose name I have the honor to recommend to your Eminence.[25]

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[24] Aug. 17, 1849, Bishop Francis P. Kenrick wrote to Hughes: "Having had occasion to forward a letter from Mrs. Desmond to Rome about ten days ago, I took the liberty of suggesting the name of Mr. De Schroeder for the vacant office. It would otherwise give me great pleasure to support the recommendation of Mr. Binsse." N. Y. Archdiocesan Archives, St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, A. 12.

[25] N. Y. Archdiocesan Archives, St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, A. 12.

LOUIS B. BINSSE

(From November 14, 1850)

L. B. BINSSE to JOHN M. CLAYTON

NEW YORK June 12th 1850

Sir

In consequence of the demise last summer of Mr. Daniel J. Desmond consul general of the Pontifical States in Philadelphia, the government which he represented, determined to transfer, the consulate general from Philadelphia to this city and I have received from the Segretaria di Stati, an official letter informing me of my promotion to the office & instructing me to appoint a vice consul for the city of Phil'a.

I have to trespass on your kindness, to inform me what course I must pursue to obtain a new exequatur for this new official station. Will the official letter suffice & if so must it be authenticated & by whom? [1]

JOHN M. CLAYTON to L. B. BINSSE

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1850

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, by which you inform me, that you had been promoted to the consulship general for the Pontifical States, and instructed to appoint a vice consul for Philadelphia.

It will be necessary for you to transmit to this Department, for the President's inspection, your commission as consul general, upon which an exequatur will be issued and transmitted to you, with the commission. If the commission authorises you, to appoint vice consuls, the President will be pleased to grant, upon application, an exequatur to the person whom you may appoint vice consul for the Pontifical States for Philadelphia, upon exhibition of his commission.[2]

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[1] For. Consuls, III. See note 12, *supra*; and the following section, "After 1870," for the length of his term of office.

[2] Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 122.

G. CARD. ANTONELLI to LOUIS B. BINSSE

July 2, 1850

(*Commission*)

Giacomo della S. R. C. Card. Antonelli
Diacono di S. Agata alla Suburra
Della Santita di N. S. Papa Pio IX.
Pro-Segretario di Stato

Signor Luigi B. Binsse in forza del Sovrano M. P. del 12 Giugno 1847 appartenendo a Noi di destinare persone idonee a sostenere nei paesi esteri gli interessi di Sudditi Pontifici, e costandoci della vostra abilità, probità e del vostro allaccamento al Governo Pontificio coll' oracolo della Santità di N. S. siamo venuti nella determinazione di nominarve al vacante Consolato Generale Pontificio in Filadelfia, ora transferito a New York, colle ordinarie facoltà di esercitare la giurisdizione Consolare, e di godere di tutti gli onori privilegi, ed emolumenti che sono annessi a tale officio, a somiglianza di quello che si practica per i rispettivi Rappresentanti consolari della altre nazioni, ed a norma delle Istruzioni Circolari del Camerlengato del 28 Settembre 1825, e di altre leggi che si pubblicassero in appresso.

Preghiamo poi tutte le Autorità degli Stati-Uniti di riconoscervi e trattarvi nella suddetta qualità di Console Generale Pontificio, e di fare altresi che seate come tale da tutti riconosciuto, e trattato, assicurando Noi che saranno in equal modo riconosciuto, e trattati, quelli che verranno dal Governo degli Stati-Uniti destinati allo stesso impiego in questo Stato.

G. CARD. ANTONELLI [3]

Roma dalla Segreteria di Stato 2 Luglio 1850.

L. B. BINSSE to DANIEL WEBSTER

NEW YORK 13th November 1850

The pontifical Government, with whose vice consulate in this city, I have heretofore been honoured, has in consequence of the demise of Mr. Daniel J. Desmond, determined to transfer the consulate general to this city & promote me to the vacancy. I send herewith the official document & letter from Rome, praying that after they have been examined by you they may be returned with an exequatur from his excellency the President in conformity with the established custom.

I have also to request that you will favour me with a list of the names

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[3] From photostatic copy in N. Y. Archdiocesan Archives, St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, A-1.

of the vice consuls throughout the union appointed by my predecessor & remain with sentiments of the highest consideration.[4]

W. L. Derrick, Acting Secretary, to L. B. Binsse

Department of State, Washington, Nov'br 15, 1850

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., and to transmit, agreeably to its request, the act of the President, recognizing you as consul general of the Pontifical States, to reside in New York.

Your commission, and the letter from Rome, which accompanied your letter, are herewith returned.

For a list of the vice consuls, appointed by your predecessor, and recognized by this Department, I refer you to the American Almanac for 1850, p. 134.[5]

L. B. Binsse to Daniel Webster

New York 20th November 1850

Sir.

Herewith you will receive, the commission of vice consul of the Pontifical States for the state of Pennsylvania with residence in Philadelphia, which under my authority of consul general, I have conferred on Edward Frith Esqr residing in that city.

I pray that after due examination of the enclosed document, it be returned, with an exaequatur from His Excellency the President, to Mr. Edward Frith, whose office in Philadelphia is at No. 42 Commerce St.[6]

L. B. Binsse to Daniel Webster

Consulate General of the Pontifical States

New York 10th January 1851

Sir.

Mr. Thos. Roger who has up to this time held the vice consulate of the Pontifical States in Charleston, being prevented by his ill health from attending to business, has notified me of his resignation and consequently under the power conferred on me as consul general, I have appointed to the vacancy his son, Mr. T. L. Roger. Enclosed is his commission.

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[4] For. Consuls, III.

[5] Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 128.

[6] For. Consuls, III. The exequatur and commission were sent Nov. 21 (Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, pp. 128–129). Frith, at this time, was a merchant at 42 Commerce St.; his residence was at 522 Spruce St. (Stock, "Papal Consuls of Philadelphia," *Records* of Am. Cath. Hist. Soc., LV, 186). Nov. 29, vols. 8, 9, and 10 of Wilkes' *Exploring Expedition* were sent to Binsse for presentation to His Holiness. Notes to Italy, *loc. cit.*, p. 130.

I pray that after due examination of the enclosed document it be returned with an exaequatur from his Excellency the President, to Mr. T. L. Roger at Charleston.[7]

L. B. BINSSE to DANIEL WEBSTER

NEW YORK, 26th July 1852

Sir

Herewith you will receive the commission of vice consul of the Pontifical States for a district comprizing the states of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tenessee [*sic*], with residence in Cincinnati and with the appelation of vice consul of the Pontifical States in Cincinnati, which under my authority of consul general I have conferred on Mr. James F. Meline residing in that city.

I pray that after due examination of the enclosed document, it be returned, with an exequatur from his Excellency the President to Mr. James F. Meline in Cincinnati.[8]

L. B. BINSSE to WILLIAM L. MARCY

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK 31st Dec'r 1853

Sir.

The vice consulate of the Pontifical States in Phil'a having become vacant in consequence of the removal of Mr. Edward Frith to this city, I have appointed in his stead Mr. George Allen whose commission I herewith enclose.

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[7] For. Consuls, III. Jan. 13, the exequatur and commission were transmitted. *Ibid.*, p. 131.

[8] Dept. of State, Miscellaneous Letters (unpaged). July 30, the usual recognition was sent (Notes to Italy, *loc. cit.*, p. 146). James Florant Meline (1811–1873) was the son of Florant Meline, a lieutenant in the War of 1812, and Catherine Butler of Philadelphia, whose brothers, Fathers Thomas and James Butler, taught at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md., and whose aunt, Mary Anne Butler, was a companion of Mother Seton at St. Joseph's. The future consul was educated at Emmitsburg, and soon became prominent in Catholic life. He taught at the Athenaeum, studied law, edited the *Catholic Telegraph,* established a banking and exchange business, published several books, and wrote extensively for many journals and newspapers. He engaged in controversy with John Quincy Adams when the President, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Cincinnati Observatory, repeated the old calumny respecting the persecution of Gallileo; and with the English historian Froude, over the latter's life of Mary, Queen of Scots. He fought in the Civil War and attained the rank of Colonel. During Reconstruction he served as chief of the Bureau of Civil Affairs in the Third Military District. In 1847, he married Mary Elizabeth Rogers of Cincinnati. He held several other consular offices, particularly for France. *Cath. World,* XXXVI, 92–99; *Cath. Telegraph,* Aug. 31, 1873; *Encyclopedia Americana,* XVIII, 604; Meline-McSweeney, *Story of the Mountain,* I, 189, 209, 240, 278.

I pray that after due examination of the enclosed document, it be returned, with an exaequatur from His Excellency the President to Mr. George Allen whose address is corner of Chancellor & Schuylkill 6th Sts. Philadelphia.[9]

W. L. Marcy to L. B. Binsse

Department of State, Washington, January 7, 1854

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo announcing the appointment by you of Mr. George Allen as vice consul of the Pontifical States at Philadelphia, and enclosing his commission, I have the honor to inform you that before an exequatur can be issued to Mr. Allen, it will be necessary for you to furnish the Department with some evidence of your authority to appoint vice consuls as that power does not appear to be conferred upon you by the terms of your own commission.[10]

L. B. Binsse to W. L. Marcy

New York, January 9th 1854

Sir

I am in receipt of your letter of 7th inst.

It is true that my commission does not expressly state that I have the power to appoint vice consuls, but I concieve [*sic*] that the same is therein implied, because that power has been exercised by myself and my predecessor in office with the assent of the Pontifical Government and without any objections whatever from the Department of State of the U. S. for years back. For instance when the consulate general was at Philadelphia and before the death of the late consul general Mr. Desmond, he appointed me by his sole authority vice consul for the port of New York and I received my exequatur from President Polk in due course. Unless I am much mistaken, he had appointed in similar manner Mr. N. Reggio, Mr. Thos. Parker Scott, and Mr. Thos. Roger vice consuls for Boston, Baltimore and Charleston.

When after his death I was appointed to the consulate general which had been removed to New York I appointed Mr. Edward Frith to the vice consulate of Philadelphia, and duly informed the Pontifical Government of the appointment in regard to which I had not consulted them at all, but which nevertheless was approved of by them. Subsequently, Mr. Thos. Roger having withdrawn from business at Charleston resigned the vice consulate there; I appointed in his place his son Mr. Thos. L. Roger. The Pontifical government never gave me to understand that any thing I had done was out of rule and in both instances above mentioned exequaturs were obtained from the Department of State without any delay. Still more recently, thinking that there might be some advantage in the erection of a vice consulate in the West, I wrote to the Cardinal Secretary of State suggesting the propriety of placing it at Cincinnati. In his reply which I transmit herewith, you will notice that besides granting the permission required, he expressly states that I may appoint any person whom *I please* provided however that I shall assume entire responsability [*sic*] in the matter as *usual.* I accordingly without exhibiting the dispatch above mentioned to the Department of State issued a commission in the usual form to Mr. James F. Meline of Cincinnati, who obtained as heretofore his exequatur from the Department of State.

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[9] For. Consuls, III.

[10] Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 157. Allen, whose appointment was later confirmed, was a convert, author, and professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Pennsylvania. *Dict. Am. Biog.*, I, 190; Stock, "Papal Consuls of Phila.," *Records* of Am. Cath. Hist. Soc., LV, 186–187.

The vice consuls are all under my jurisdiction, have no communication whatever with Rome and are under obligation to render an account of their transactions semi annually and allow me half of the fees which they have recd.

I trust that the explanation which I have given will have proved satisfactory and that you will not consider it necessary to delay any longer issuing an exequatur to Mr. George Allen.[11]

W. L. MARCY to L. B. BINSSE

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, January 14, 1854

Sir

Your letter of the 9th instant has been taken into respectful consideration.

It is true, as you state, that the vice consular appointments of your predecessor Mr. Desmond were duly recognized by this Department, and that exequaturs were issued in the cases of appointment by him to which you advert. But Mr. Desmond possessed by the terms of his commission, as appears by the record of it in this Department, an *express authority from his government to make such appointments,* and in your commission no such authority is given.

It is true also that exequaturs were issued to the persons appointed by you as vice consuls respectively at Philadelphia, Charleston and Cincinnati; but they were granted under the impression, now discovered to be erroneous, that your commission was identical with that of your predecessor in regard to the authority with which you were invested by the Pontifical Government.

It is conceived that this government cannot properly grant an exequatur to a person appointed to act merely as the agent or deputy of a consul general, to be responsible to him and not directly to the government in whose name he might exercise consular functions,—as in the case of Mr. Allen. His commission which was enclosed in your letter of the 31st ultimo, is therefore herewith returned to you, together with the letter which accompanied your communication of the 9th instant.[12]

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[11] For. Consuls, III. The letter from the Cardinal Secretary of State, above referred to, was returned Jan. 14 (see next document).

L. B. BINSSE to W. L. MARCY

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA
NEW YORK 22d Feb'y 1854

Sir

The vice consulate of the Pontifical States at Cincinnati has become vacant in consequence of the resignation of James F. Meline Esqr.[13]

L. B. BINSSE to W. L. MARCY

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA
NEW YORK 13th April 1854

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a dispatch received from his Eminence the Cardinal secretary of state in relation to the appointment by me of vice consuls or consular agents, which power you stated in your favours of 7th & 14th January did not appear in my commission. This point, as you will see, is distinctly settled in the dispatch above referred to.

I find on referring to my letter 9th January last, that I rather incorrectly described the nature of my jurisdiction over the vice consuls appointed by me. Any consular act performed by them, requires no addition from me to make it in Rome as valid as my own. They of course have to submit a yearly statement of business transacted, to Rome, only instead of sending it direct, it passes through my hands & is sent under cover of my correspondence.

Please inform me if the above information is satisfactory & if Mr. Allen will receive his exaequatur upon the receipt by you of his commission as vice consul.[14]

(*Translation*)

Cardinal GIACOMO ANTONELLI to L. B. BINSSE

Illustrious Sir

It is a maxim of the Pontifical Government to allow its consuls generals in foreign countries to nominate vice consuls and consular agents for such places as are within their respective jurisdictions, said government reserving to itself the approval of such nominations only. When your commission as consul general of that State was forwarded to you, it was intended that this prerogative should be likewise vested in you. If, however, the Government of the United States should require some explanations on the subject, you are authorized to communicate the contents of this despatch to it, if you do not wish to do so of your own accord, taking occasion to present once more the nomination of Mr. George Allen, selected by you as vice consul for Philadelphia: a nomination which, in view of your favorable recommendation, was fully approved of here.

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[12] Notes to Italy, *loc. cit.*, pp. 158–159.

[13] For. Consuls, III. No successor seems to have been appointed to Meline.

[14] *Ibid.* On the evidence of the enclosed letter from Card. Antonelli to Binsse, Allen was granted his exequatur, Apr. 25. Notes to Italy, 1834–1868, p. 160.

In case that Government should not consider all this sufficient, all that you have to do is to apprise me of the fact, in order that I may take such measures as may be deemed most proper.

Having thus complied with your wishes expressed in your communication of the 17th of last January, I beg now to tender you the expression of my sincere regard.

GA ANTONELLI

ROME February 11, 1854.

L. B. BINSSE to W. L. MARCY

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, April 21st 1854

Sir

I am in receipt of your favour of the 19th inst.

I enclose commission of Mr. George Allen & respectfully request that exaequatur be issued to him by his Excellency the President, which with commission herein enclosed please send to Mr. Allen at his residence corner of Chancellor & Schuylkill Sts. Phil'a.[15]

L. B. BINSSE to W. L. MARCY

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK 27th August 1856

Sir.

I have the honour to inform you that the vice consulate of the Pontifical States in Baltimore has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Thos. Parkin Scott.

I shall transmit you in a few days the commission of his successor Basil T. Elder Esqr of that city.

I am very desirous to obtain for transmission to my government, a certain book which I have seen, which has been printed by order of Congress, & which contains statistics of imports & exports into the U. S. tonnage of vessels arrived & cleared etc, I shall feel much obliged if you will favour me with two copies of same.[16]

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[15] For. Consuls, III.

[16] *Ibid.* Elder, a brother of Archbishop Wm. H. Elder, was a merchant of the firm of

L. B. Binsse to W. L. Marcy

Consolato Generale Pontificio Negli Stati Uniti di America

New York, 5th Sep'r 1856

Sir.

I have the honour to enclose herewith commission of Basil T. Elder Esq'r whom I have appointed to the vice consulate of the Pontifical States for Baltimore vice Thos. Parkin Scott who has resigned.

I respectfully request that after due examination of the enclosed document it be returned with an exaequatur from his Excellency the President to Mr. B. T. Elder.[17]

L. B. Binsse to W. L. Marcy

Consolato Generale Pontificio Negli Stati Uniti di America

New York, 13th Sep'r 1856

Sir.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter 12th inst.

I enclose herewith a circular from his Eminence Cardinal Galeffi under date 28th Feb'y /33 from which it appears that the merchant vessels of the U. S. are not subject in the ports of the Pontifical States to any higher tonnage or maritime dues than those paid by vessels sailing under the pontifical flag.

I beg to enquire whether there has been in times past any Presidential proclamation according reciprocity in this matter. I made enquiry at the collectors office some time ago on the occasion of the arrival here of a Roman brig but could not ascertain that there had been any & the said brig paid dues required from vessels not entitled to reciprocity.[18]

L. B. Binsse to W. L. Marcy

Consolato Generale Pontificio Negli Stati Uniti di America

New Yor, 19th Sep'r 1856

Sir.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst.

I enclose a letter from Monsignor Milesi secretary of commerce & public works under date 25th ult. which will I think afford satisfactory evi-

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Elder and Webb, corner of Pratt and Commerce Sts., Baltimore; he lived on Charles St. He had been educated at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md. He served as consul until 1860, when he removed to St. Louis. He died in 1893, at the age of 82. *Baltimore Directory,* 1856; Meline-McSweeney, *Hist. of the Mountain,* II, 34, 250.

[17] For. Consuls, III. Elder's exequatur was issued Sept. 10.

[18] *Ibid.* Enclosed is a printed pamphlet (Rome, 1833) showing the tariffs and charges on foreign vessels entering the papal ports.

dence that merchant vessels of the U. S. at the present time are not subject in the ports of the Pontifical States to higher duties than those levied upon vessels sailing under the pontifical flag.

This letter accompanied the printed circular which I had the honour to send you & is in reply to one addressed by me when in Rome in June last in which I suggested the expediency of a treaty of reciprocity between the two nations.[19]

(*Translation*)

Department of Commerce
and of Public Works
No. 9196.

Purpose. Transmission of Laws.

Illustrious Sir,

As you may perceive, from the annexed notification, there already exists a treaty of reciprocity between the Holy See and the Government of the United States of America. There is, therefore, nothing else to be done than for you to see that the forementioned treaty shall, to the letter, be executed there, as it is faithfully observed in the pontifical ports.

Having thus answered your communication of the 30th of June ultimo, I subscribe myself with perfect esteem the Minister . . .

The Pontifical Consul General in the United States, New York. ROME Aug'st 25th 1856

(*Translation of Extract from notification of dues, levied on foreign vessels in the Pontifical Ports.*)

First: The vessels of Austria, Denmark and the United States, the governments whereof have consented to the proposed reciprocity, shall be, in the ports of the State, considered as pontifical vessels; and as such they shall be held to pay, now and hereafter, such maritime dues only as the pontifical vessels may be held to pay.

W. L. MARCY to L. B. BINSSE

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, September 29th, 1856.

Sir:

Since the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, the enclosure of which I have the honor herewith to return, it has been ascertained that a proclamation abolishing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost on vessels of the Pontifical States in the ports of the United States, was issued by the President on the 7th of June 1827, the publication of which, by some oversight, was omitted in the edition of the United States *Statutes at Large* published at that period, as it has been in later editions.

The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury will be called to this proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.[20]

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[19] *Ibid.*

[20] Nat. Arch., Dept. St., Notes to For. Consuls I, 66. The proclamation is in Richardson, *Messages and Papers,* II, 376–377. See Brent to Fowls, June 12, 1827, *ante.*

W. L. MARCY to L. B. BINSSE

DEPARTMENT of STATE, October 9th, 1856.

Sir:

Referring to my letter to you of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor herewith to transmit for your information a copy of a communication addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Collector of the Customs at New York in reply to instructions from the former to prepare the proper statement for refunding the discriminating duty alleged to have been exacted and paid on a Roman brig, as mentioned in your letter to this Department of the 13th ultimo.[21]

L. B. BINSSE to W. L. MARCY

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, 11th October 1856.

Sir.

I am in receipt of your letter 9th inst. & beg you to accept my thanks for the enquiry which you made of the collector of this port.

The case which I referred in my letter 13th ult. was that of the brig *Dante* Feroni master which arrived here in July /54. Previously, the *Dorico* Corrini master had arived in this port on the 7th of same mo. & on Oct'r 20 /53 the brig *Dante,* in the month of January /52 the brig *Ida,* & in Dec'r /51 the brig *Speranza* Pacetti master.

I shall feel obliged if you will inform whether the above named brigs paid any higher tonnage dues than required to do by law.[22]

W. L. MARCY to L. B. BINSSE

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, October 24th, 1856

Sir:

Your letter of the 11th instant, having been communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury and by him referred to the Collector of the Customs at New York for examination and report, I have now the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of the reply of the latter, dated the 17th instant, from which it would appear that you have been misinformed as to the practice at New York of exacting a discriminating duty on Roman vessels.[23]

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[21] Notes to For. Consuls, I, 68.
[22] For. Consuls, III.
[23] Notes to For. Consuls, I, 68.

L. B. BINSSE to LEWIS CASS

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, March 14th 1857

Sir,

I wrote about a week ago to the late Secretary of the Treasury,[24] in regard to discriminating duties, which had been paid under protest on the Roman bark, *Consigliere Jenny,* arrived at Boston from Palermo on the 1st ulto, but have received no reply. I inferred from a letter under date Sep'r 29th /56 received from the late Secretary of State,[25] that in virtue of the proclamation of the President in 1827, no such duties would be exacted.[26]

L. B. BINSSE to HOWELL COBB [27]

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, August 19th 1857

Sir,

Since my arrival here from Europe, I have been placed in possession of correspondence, which has taken place during my absence between the Department of State and Mr. Francis Boyd acting vice consul for the Pontifical States at Boston on the subject of discriminating duties & tonnage dues paid under protest on the Roman barque *Consigliere Jenny,* arrived at that port from Ancona.

I beg that any further correspondence on the subject be directed to me.[28]

L. B. BINSSE to LEWIS CASS

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, October 21st 1857

Sir,

Herewith you will receive the commission of vice consul of the Pontifical States for Charleston, which under my authority of consul general, I have conferred on Mr. Edward Mottet vice Mr. Roger resigned.

I pray that after due examination of enclosed document, it be returned with an exaequatur from his Excellency the President to Mr. Edward Mottet in Charleston.[29]

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[24] Jas. Guthrie.

[25] Marcy who resigned Mar. 4.

[26] For. Consuls, IV. A notation on this letter states that it was referred to the Treasury Dept.

[27] Secretary of the Treasury, Mar. 4, 1867–Dec. 8, 1860.

[28] For. Consuls, IV. Note: "Respectfully referred to the State Department August 22/57." Aug. 25, Cass wrote Binsse that his wishes would "be complied with." Notes to For. Consuls, I, 91.

L. B. BINSSE to LEWIS CASS

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA
NEW YORK Nov'r 12th 1857.

Sir,

I shall feel much obliged if you will do me the favour to send me copies of the proclamations of the President of the United States in regard to reciprocity treaties with Tuscany & Belgium in 1836 & 1846 respectively; if it is not in your power to send them, please let me know the volumes which contain said proclamations, & where I can obtain them.[30]

JOHN APPLETON, Assistant Secretary, to L. B. BINSSE

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, November 14, 1857.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and herewith transmit, in compliance with your request, a printed copy of the treaty between the United States and Belgium of 1846. The President's proclamation, dated September 1, 1836, concerning discriminating duties on Tuscan vessels and their cargoes, will be found in the appendix to volume 4 of the United States *Statutes at Large* p. 819.[31]

L. B. BINSSE to LEWIS CASS

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA
NEW YORK, January 19th 1858

Sir

I had the honour to enclose to the Department of State the 13th Sepr /56 a copy of a printed circular of instructions of the Pontifical Government entitled *Notificazione* to which I did not then foresee that I should have occasion to refer, & did not preserve duplicate of same. I now find that I require to consult certain parts of it, & shall feel much obliged, if you will please allow me to have the copy which I sent you, & which is no doubt on file in the Department of State. It will avoid me the delay of waiting untill [*sic*] another can be sent from Rome, & it shall be punctually returned in a week at the farthest.[32]

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[29] For. Consuls, IV. The exequatur was sent and the commission returned to Mottet, Oct. 27 (Notes to For. Consuls, I, 94, 95). Mottet was a shipper and commission merchant, Adger's Wharf; he lived at 321 King St., later at 9 Rutledge St. Charleston *Directory.*

[30] For. Consuls, IV.

[31] Notes to For. Consuls, I, 98–99.

L. B. BINSSE to LEWIS CASS

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, January 26th 1858

Sir.

I beg to submit respectfully a second time to the Department of State, the claims of the Pontifical Government to obtain for its merchantmen, a more complete reciprocity than they enjoy at present, in the matter of tonnage & impost duties.

I assume the fact, that the U. S. laws regarding tonnage & impost duties on foreign vessels, have been for a long time previous, and are at present, based on principles of perfect reciprocity. This fact was expressly stated by His Excellency the President in his late message, & reference is therein made to the acts of Congress of 3d March 1815 & 24th May 1828, which provide for the offering of said reciprocity.

The government of Pope Gregory 16th must have had this offer of reciprocity on the part of the U. S. in view, for in the 1st article of the "Notizia" or Circular of Instructions which is returned enclosed, reference is made thereto.

I had the honour in my letter to the late Secretary of State dated 19th Sep'r /56, to submit evidence which was deemed satisfactory, that merchant vessels of the U. S., no matter what their cargoes may be, enjoy in the pontifical ports, the same advantages as national vessels. Mr. Francis Boyd, on the part of the acting vice consul at Boston also submitted last June to the Department of State, evidence on the same point: the authenticity of which, was certified by the minister of the U. S. in Rome.

I find upon enquiry that vessels of the following nations have been exempted by the Presidential proclamation from discriminating duties of tonnage & impost, though laden with the produce of countries other than their own.

Austria—By proclamation of President June 3d 1829 on the representations of Baron de Lederer [33]

Gd-Dukedom Oldenburg—By proclamation of President Sepr 18th 1830 on the representations of Consul F. A. Mench [34]

Duchy Mechlenburg Schwerin—By proclamation of President April 28th 18[35] on the representations of Leon Herckewrath v. consul at Charleston [35]

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[32] For. Consuls, IV. The circular was returned Jan. 21. Notes to For. Consuls, I, 107.

[33] Richardson, *Messages and Papers*, II, 441–442.

[34] *Ibid.*, pp. 496–497.

[35] *Id.*, III, 146–147.

Grand Duchy of Tuscany—By proclamation of President Sepr 1st 1836 on the representations of its Consul General Baron de Lederer [36]

I take the liberty of observing that I know of no reason why the merchant vessels of the Pontifical States, should meet with less favour than those of the nations above named, & in particular than those of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; nor why the principles of reciprocity should be departed from specially in their case.

It is thought by persons who understand the subject than [that] when the contemplated lines of railway (already I believe begun) which are to traverse the Pontifical States from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean shall have been completed that an important transit trade will spring up which will tend to increase.

I trust that the facts which I have respectfully submitted will induce the according of that reciprocity to the pontifical flag to which it is entitled, & which I may add it enjoys at present in the ports of the United Kingdom.[37]

LEWIS CASS to L. B. BINSSE

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, February 10, 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, urging the claims of the pontifical government to a more perfect reciprocity than is at present enjoyed by its merchantmen, in the matter of tonnage and impost duties, and to inform you that the subject will receive due consideration. A copy of your letter has been communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury.[38]

L. B. BINSSE to LEWIS CASS

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, Feb'y 22d 1860

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Basil T. Elder, the vice consulate of the Pontifical States for Baltimore remains vacant for the present.[39]

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[36] *Ibid.*, pp. 233–234.
[37] For. Consuls, IV.
[38] Notes to For. Consuls, I, 109.
[39] For. Consuls, IV. No successor to Elder was appointed.

Archbishop JOHN HUGHES to L. B. BINSSE

[NEW YORK], Aug. 10/60.

Dear Sir.

I have learned with astonishment, and not without indignation, that during your recent visit to Europe you took the trouble to recommend to the Cardinal Prefect, the expediency of a coadjutor for my diocese, and described, without giving the name of your choice, the qualities which such a coadjutor should possess.

This is the most extraordinary proceeding on the part of a layman that has ever come to my knowledge. I cannot understand it. It can hardly be possible that you should have so far forgotten your Christian and Catholic training, as to interfere in the arrangement of such important questions—simply because you are consul general of His Holiness the Pope.

There may be some explanation of the circumstances under which you have so far forgotten the propriety of your position. If there are not, I think I owe it to the Church of God, to my position, and self-respect, to revoke the letters in consequence of which you rec'd your appointment several years ago.[40]

L. B. BINSSE to Most Rev. Dr. JOHN HUGHES

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, August 11th, 1860

Most Rev'd. and Dear Sir.

I am in receipt of your note of 10th inst. In reply, I think it necessary to respectfully deny your right to claim to be informed of the tenor of any correspondence which I may have with Rome or elsewhere.

I am willing however, in the present instance, by way of exceptional condescension, to inform you that neither during my recent visit to Europe, nor at any other time, have I written any letter such as you describe, to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda.

It appears to me that forgetfulness of the propriety of my position as consul general, had it taken place in the manner you mention, would be as clearly perceived at Rome as by yourself; and that therefore the threat with which your note concludes was unnecessary. The long term of years with which I have been connected with the Pontifical Government, has given it ample opportunity to determine whether I am a competent faithful and disinterested official. If, however, you should at any time think it expedient to inform that Government of any change in your opinion as regards my personal merits, you are at perfect liberty to do so.

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[40] N. Y. Archdiocesan Archives, St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, A-1. This letter was prompted by one from Bishop David W. Bacon, Portland, Me., to Hughes, July 15, 1860, which said in part: "Cardinal Barnabo told me, a few days before my departure from Rome, that he had received two letters from Mr. B——— the Pontifical Consul at New York. In one of these Mr. B——— spoke of the necessity of appointing a coadjutor for the Archdiocese, and it appeared to me that he had expressed his opinion that your Grace needed one, in a manner calculated to leave an erroneous impression on the mind of His Eminence; he at least took the liberty of giving his advice as to the proper selection, as if he had been authorised to do so.

"The other letter was from his Brother who resides in Watertown, I believe. He seemed to have accused Bishop McCloskey of letting or selling pews without any right to do so—and of misappropriating church monies. I do not think the Cardinal attached any importance to the last letter, if he did to the former." . . . *Ibid.,* E B.

I take this opportunity of reminding you that you requested me before I left for Europe, to translate for you certain French documents, which I did very carefully on board the steamer,—and mailed them to you from Manchester with a few accompanying lines. I was entitled to the courtesy of an acknowledgment of receipt of same and thanks for my trouble, neither of which have reached me yet.[41]

L. B. BINSSE to the Most Rev. Dr. JOHN HUGHES

NEW YORK 17th Aug't. 1860

Most Rev. and Dear Sir

I have been requested by Signor Comre Girolamo Petri officiale misentante [?] at the Segretari á di Stato to deliver to you a work of which he is the author—viz—the accompanying Atlas of the Dioceses of the Catholic world.

During my absence in Europe, a letter from him to you was rec'd and duly forwarded to you; it may, in consequence, be hardly necessary for me to add that in his letter to me, he mentions his desire that you will please accept the work for the use of the American Episcopate, and keep it for that purpose wherever you may deem most convenient.

He also writes me that if you do not disapprove, it would give him satisfaction to ascertain the opinion of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of this city as to the merits of the work—provided this can be accomplished in a private manner. . . .

P. S. I take it that a letter which I had the honor to write you a few days ago, and which I sent prepaid, reached you in due course.[42]

L. B. BINSSE to LEWIS CASS

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, August 20th 1860.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you by express this day a package containing the following *books,* which I have been instructed by the Pontifical Government to present to the Government of the U. S. in return for a number of copies of Maury's *Sailing Directions* received from the Observatory at Washington, and to express its high opinion of the merits of the work and its grateful appreciation of the courteous donation which it has reciprocated with pleasure.

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[41] *Ibid.,* E B.
[42] *Ibid.,* E B.

The books are as follows:

1st An account of the works carried on by the Pontifical Government on the river Reno. 1 vol.
2d Statistics of the population of the Pontifical States. 1 vol.
3d Weights and Measures of the Pontifical States. 2 vols.
4th Records of the Observatory at Rome. 1 vol.
5th Acts of the Pontifical Academy of Nuovi Sincei. 6 vols.
6th Measure of the base of Via Appia. 1 vol.
7th Meteorological and Telegraphic Observations. 1 vol.
8th Annals of the Corrispondenza Scientifica, a scientific periodical published at Rome. 5 vols.
9th The Vatican described by Pistolesi. 8 vols.

I shall be glad to learn safe receipt of same.[43]

Archbishop JOHN HUGHES to L. B. BINSSE

ST. CATHERINE'S C. ST., Aug. 26, 1860.

Dear Sir,

I have received yours of the 17th inst. I shall attend to its contents, as regards Signor Petri, as soon as I return to New-York.

My apology for not having acknowledged your letter dated Manchester is as follows: When I sent the document to you for translation, I had not the slightest idea that you were on the eve of sailing for Europe. When I received the translation of the document and your letter from Manchester, I did not know where a letter from me would reach you. I assumed that in all probability you would return to New York within a brief period, when I should have an opportunity of expressing to you my thankfulness for your kindness, which I then felt and do now.

The other portions of your letter dated 11th inst. have not come up to what I could have wished, more for your sake than for mine. Within the legitimate scope of your office with appointment as consul general of the Roman States, I have not the slightest curiosity to learn what you write to Rome, or what Rome writes to you. But if, as consul general, or as a private citizen, you interfere with the appointment of bishops, or with ecclesiastical affairs in my diocese, or in the United States, I have a right to hold you responsible for the statements which you make. We all know

[43] For. Consuls, IV. Receipt of these volumes was acknowledged Aug. 22.

the limit of your office as consul general, and when you attempt to mix up ecclesiastical with secular affairs, you go beyond the duties of your station, and so far I would be disposed to revoke my letters of recommendation, since it never occurred to me at the time, that you could so far forget the proprieties of your office.

In my first letter on this subject I did not seek to examine the tenor of your correspondence with Rome. On that subject I could not have, I had not, nor have I now the slightest doubt of the fact that you wrote such a letter as I described, that whether it was addressed strictly [?] to the Cardinal Prefect, or not, it came under his notice—he was familiar with its contents and the name of its author.

Now the object of my addressing you was not to pry into your secrets official or otherwise. But it was that you might have an opportunity of explaining the circumstances under which it was written. You might have been commissioned from this side of the ocean to take an interest in the appointment of my future coadjutor, or you might have been solicited from Rome to give your advice on that subject. In either case, there would be some apology for your proceeding, or some extenuation of its extraordinary character. Being naturally myself of a candid and outspoken disposition, when the feelings or business of others is concerned, I considered that it would be unfair for me to settle down with the conviction which I can not resist, without having first given you a knowledge of the fact, and an opportunity to explain how it occurred, if any explanation was within your reach [?].

Under these circumstances, I cannot accept your letter in reply as an exceptional condescension toward me, whatever it may be toward yourself.[44]

L. B. BINSSE to Most Revd. Dr. JOHN HUGHES

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA.

NEW YORK Sept. 1st, 1860

Most R'd Sir.

I am in receipt of your letter 26th ult. in which you express your disbelief in the veracity of statements made by me in my letter of 18th same month.

My reply is that there can, in consequence be no further intercouse between us.[45]

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[44] N. Y. Archdiocesan Archives, St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, A-1.
[45] N. Y. Archdiocesan Archives, *loc. cit.*, E B.

Archbishop JOHN HUGHES to L. B. BINSSE

[NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1860]

Dear Sir.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst.

I coincide with you that there be no further intercourse between us. The matter has reached a point which resolves itself into this conclusion, on both sides.

I have no resentment. But you have placed me under the necessity of determining whether you, or a Catholic Bp., or a Cardinal have been recreant to veracity.

You will understand better what this means by the enclosed copy of a letter from the Rt. Rev. Bp. of Portland.[46]

L. B. BINSSE to W. H. SEWARD

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, September 1864[47]

Sir

I am in receipt of your letter 19th inst. in which you request me to return my commission & exaequatur as consul general of the Pontifical States, the latter of which I received from the Department of State under date 15th Nov. /50 in reply to my application for same under date 13th same month.

The exaequatur I have the honor to enclose in accordance with your request, but the commission I cannot send without some inconvenience because about the time I recd. it I had it framed & it is now hung up in my residence.

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[46] *Ibid.*, A-1. The letter is undated but endorsed: "Copy to L. B. Binsse Sept. 6/60." For Bishop Bacon's letter, here mentioned, see note 40, *supra.* Sept. 7, Hughes sent copies of his correspondence with Binsse to Bishop McCloskey and wrote: ". . . The whole proceedings on his part and theirs, are extremely impudent and aught [*sic*] to be rebuked at once. If laymen, even Pontifical Consuls, begin to meddle with Ecclesiastical affairs in this country, and are even tolerated in that line at Rome, every one can see the trouble which must result.

"In a letter dated 19th of July, I complained, almost bitterly, to the Cardinal Prefect in regard to this impudent interference by Consul General Binsse. But I did not refer to that part of the case which affects yourself, and as stated in Bishop Bacon's letter.

"In a letter just received from His Eminence, under date of 16th of August, and in reply to mine, he states 'that by a permanent rule of the Holy See and the Sacred Congregation, no layman shall be permitted to have any voice in the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs, but especially in the recommendation of Bishops.'

"I know not what ought to be done; but I think, that for the future peace and good order of the Church in this Province and in this country, a communication from the Metropolitan and the suffragan Bishops, addressed to the Cardinal Secretary of State, at Rome, denouncing all present and future interference on the part of Pontifical and secular officials in this country or elsewhere, should be adopted and forwarded to Cardinal Antonelli, with as little delay as possible.

"Of the truth of the facts as stated by the Bishop of Portland, I have not the slightest doubt. And, for the sake of those who now are, and those who are to succeed us, I would say, on such a question, *obsta principiis.*" . . . N. Y. Archdiocesan Archives, *loc. cit.*, E. B.

[47] Undated; the letter was received Sept. 27.

To get it I should have to remove the back of the frame made very secure to keep out the dust.

I beg to enquire respectfully whether a certified copy of same will answer the purpose of the Department of State.[48]

Charles J. Daron to William H. Seward

Consolato Pontificio in Nuova Orleans

New Orleans October 5th 1864

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular of the 19 ulto. and agreably to your request therein contained, that of sending you herewith the original commission & exequatur from which I derive my authority as consul of the Pontifical States, requesting they may be returned to me as early as the business of your Department may allow.

Having no especial instructions from the Pontifical Government in regard to the privileges intended to be enjoyed by its consuls, I trust you will not deem it improper or disrespectful on my part my requesting you to confer with my consul general, L B Binsse Esq're of New York on the subject.

I also received a similar document or letter addressed to " H. Perret, Vice Consul Pontifical States," as there never was, to my knowledge, any such vice consul in this city I have deemed it advisable to hand it to the post master, to be returned with his endorsement.[49]

L. B. Binsse to William H. Seward

Consolato Generale Pontificio Negli Stati Uniti di America

New York, March 21 1866

Sir

As the Pontifical Government has no representative at Washington, it has become my duty, in behalf of S. Galleotti, a subject of the Pontifical States & a resident of Louisiana, to respectfully present to you his claims against the Govt. of the U. S. for loss sustained by him in consequence of seizure by Major General Banks at Opelousas of 22 bales cotton, property of said claimant, which was not, in any wise, as he alleges, liable either to seizure or confiscation.

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[48] For. Consuls, VI. The Secretary's circular, a precautionary measure because of the war, recalled for examination all consular commissions and exequaturs. Nicholas Reggio, Boston, sent his on Sept. 23; Basil Elder, Sept. 30, reported that he had resigned as consul at Baltimore and had since moved to St. Louis; Edw. Mottet, Charleston, S.C., returned his papers Mar. 5, 1865. *Ibid.*

[49] For. Consuls, VI. Perret was the first vice consul for New Orleans, 1826.

I have the honour to enclose also a written document in evidence of the facts of the ownership seizure & value of property seized.[50]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD to L. B. BINSSE

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, April 11 1866.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 21st ultimo and 6th instant relative to the claim of S. Galleotti, and in reply, have to inform you that the claim referred to, was submitted to the Secretary of War for investigation. When the reply of the War Department shall have been received it will be promptly communicated to you.[51]

L. B. BINSSE to W. H. SEWARD

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, August 28th 1866

Sir.

I have the honour to enclose herewith two documents one of eleven & the other containing eight leaves, forwarded to me by Mr. S. Galleotti subject of the Pontifical States in support of his claim on the U. S. Government, referred to in my letter 21st March last, & which he has requested me to send for him to the Department of State.

I beg you will do me the favor to acknowledge receipt of same & remain [52]

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[50] For. Consuls, IX. Galleoti's affidavit certifies that he is a subject of His Holiness residing at Opelousa, La.; offers his oath of neutrality, May 3, 1863; and states that he has not taken arms against the U.S., nor given any aid or comfort to the enemy; that on Nov. 19, 1862, he became the owner of 22 bales of cotton, 10,137 lbs., which were left on the plantation of Clement Hollier from whom purchase was made; that in May, 1863, a detachment of troops belonging to the command of Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks carried off this cotton; that its value, at 65 cents per lb., was approximately $6609.05, less $500 revenue tax. There are also affidavits of Clement and Julie Hollier to the effect that Galleoti had purchased the cotton from them and that it had been seized. T. and J. Graouilla certified that Galleoti had never taken part in the war. Joseph Haas, a Bavarian, and Pierre Cétard, a French subject, made affidavits that they had seen the cotton, bearing Galleoti's name, in wagons of the U.S. Army.

[51] Notes to For. Consuls, II, 247.

[52] *Ibid.* Galleoti's affidavit states that he was born Oct. 18, 1823, that he came to the U.S. in 1851; that he returned to Italy in 1853, and came to Louisiana in 1859. He gives details of his operations as a cotton broker to show the value of the 22 bales taken by the army. There are other affidavits supporting his statement.

W. HUNTER, Second Assistant Secretary, to L. B. BINSSE

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, September 5th, 1866.

Sir.

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the War Department, together with copy of the reports of Major General Baird and the claims commissioner at New Orleans, in regard to the claim of Mr. S. Galleotti, which accompanied your communication to this Department of the 21st. of March last.[53]

ALEXIS ROBERT to WILLIAM H. SEWARD

NEW ORLEANS February 19th 1868

Sir!

I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that the office of consul of the Pontifical States having become vacant by the death of Charles G. Daron Esq. the former incumbent, I have been appointed consul of said Pontifical States by his Eminence the Secretary of State, as it is evidenced by commission which I herein enclose and forward to your Excellency, with prayer to submit it to his Excellency the President of the United States, and to obtain from him the exequatur allowed to consuls under the laws of nations.[54]

L. B. BINSSE to HAMILTON FISH

CONSOLATO GENERALE PONTIFICIO NEGLI STATI UNITI di AMERICA

NEW YORK, Aug 16th 1869

Sir.

I would be much gratified if I could get a few copies of the convention made on the 10th April last but proclaimed on the 6th July between the U. S. and the Emperor of the French to secure in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade marks. For the receipt of which I shall be exceedingly grateful.[55]

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[53] *Ibid.*, p. 326. July 31, 1866, the War Dept. advised the Dept. of State that this claim had been disallowed because of the absence of the claimant in Italy and the impossibility of examining him as to the facts. Notes from Italy, 1868–1872; Notes to Italy, 1868–1882, pp. 123, 128.

[54] For. Consuls, XII. His exequatur was issued Feb. 26 (Exequaturs, VIII, 263). Robert was a lawyer, 255 Dauphine St. New Orleans *Directory*.

[55] For. Consuls, XII. Copies were sent Aug. 17. Notes to For. Consuls, III, 87; Richardson, *Messages and Papers,* VII, 13; text of convention in *Treaties and Conventions concluded between the United States of America and other Powers since July 4, 1776* (Washington, 1889), p. 355.

AFTER 1870

L. CORTI to HAMILTON FISH[1]

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7th, 1871

Mr. Minister,

Your Excellency is aware of the events which have caused the annexation of Rome to the Kingdom of Italy. It was the laying of the topmost stone of the edifice of Italian independence. The Government of the King, however, in satisfying this irresistible desire of the nation, has wished to surround the head of the Catholic Church with the guarantees necessary to the free exercise of his spiritual power.

Among the characteristic signs of the present time, there is none more worthy of remark than the constant tendency of civil power on the one hand, and of spiritual power on the other, to seek entire independence. Rome and Italy have been the principal theatre of the conflict arising from this equal tendency of two powers so different in their nature, their origin, and their sphere of action. Italy obeys, therefore, in a measure, the historical law which has presided over the formation of her nationality, by seeking to establish equilibrium between two forces which are both imperishable, since both are equally necessary to humanity. In this work, the present organization of the Church has been taken as a basis. While strict adherence to the domain of politics has been observed, the ideas, now so generally admitted with regard to the division of social powers and functions, have had a controlling influence, and an effort has been made to reach harmony through liberty. Italy has been especially careful to respect in the Pope his character as the Sovereign Pontiff. The first title of the law of May 13th recognizes in the Holy Father all the prerogatives of sovereignty. It maintains him in a condition of absolute independence as regards all powers. It preserves to him all regular means of having constant relations—subject to no control—with the faithful. Finally this law, by recognizing a diplomatic corps accredited near the Holy Father, as well as the right of sending nuncios to the heads of other governments, leaves intact the high position which public law has recognized as belonging to the Pope, as regards the exercise of his spiritual mission.

The Government of the King has therefore done everything in its power to protect the grand interests of the Catholic religion. It has done whatever public opinion should have demanded of it, in accord with the Parliament of the nation. Catholics of all countries henceforth have the assurance that the head of their religion is subjected to no jurisdiction, that he is sovereign of his high powers, and that no obstacles will be opposed to the publication or execution of his decisions. To go beyond this, to claim that a necessary condition to the safety of Catholics is the subjection of a people, would be to maintain a position as fatal to morals and religion as it is full of danger to the state.

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[1] Corti was the Italian minister to the U. S.; Fish was Secretary of State.

The second part of the law in question has a different object. In the fulfillment of memorable promises, the King and the Parliament have thought that while it was, strictly speaking, sufficient to maintain the preeminence and the liberty of action inherently belonging to the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope, it was worthy of Italy to go a step farther. That liberty in the appointment of ministers of religion which the Holy See has sought to exercise in all countries, with a degree of success which has not always answered its expectations, has been spontaneously granted to it by the King. All preventive measures of control suggested by the desire of defending civil society against the encroachments of the spiritual power, are henceforth suppressed in Italy. The Government of the King thinks that it is thus giving a pledge of conciliation, and a proof [of] its confidence in the wisdom of the Holy Father and the elevation of his sentiments. These innovations only affect the internal law of the state. Still other governments will therein see evidence of a sincere and earnest desire to be permanently on good terms with the Papacy.

The Government of the King is desirous to make known to other nations all that it has done for the purpose of guaranteeing the independence of the spiritual power in the new situation in which it has been placed. It has, for this reason, directed me to lay the text of the above-mentioned law before the Government of the Union. The United States, in which the mutual independence of the Church and State prevails to its fullest extent, will appreciate, better than any other country, the attempt which is about to be made for the first time in Italy.

In obedience to the orders which I have received from my Government, I have the honor herewith to transmit to Your Excellency a copy of the law of the 13th of May last, and I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.[2]

(*Enclosure*)

. . . *Art. 11:* Les Représentants des Gouvernements étrangers près Sa Sainteté jouissent dans le Royaume de toutes les prérogatives et immunités qui appartiennent aux agents diplomatiques, en vertu du droit international. Ceront étendues aux offenses dirigées contre eux les sanctions pénales pour les offenses envers les Représentants des Puissances étrangères près le Gouvernement italien.

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[2] Dept. of State, Notes from Italy, June 19, 1868–June 22, 1872. The diplomatic situation between the two governments at the time was this: King, the last U.S. minister to the Papal States, had left Rome in 1868, after Congress declared, in 1867, that after June 30 of that year "no more money shall be paid for the Legation at Rome"; Armstrong, American consul at Rome when that city fell, was continued at his post to represent his country in the Kingdom of Italy; Binsse was papal consul in the U. S. and as late as 1876 continued to function (see following documents). Article 11 of the law of May 13, 1871, which Corti enclosed, refers to the Pope's right to appoint and receive ministers, etc. Since Secretary Fish based his decision to continue recognition of Binsse upon this article, it is here printed. The copy in the National Archives has a line drawn against it in the margin.

Les prérogatives et les immunités d'usage d'après le droit international seront assurées, dans le territoire du Royaume, aux Représentants de Sa Sainteté près les Gouvernements étrangers lors qu'ils se rendent au lieu de leur mission, et en reviennent. . . .

WILLIAM HUNTER, Acting Secretary, to L. CORTI

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, 18 July 1871

Count,

This Department duly received your note of the 7th instant, accompanied by a copy of the act of the Italian Parliament relative to guarantees granted to the Pope in consequence of certain recent events in that country. In reply I am directed to offer thanks for your luminous and interesting statement of the policy of your government in regard to that important subject. It is not usual for us to express opinions in respect to public matters, which relate chiefly to Europe, and it is believed that there is no occasion to deviate from the rule in this instance. You may however be certain that we take a lively interest in whatever may contribute to the welfare of Italy and sincerely hope that the measures to which you advert may lead to that desirable result. . . .[3]

Baron BLANC to HAMILTON FISH

LEGATION of ITALY in the UNITED STATES January 23d, 1876

Mr. Secretary of State

A wish to insure regularity in certain details of the Italian consular service at New York leads the Italian consul general to desire to be informed whether the exequatur of the pontifical ex-consul of that city has been duly withdrawn. I therefore have recourse to Your Excellency's extreme kindness, begging you to be pleased to furnish me with the information desired. . . .[4]

HAMILTON FISH to Baron BLANC

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON 25 Jan'y, 1876

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23d inst, and to state in reply to the inquiry it contains, that the exequatur of the pontifical ex-consul at New York, has not been formally withdrawn. . . .[5]

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[3] Notes to Italy, Apr. 6, 1868–Sept. 30, 1882, p. 92.

[4] Translation; Notes from Italy, May 21, 1875–Dec. 29, 1877. Blanc succeeded Corti as Italian minister to the U. S. The Italian consul general mentioned in the letter was the Chevalier Ferdinando de Luca.

Baron BLANC to HAMILTON FISH

LEGATION of ITALY in the U. S. WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1876

Mr. Secretary of State,

Inasmuch as the regularity of the consular service of Italy in the United States does not permit the title or the functions which belong to our consular officers to be recognized as belonging to other agents than those appointed by my Government, I must, in consideration of certain recent incidents, and referring to the communication which Your Excellency was pleased to address me under date of the 25th of January last, request Your Excellency to be pleased to cause the exequatur to be regularly withdrawn from the pontifical ex-consul at New York. . . .[6]

HAMILTON FISH to Baron BLANC

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1876

Baron:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th inst, requesting this government to withdraw the exequatur of the pontifical consul of New York.

In reply I have to express my regret that I do not feel at liberty to comply with your request, especially for the reasons which you assign. The functionary adverted to was appointed many years ago, long before the events which contracted to a narrow space the territory of his Sovereign. This Department believes that his official and personal conduct have always been praiseworthy. Though his functions are of merely nominal importance, it is understood that the Sovereign who bestowed his commission has not relinquished the exercise of that right.

Under these circumstances, it is believed that the interests of Italy would not be materially advanced by the shock which the just sensibilities of the pontifical consul at New York, and his friends, must experience by the sudden withdrawal of the exequatur of that officer. . . .[7]

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[5] Notes to Italy, 1868–1882, pp. 279–280.

[6] Notes from Italy, *loc. cit.* The "certain recent incidents" which prompted this request concerned the entering of Italian exhibits at the Philadelphia Centennial under the seal and certification of the papal consul of New York. This attempt to close the papal consulate is discussed by Jos. T. Durkin, "The Case of the Pontifical Consul at New York," *Cath. Hist. Rev.*, XXVIII, 499–503; and by L. F. Stock, "Was the Papal Consulate in the U. S. Officially Ended?" *id.*, XXX, 165–170.

[7] Notes to Italy, *loc. cit.*, pp. 301–302.

Baron BLANC to HAMILTON FISH

LEGATION of ITALY in the UNITED STATES WASHINGTON July 5, 1876

Mr. Secretary of State

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of June 24th relating to the ex-pontifical consul to New York, as he was correctly designated in the preceding note from Your Excellency of the 25th of January.

I deem it expedient to recall briefly that this question rested upon a point of view wholly material when the responsibility of the Italian consulate at Philadelphia and the interests of the Italian executive committee for the Exhibition exacted, that it must be regularly proved whether the Italian products can be introduced upon the occasion of the Exposition under a pontifical consular seal.

The practical bearing of such proof appears to me to have no need of demonstration.

Your Excellency's note of Jauary 25th having informed me that the exequatur had not been withdrawn from the ex-pontifical consul at New York, I have had the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, in a conversation, which you doubtless remember, to lay before you verbally the reasons opposed to the possible recognition of consular powers in an agent who holds his commission from a power not exercising actual territorial sovereignty; and I have repeatedly addressed to Your Excellency, by letter and in the usual forms, the ordinary demand for the recall of the exequatur.

According to usages with which I am acquainted, such a demand does not at all imply that the honor of the ex-agent, whose office exists no longer, is doubted, nor that he should be deprived materially of the documents which recall to his own personal satisfaction, and that of his friends, the remembrance of past services.

I should have taken pains to prevent the apprehensions of which Your Excellency has spoken to me on this subject if I had foreseen them.

My demand for the recall of the exequatur was simply that such a notification should be given to those whom it may concern, that the consular privileges should not be exercised by the person in question, and today, again, after having given Your Excellency's reply all the attention which it merits, I take the liberty of appealing to Your Excellency's enlightened judgment for a new examination of the question, to know if it is admissible that pontifical consuls actually exist, having functions of an importance nominal or otherwise, as if the ancient territorial sovereignty from which they held their commissions had not been reduced to the very narrowest limits.

I shall only observe, that the question which I have just put in terms borrowed as faithfully as possible from the note to which I have the honor to reply, has been solved in the negative by the very Governments who entertain the most regular diplomatic relations with the Holy See. . . .[8]

HAMILTON FISH to Baron BLANC

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1876

Baron:

I duly received and have taken into mature consideration your note of the 5th instant, upon the subject of the pontifical consul at New York. The result of my reflections still is that it would be inexpedient for this government to cancel the exequatur of the officer for the reasons which you have assigned.

You remark that Mr. Binse [*sic*] does not hold his commission from the power which virtually exercises the territorial sovereignty. In this statement however it seems to me that you are not strictly correct. It is understood that the relations between Italy and the Vatican were defined by the Italian Parliament in its act of the 13th of May, 1871. A copy of the act was officially communicated to this Department with a note from your predecessor of the 7th of July, in that year.[9] The act is silent as to consuls who may previously have been appointed by the Pope to reside abroad. It seems to me that if the Italian Government had deemed such officers as derogating from its just sovereignty, it would then have declared their commissions void and would have forbidden the issuing of any others in future. The omission of such a provision seems to me to leave the authority of the Pope intact in regard to that subject. This appears to be confirmed by the closing paragraph of the 11th article or section of the act itself, which declares that the customary prerogatives and immunities pursuant to international law, shall be assured throughout the territory of the kingdom to the representatives of His Holiness accredited to foreign governments when they are on their way to or shall be returning from their missions.

This implicitly, at least, acknowledges the rights of the Pope to accredit representatives abroad, and seems to expect that he will exercise that function. If, therefore, the Pope has the right to appoint nuncios or diplomatic officers of other grades in foreign countries, it seems that he still also has the right not only to appoint consuls but to continue in office at his pleasure those who may heretofore have been appointed.

Supposing, therefore, his sovereign right in this respect to be still entire, permit me to invite your attention to the unusual character of your application in this case. Exequaturs of consuls of foreign countries are sometimes revoked for other causes of sufficient moment and justice, but I am not aware of an instance of such a revocation upon the application of a foreign government. To yield to such an application would in my opinion be improper in itself, and would create a precedent which could not, in the long run, fail to be signally inconvenient to both Italy and the United States. . . .[10]

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[8] Notes from Italy, *loc. cit.*

[9] See this letter from Count Corti and its enclosure, *ante.*

Baron BLANC to HAMILTON FISH

LEGATION of ITALY in the UNITED STATES WASHINGTON July 28, 1876.

Mr. Secretary of State,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 18th instant relating to the ex-pontifical consul at New York.

I hope to be able to assure your Excellency of the entirely reasonable character of the request for the withdrawal of the exequatur which it was incumbent upon me to address to you.

The right recognized by the said Law of the Pontifical Guarantees to the Sovereign Pontiff to send and to receive diplomatic agents, enjoying in the territory of the kingdom all the prerogatives and immunities sanctioned by international law, is naturally regulated and determined by the general rules of international law itself, and by the nature of the relations which may exist between foreign States and the supreme spiritual power which the Pontifical Sovereignty has preserved in full force.

Besides, from the first of these points of view, that is to say, the general rules of international law, I have no doubt but that Your Excellency recognizes that consuls cannot be considered as forming a portion of diplomacy. The declaration of Vienna of March 19, 1815, and the protocol of Aix la Chapelle of the 21st November 1818, defined the different classes of diplomatic agents, and consuls were not included therein.

It would be easy to cite, on this subject, an eminent American authority, Wheaton,[11] who teaches that consuls, not being accredited to the sovereign or chief of the State, nor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs have not a public character.

From that point of view of the nature of the relations which may exist between the Holy See and the United States, I shall confine myself to remarking that the attributes of consuls, whether they be subject to the supervision of the treaties of commerce and of navigation, or whether they concern the protection of private persons and interests and voluntary jurisdiction to act in favor of their native citizens, necessarily presupposes the exercise of actual territorial sovereignty by the power issuing the letters patent on which the exequatur is accorded; and that these powers cannot be exercised in respect to any person or thing whatever, nor the exequatur which virtually authorises their exercise be validly possessed, by the agent of a power which has ceased to exercise territorial sovereignty without a consequent infringement of the rights of the sovereignty upon whom it actually depends to determine the nationality of that person or thing.

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[10] Notes to Italy, *loc. cit.*, pp. 306–308.

[11] Henry Wheaton, *Elements of International Law,* first published in 1836.

If these principles are strictly correct, I believe they are generally recognized as such, it follows that the simple affirmation of a practical case to which they may apply, such as the one which has occurred at Philadelphia *à propos* of the ex-pontifical consul at New York, is sufficient, that the actual application of these same principles may and should be correctly and properly asked and accorded; so much the more that the Government of the United States does not thus run the risk of establishing a new precedent—the existing precedents being precisely in the sense which I have just had the honor to point out.

The deference which is so legitimately due to Your Excellency has induced me—in a conversation which I have taken the liberty to recall, in the course of this correspondence to submit to you verbally the questions of which it treats and to seek to arrange with you the best means to provide for the recall of this exequatur. Under the inspiration of the same sentiment that I have chosen the most simple and customary of these means—that of a regular request addressed to your Excellency to this end, my impression having been that Your Excellency declined all initiative in this regard, that a discussion of principles on this matter did not seem indispensable and that according to your Excellency it was for my Government to address to you officially the declarations to which the case admits of on the subject of the situation of the ex-pontifical consul.

Having been led to communicate these observations to Your Excellency, with other developments which I had not at first thought necessary, it only remains for me, Mr. Secretary of State, to leave entirely to your distinguished discretion the choice of measures which it will suit you to take in order that the consular qualities and attributes may no longer from this time forward, since it is my duty to persist in the request, be recognized by the Government of the United States or the local authorities of the States, in the ex-consul of the ancient Pontifical State. . . .[12]

WILLIAM M. EVARTS to AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

DEPARTMENT of STATE, WASHINGTON, Apr. 3, 1877

Sir:

It appears that the exequaturs of the consuls in this country, of what were the Pontifical States, have never been formally withdrawn. Indeed, until recently, no application for that purpose was made by the Government of Italy. During the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia however, Mr. Binse [*sic*] the consul general of the Vatican at New York, performed or sought to perform, official acts at which the Italian Government took umbrage, and their minister here consequently asked that his exequatur might be cancelled. My predecessor decided against the application, partly perhaps, because it may have been regarded as untimely. The reasons assigned for refusing a compliance with it however, founded as they were, on the relations between Italy and the Vatican as established by law, might be regarded as sufficient. It is understood that the Italian Government is not satisfied with our hesitation, delay or refusal to comply with its request. Consequently, it is deemed advisable to reconsider the question, and with that view, to ascertain whether consuls appointed by the Government of the Vatican, are now recognized in [*blank*] and if such were formerly recognized, whether and when, if at all, their exequaturs have been withdrawn.

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[12] Notes from Italy, *loc. cit.* No reply to this letter was found, but as the next document will show, the question was re-opened with Secretary Evarts, who succeeded Fish as Secretary of State in March, 1877.

Your report upon these questions would be acceptable.[13]

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[13] Dept. of State, Circulars, II, 251. In reply to this inquiry, Edward Pierrepont, minister to England, wrote on Apr. 23, that there had been no papal consul in London since the King of Italy assumed sovereignty of Rome, hence the question of revoking exequaturs had never arisen (Dept. of State, Despatches, Great Britain, vol. 132). From the Netherlands it was reported that no steps had there been taken to suppress the two consulates exising at Rotterdam and Amsterdam; the former was terminated in 1873, but at Amsterdam the consul, appointed in 1852, continued to function until 1876, when remonstrance was made by the Italian minister and the exequatur was then withdrawn. R. H. Hitt wrote from Paris, Apr. 24, that when the Kingdom of Italy was recognized by France the exequaturs of papal consuls were not formally withdrawn, as it was thought this action might be considered offensive and humiliating; but the names had been erased from the diplomatic list. The consul at Marseilles had retained his arms over his door, but was officially requested to remove them (*ibid.*, Despatches, France, vol. 82). Thos. O. Osborn replied, June 13, that no papal consuls were recognized by the Argentine Republic after the fall of Rome; the consul general appointed in 1865 then resigned (*ibid.*, Despatches, Argentine Republic, vol. 21). No further references to the protest were found to show a reversal of Secretary Fish's decision. Binsse lived until Mar. 28, 1895. See note 12, p. 400, *ante*.

APPENDIX

LIST OF PAPAL CONSULS TO THE UNITED STATES

Consuls General:		Date of exequatur
Ferdinand Lucchesi, Washington, D. C.		May 30, 1826
N. Edward Fowls, Washington, D. C.	acting	1827–1829
Giovanni B. Sartori, Trenton		Sept. 21, 1829
Peter A. Hargons, Trenton	acting	Jan. 12, 1833
Daniel J. Desmond, Philadelphia		Dec. 15, 1841
Louis B. Binsse, New York		Nov. 14, 1850
Consuls:		
Philadelphia:		
Charles Picot		Nov. 14, 1826
Edward Frith		Nov. 21, 1850
George Allen		Apr. 22, 1854
New York:		
Martin Mantin		Nov. 14, 1826
Louis B. Binsse		Jan. 19, 1847
New Orleans:		
Henry Perret		Nov. 23, 1826
Thomas Barrett		Oct. 7, 1841
Charles J. Daron		Dec. 18, 1846
Alexis Robert		Feb. 26, 1868
Baltimore:		
Mariano Cubi y Soler		Jan. 20, 1827
Thomas J. Bijouard		Nov. 12, 1829
T. Parkin Scott		May 1, 1846
Basil T. Elder		Sept. 10, 1856
Charleston:		
Charles LeCarron		Jan. 20, 1827
Thomas F. Roger		Mar. 10, 1847
(Eugene Hachet, consular agent)		
Thomas L. Roger		Jan. 11, 1851
Edward Mottet		Oct. 26, 1857

Norfolk:	
William D'Azet Senac	Jan. 20, 1827
Savannah:	
Samuel Wright	May 24, 1827
Boston:	
Nicholas Regio	June 27, 1846
Cincinnati:	
James F. Meline	July 28, 1852
San Francisco:	
Eugene Kelly (?)[1]	

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[1] June 16, 1862, Card. Antonelli informed Minister Randall at Rome that a general consulate had been established at San Francisco with jurisdiction over Oregon and Washington with Eugene Kelly in charge. Randall assured the Cardinal Secretary of State that the usual exequatur would be issued by the U.S. But the records of the Dept. of State show no commission to have been sent or exequatur issued. Stock, *U.S. Ministers*, p. 253.

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